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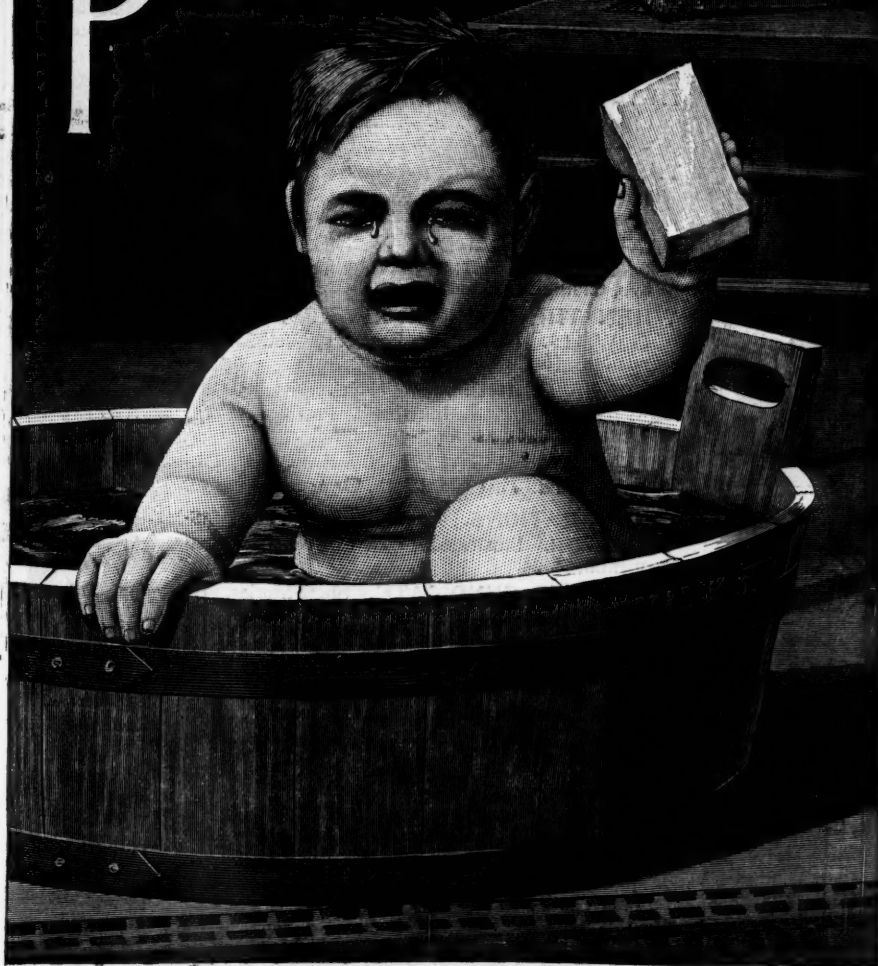


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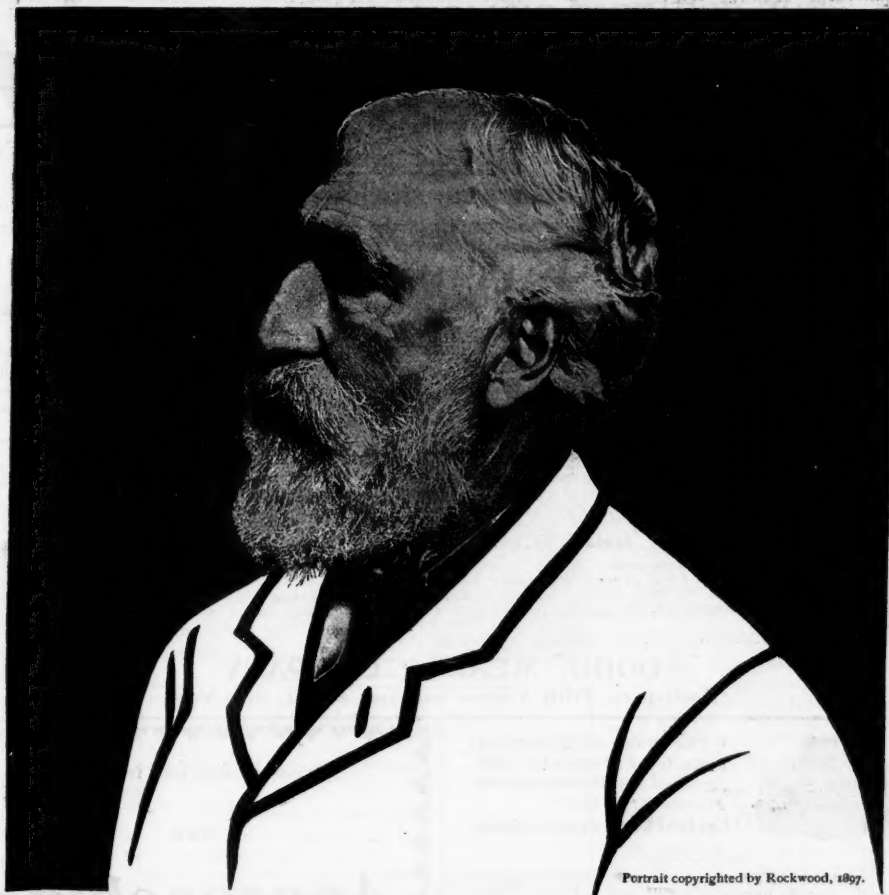


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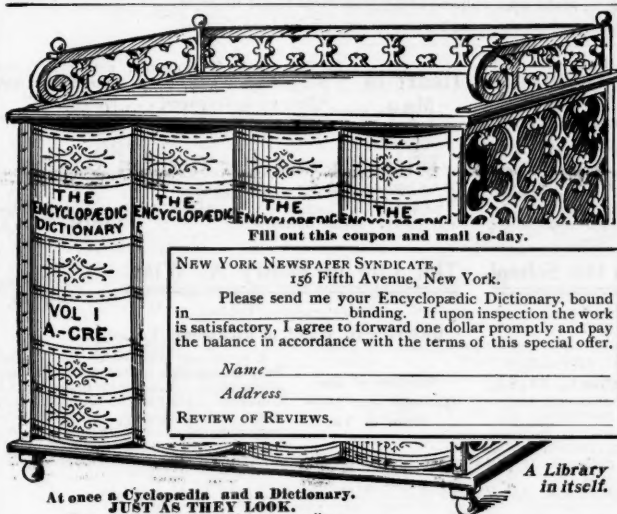
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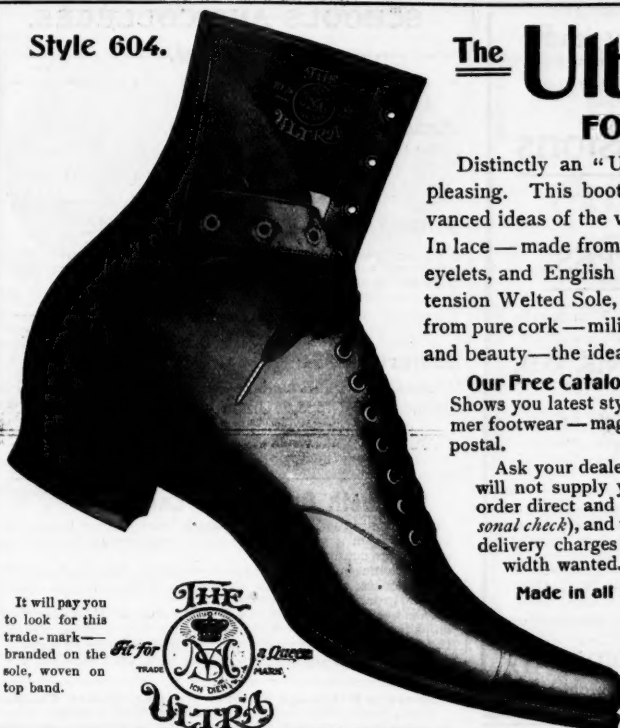
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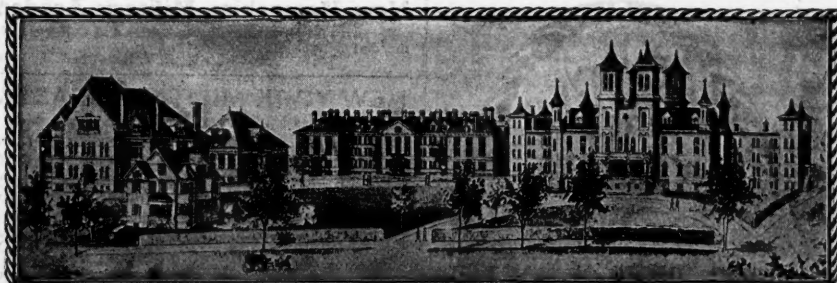
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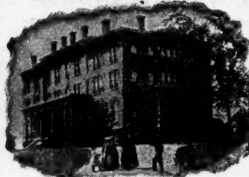
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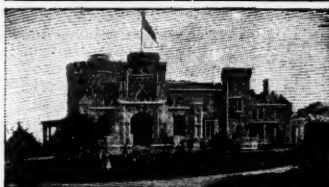
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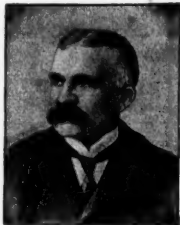
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One of the most attractive resorts in this country is the famous Hot Springs of Virginia, located in Bath County, where all the year round a superb hotel is maintained to a standard that is simply perfect. An extension to "The Homestead," containing one hundred additional suits of rooms, with private baths, is now ready for occupancy, and a covered way leads from the hotel to the bath-house, so that both are now practically under one roof. The bathing establishment surpasses anything of its kind in America, while the wonderful waters have a world-wide reputation for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. Every outdoor attraction, such as golf, tennis, and other methods of enjoyment, is provided on the most extensive scale.

During the last few years the Virginia Hot Springs has deservedly attracted a most desirable class of patronage from New York, who have without exception expressed their unqualified approval of its attractive features.

have an historical or antiquarian bent, it will find an abundance of food for reflection in the neighborhood; and as regards the satisfaction of the demands of that inner individual who is sure to feel, very quickly, the revivifying influence of the sea air, you will have nothing to complain of in the efforts of the chef either of the Hygeia or the Chamberlin. One of the most entertaining and handsomely printed booklets which have come to the inquiry desk is "Glimpses of Colonial Days," issued by the Old Dominion Steamship Company, a copy of which may be obtained by addressing Mr. W. L. Guillaudeu, the traffic manager.

From Old Point one should visit Norfolk and then take the steamer up the James River to Richmond, which city has now one of the finest hotels in the South, the Jefferson, the plans for which were drawn by the architects who built Mr. Flagler's Moorish palaces in St. Augustine. Should you decide to make this trip, you should write to Mr. Fry, the manager of the Jefferson, for a copy of the elegant brochure, which he will be glad to send you. From Richmond it is but a comparatively short ride by the Chesapeake & Ohio to Hot Springs, which spot President McKinley selected as a resting-place last month. Comfortably ensconced at the Homestead, the President was for a time free from the intrusions of official life. The walks in the country round about the springs are among the most enjoyable features of the place, and of these the President, Secretary Gage, and Senator Fairbanks were not slow to avail themselves. A correspondent, writing of the appearance of the President, describes his gait and carriage as indicative of anything except impaired health, which has been hinted at in some of the newspapers. The Virginia Hot Springs lie in the Hot Springs Valley, about 2,500 feet above the sea, environed by mountains some of whose summits rise to a height of 4,000 feet. The climate is dry and invigorating and is singularly free from extremes. A quarter of a million gallons of hot water flow daily from the springs within the hotel grounds. The bath-house is said to be one of the finest in the country, having cost \$150,000. Warm Springs, Old Sweet Springs, and the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs are not far away. This summer Mr. Harrington Mills, of the Grafton, Washington, succeeds Mr. L. W. Scoville in the management of the Grand Central Hotel at Greenbrier.

A pleasant return trip would be by way of Asheville, where one finds the Battery Park Hotel with open



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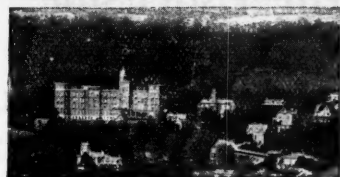
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"A HOTEL THAT IS A HOME."
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ.

doors, no matter what may be the date of his arrival. That the climate of Asheville is enjoyable in summer is proved by the fact that this hotel remains open throughout the year. A line to Mr. E. P. McKissick, the proprietor, will bring information as to temperature, etc. From Asheville one may make connection with the Clyde Line at Charleston for a very pleasant short voyage to New York aboard the *Comanche*, perhaps, the greyhound of the fleet. Or, if he prefer, he may cross the Blue Ridge, speed away northward to Lake Erie, where, at Cleveland, he may take passage aboard the *North West* or the *North Land*, of the Northern Steamship Company, for the lake trip to Buffalo, thence to Niagara Falls and Toronto, connecting with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Line for the Thousand Islands.

Prospective visitors to the St. Lawrence, no less than those old-timers who think there is only one river in the world and that the St. Lawrence is the one, will be interested in the changes that have taken place at Round Island since the close of last season. Mr. Dickinson has retired from and Colonel Wentworth, of Wentworth Hall, in the White Mountains, and La Pintosca, Pasadena, Cal., has succeeded to the management of the Frontenac, which will this season open on the 30th inst. The hotel has been enlarged to double its original size, has been entirely refitted, and a new dining-room, 65 by 100 feet, added. A fresh attraction for Round Islanders will be the nine-hole golf-course which, anomalous as it may seem, is to be in charge of a capable green keeper.

There is a charm about the great river which causes its devotees to return again and again. One may go into camp along its shores or on one of its shady isles and give himself up for a time to the savage within him; he may rent a cottage at one of the "parks" and "keep house" in much the same way he would at home—only he will have better air, quieter days, and more beautiful sunsets, probably; or he may live at the Frontenac or the Thousand Island House and be as ultra fashionable as the rest of those light-hearted resorters who annually assemble at these hotels. The Thousand Island House will open the Alexandria Bay season at the usual time. Colonel Staples and Mr. G. W. DeWitt, of the Riggs House, Washington, will continue to give the hotel their personal attention.

Thousand Island Park, just across from Round Island, has one of the most charming situations along the river. The Columbian, a compara-

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tively new hotel, remains under the management of Mr. H. F. Inglehart, of the Hotel Normandie, New York. Among the smaller hotels of the river are the Hotel Westminster, at Westminster Park, opposite Alexandria Bay, and the Central Park Hotel, at Central Park, still nearer the bay. The Westminster, accounted among the best "family hotels" at the river, is, like the Columbian, under the Inglehart régime. The nine-mile sail (or perhaps one should say "steam") by way of the "outside passage" from Alexandria Bay to Westminster, with Capt. Fred Roberts, the genial skipper who has sailed the St. Lawrence these many summers without a wreck to report, is worth more than the twenty cents it costs.

If you have never experienced the sensation of "shooting the rapids" or have never visited Montreal or Quebec, the Department suggests the trip down the river by one of the Richelleu and Ontario boats. The steamer which touches at Alexandria Bay will take you into Montreal in time to connect with the sister ship for Quebec. It is to be presumed that you know something of the grandeur and charm of the Saguenay, but if you will drop a line to Mr. G. A. Browne, the traffic manager of the line mentioned, Montreal, you will receive literature descriptive of this wonderfully picturesque region which will be likely to increase any desire you may have had to see its beauties.

It is evident, from the number of inquiries relating to Nova Scotia which the Department is receiving, that this region is attracting considerable interest as a place of summer resort, and this leads the writer to suggest that few pleasanter trips could be enjoyed than the one from Quebec to Pictou by the iron twin-screw ship of the Quebec Steamship Company, the *Campana*, which makes steamer and railroad connections for all parts of the maritime provinces. At Pictou passengers take the Intercolonial Railway for Halifax. One may, if he prefer, make the journey from Montreal or Quebec to the various points in Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia by the Intercolonial, a finely appointed line and the only all-rail route between St. John and Halifax. Beginning at Montreal, the road runs in almost a straight line to Quebec, thence along the Lower St. Lawrence, across New Brunswick, and down the coast to Halifax. Eastward and westward it reaches a friendly arm to Pictou, Sydney, and St. John, and traverses the length of Prince Edward Island. It runs through regions which would delight the heart of the sportsman who may, while living

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amid the primeval wildness of the woods, keep in touch, if he chose (though he ought not to choose), with the rumbling world without. It is but a short trip from Halifax to Yarmouth, where one may stay at a modern hotel, the Grand, conducted upon the American plan at moderate prices, with special rates by the week or the season. New York is reached from Yarmouth by the Manhattan Steamship Company, from Halifax by the Red Cross Line, and Boston by the Yarmouth Line.

A trip which the Department never tires of suggesting, because it is sure not to disappoint one, is that up the Hudson to the Catskills by the Day Line. One may leave New York from either the Desbrosses or the Twenty-second Street pier at about 8:30 and 9 o'clock, respectively, in the morning and reach Kingston Point a little after 2, where the passengers of either of those floating palaces, the *New York* or the *Albany*, step from the deck to the train of the Ulster & Delaware for the spin up the mountain. It may seem a little malapropos to use the term "spin" as descriptive of the ascent of a mountain, but the Ulster & Delaware is equipped with locomotives fully equal to the occasion. A tastefully printed pamphlet, exploiting the charms of the Catskills, has just been issued by the passenger department of the road, and will be sent upon receipt of six cents postage by the general passenger agent, Mr. N. A. Sims, Rondout, N. Y. The Day Line began its summer schedule on the 27th ultimo. The time-table will be furnished by Mr. F. B. Hibbard, the general passenger agent, Desbrosses Street pier. This line offers a pleasant route to West Point (the West Point Hotel and Cranston's), Catskill (the Grant House and the Catskill Mountain House), and Albany, where one arrives in time for supper at the New Ten Eyck.

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Facts such as these prove the "Parker" to be the most popular shotgun in America. There are more "Parker" guns in the hands of amateurs than any other make of gun in the world. **Parker Brothers, Makers, Meriden, Conn.** Send for catalogue. New York Salesroom, 96 Chambers St.



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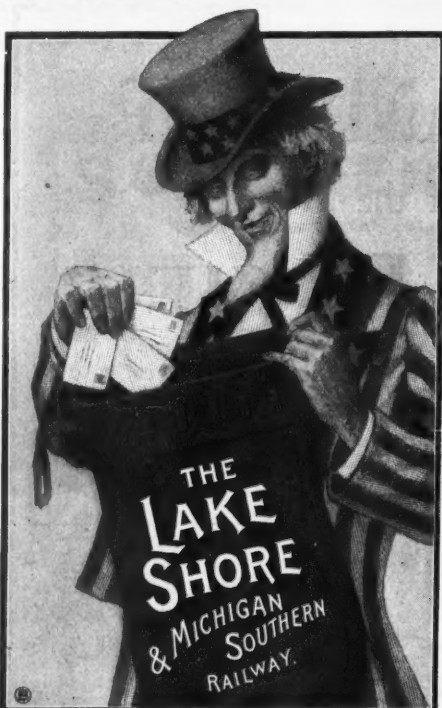
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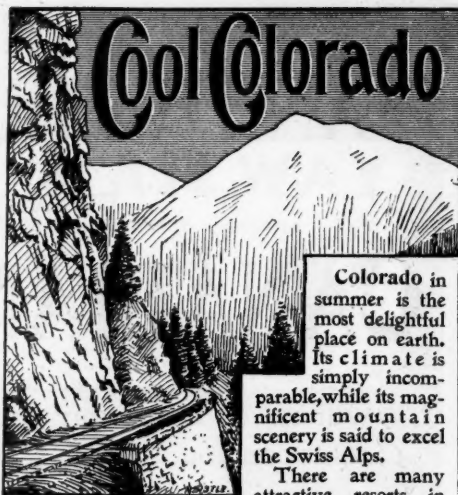
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Knowledge of the fact that for more than twenty-five years this railway has been the government's selection as the route of its great fast mail trains, is proof sufficient of its excellence. It fills the conditions.

The same efficiency of service enters into the operation of all its passenger trains.

For travel between Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston, it has neither a superior nor an equal. "Book of Trains" free.

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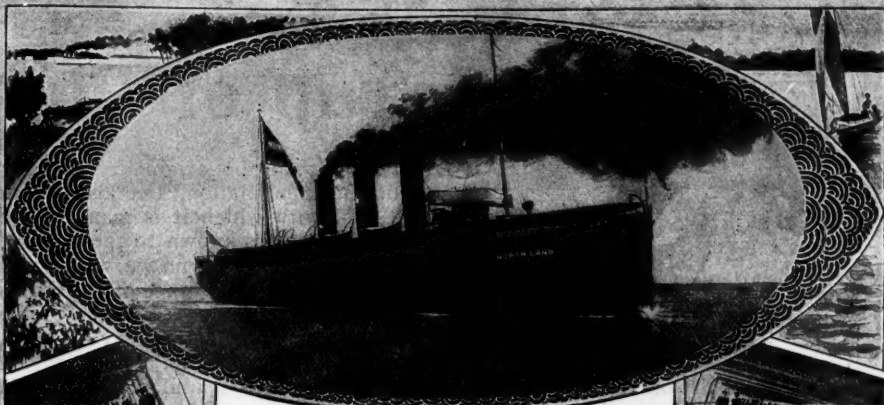
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PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

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CAJON PASS, CALIFORNIA, EN ROUTE FOR LOS ANGELES.

A TEACHERS' CONVENTION IN "FAIRYLAND."

The Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association
at Los Angeles, July 11-14—How to Get There
and Make the Most of the Trip.



CLIFF DWELLING, ARIZONA.

FOR the first time in eleven years the yearly convention of the National Educational Association will be held on the Pacific coast, and soon thousands of American teachers and of those interested in educational matters will make their way to Los Angeles. There a hundred or two of the most thoughtful and best-posted teachers of the country will address the assemblage on various matters of vital or abstruse interest.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE TRIP.

Elaborate, however, as is the mental feast spread for its 11,000 members by the national council, it is doubtful if even this carefully planned programme can promise more in the way of mental expansion and increased power of work than can be gained merely by a judicious laying out of the journey itself. For it is possible to make this trip to the coast the occasion of becoming acquainted with many marvels of our great West whose effect upon the mind is well-nigh incalculable. Certainly no one can fully comprehend the meaning and spirit of America in the widest sense till he has been among the people of the far West—till he has experienced the sense of awed insignificance which comes from a visit to any one of half a dozen of the "natural wonders" reached by a single great railroad system.

"FAIRYLAND."

To begin—neither at the beginning nor the end, but in the middle of the round trip—California itself is a liberal education to the man from the Eastern or Central States who has not yet learned the full significance of this United States of ours.

Here is the way California struck a distinguished visitor—critical enough, too!—who landed there a few years ago fresh from the glamour and romance of India and the Orient:

"It needs no little golden badge swinging from the watch-chain to mark the native son of the Golden West—the country-bred of California. Him I love because he is devoid of fear, carries himself like a man, and has a heart as big as his boots. I fancy, too, he knows how to enjoy the blessings of life that his province so abundantly bestows upon him. At least I heard a little rat of a creature with hotch-bottle shoulders explaining that a man from Chicago could pull the eye-teeth of a Californian in business. Well, if I lived in fairyland, where cherries were

as big as plums, plums as big as apples, and strawberries of no account, where the procession of the fruits of the season was like a pageant in a Drury Lane panto-



GRAND CAÑON STAGE.



DESCENT INTO THE GRAND CAÑON OF ARIZONA.

mime and the dry air was wine, I should let business slide once in a way and kick up my heels with my fellows. The tale of the resources of California — vegetable and mineral — is a fairy tale."

And Los Angeles is in the very heart of the most romantic portion of this enchanted and enchanting land, which, for want of a better comparison, has long been known as the American Riviera. Here are dreamy bays where one

watches the blue waters flash and dance between vistas of tropical vegetation. Here is that once Spanish "Threshold of Eden" (Pasadena) where the visitor finds himself in a new world: to the west, beyond lines of pepper and eucalyptus trees, the lazy, restful, island-dotted Pacific; to the east, tiers on tiers of snow-capped mountains.

It is in this land of sunshine that the "ethical value of business education" and the "culture-epoch theory" will this year be discussed.

HOW TO GET THERE AND WHAT LIES BETWEEN.

A special arrangement has been made with the railroads, which offers most unusual chances to all who think of attending this great convention. The Santa Fe Route, for example, has cut its rates in half for the occasion, and offers a round-trip ticket going and returning by any direct route for the regular single fare—plus \$2, which pays for a N. E. A. membership coupon and is turned over to the association. That is to say, the traveler can go from Chicago direct to Los Angeles, taking in Santa Fé, the Grand Cañon, the Petrified Forest, the pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico, and many other most interesting side trips in the ancient Southwest and southern California; attend the convention; and then return via Ogden so as to visit unrivaled Yellowstone Park, Utah, and Colorado in a single journey—the expense of the main ticket being

but \$64.50 and many of the smaller excursions being entirely free. Or for \$12.50 more the circuit may be extended as far north as Portland, thus covering the trans-Mississippi region from extreme south to extreme north.

THE IDEAL WAY TO MAKE THE TRIP.

The Santa Fe is several hundred miles shorter than other routes from either Chicago, Kansas City, or Denver, and its daily trains cover the distance in from twenty-four to twenty-nine hours less time than those of any other line. (These are points easily verified by consultation of comparative schedules.) Involving thus the least fatigue, it has also the advantage of crossing a smaller portion of the inevitable desert than any other road, and of passing that at night when the temperature is lowest.

For summer traveling, too, it has other distinctive claims. All the way from the eastern edge of Colorado to the farthest limits of Arizona the traveler is whirled along at an elevation of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, and an examination of the Weather Bureau's record will show conclusively that so far as heat goes the tourist on the Santa Fe in New Mexico and Arizona is far better off than in dozens of cities in the Atlantic and Middle States.

Moreover, the vast resources of this great system are to be drawn on lavishly for the comfort and convenience of travelers this summer. While these special excursion tickets are on sale (to take advantage of the half fare offered the passengers must arrive at Los Angeles not later than July 11 and return by September 4, the tickets being procurable any time from June 25 to July 8), sleeping-car accommodations can be reserved either for individuals or organized parties, without any deposit, by applying to any of its agents in most of the principal cities. Its trains run solid



GRAND CAÑON OF ARIZONA.



A DETAIL OF THE WALL, GRAND CAÑON OF ARIZONA.

without any change of cars, and the whole huge machinery of the road is operated with a clock-work regularity and a sole view to showing its patrons the perfection of modern passenger service.

THE STRAIGHT LINE TO THE COAST.

This is absolutely the most direct as well as the most comfortable highway between Chicago and southern California, and the mountain land through which the latter section passes is altogether indescribable in its beauty and diversity of interest. At La Junta one is already several thousand feet up in the air on the Colorado plateau. A few miles' run directly away from the majestic bulk of Pike's Peak brings the traveler among lofty spurs of the Rockies. Near the foot of the twin Spanish peaks two mountain engines lay hold of the long *suite* of rooms which constitute the California train and slowly but surely haul it along the tortuous ascending route, past "level side canyons prettily shaded with aspens, long straight slopes covered with pine, tumbled waves of rock overgrown with chaparral, huge bare cliffs with perpendicular gray or brown faces, and breaks through which one may look far out across the lower levels to other ranges"—till, having risen three-fifths of a mile in a run of a hundred miles, "the hills crowd and shut off the outside world; there is a deep sandstone cut, its faces seamed with layers of coal, a boundary post marked upon one side Colorado and upon the other New Mexico, and instantly a plunge

into a half mile of tunnel of midnight blackness at an elevation of something more than 7,600 feet."

THE LUXURY OF IT ALL.

The inside of the train which has been passing through such Titanic surroundings may well make us admire our fellow-man's achievements during the last quarter of a century. There comes constantly into view the old wagon trail along which from 1849 to 1870 toiled "every overland stage, every caravan, every prairie schooner, every emigrant and every soldier cavalcade bound to the southwestern country." They considered themselves fortunate indeed if, escaping the perils of Indians, desperadoes, wild beasts, and

the dangerous road, they managed to get safely to their destination. Where they were weeks on the way, we are now hours. To them, with the best of luck, it was a journey whose difficulties and hardships could never be forgotten. To-day we sit on the luxurious cushions of the Santa Fe's vestibuled cars; other creature comforts are pampered by the frequent dining stations whose *cuisine* is of sufficient note to specify by name the artist who presides over the gastronomic destinies of the passengers; at night bed lies close at hand, when hair mattresses and linen make the traveler forget for eight hours that he is not in his own home instead of speeding across a continent. The ease of riding comes from causes not discernible by the uninitiated: very heavy steel rails, rock and gravel ballast, steel or iron bridges, gradual curves, and grades upon the leveling of which enormous sums have been expended; but there are plenty of things, big



"ENCHANTED MESA," NEW MEXICO.

A TEACHERS' CONVENTION IN "FAIRYLAND."



FLUTE DANCE OF THE MOKIS, ARIZONA.

the Santa Fe to have "the finest passenger service in the world" have not foreseen and provided for.

THE GREAT SOUTHWEST.

New Mexico, into which the traveler plunges through the Raton Tunnel, is a revelation to a Northerner. Most of its 120,000 square miles is a great mountainous plateau through which one travels all the time from 5,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea. It is a land of color; with the bluest of skies, most brilliant sun, and whitest clouds all over a red soil dotted with green vegetation and variegated in places with vast timbered tracts or many-hued volcanic rocks and black lava.

THE SNAKE DANCE AND THE GRAND CAÑON.

Just across the Arizona border lies the Moki reservation, where alone survives the wild and weird pagan ceremony of the snake dance, the sight of which makes it "difficult indeed to believe one's self in the United States and not in the heart of Africa."

A little further on is the station of Flagstaff, from which the traveler starts for what is unquestionably the grandest spectacle in America—the Grand Cañon of Arizona. A stage carries one from the station to the Cañon in ten hours, no other railroad coming within hundreds of miles of it. Fully half the journey lies through an open,

and little both, which show the least experienced traveler how numberless are the provisions for his comfort. There is no important detail which experience and the ambition of

park-like forest of huge pine, aspen, and cedar. On quitting the stage at its destination the traveler finds himself upon the verge of an unearthly spectacle that stretches beneath his feet to the far horizon. Stolid indeed is he who can front that awful scene without quaking knee or tremulous breath. It is a vast and intricate system of canyons into which one looks, the river 6,000 feet below and five miles distant, the opposite shore many miles away.

Much excellent word-painting has been lavished on this sight, but it all merely emphasizes the fact that the Grand Cañon is beyond all words. Nothing but a sight of its colossal grandeur can give one any idea at all of what nature, in a mood of fantastic extravagance, has wrought.

There is no space even to touch upon the other most famous sights of this land—the Petrified Forest; the prehistoric Cliff and Cave Dwellings; the San Francisco peaks, 13,000 feet above the sea, extinct craters and old lava rivers, and all the other "show" features which can be specifically pointed out. The many special books and publications of the A., T. & S. F. Ry., which can be obtained on request, cover the subject admirably and exhaustively. But it is safe to say, once for all, that no one can take the trip without feeling that he has increased his mental stature; and never has there been such



PUEBLO INDIAN GIRLS, NEW MEXICO.

an unusual inducement for tourists to make this grand tour of our own land as is offered by the Santa Fe Route this summer.



SNAKE DANCE OF THE MOKIS, ARIZONA.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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OLIVER CROMWELL.
(From the painting by Lely.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XIX.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1899.

NO. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*How Good
Times Come
and Go.*

There is a great deal of fiction in the distinctions that men commonly make between what they call good times and bad times. The really good times are not always recognized or admitted until they have gone by. The times that men look upon as the beginning of a period of good times and as highly encouraging on that account are not infrequently the periods of danger, because they lead to overconfidence, rash investment, and the undue extension of credit. Such times are marked by the floating of ill-considered and over-capitalized undertakings and by speculations that are doomed to react disastrously. For several years past the farmers of the West have had good prices for their crops, and have been paying off old indebtedness and generally solidifying their positions. They had been compelled for some years previous to exercise the most rigid economy under very trying and difficult circumstances. It will be well for them to consider that these more recent seasons of good crops and good prices have constituted for them a period of reasonable prosperity. We may hope certainly that no sharp reaction is to overtake the business world at once; nevertheless this is exactly the right time to take account of stock and make ready for the worst that could possibly happen.

*Advancing
Prosperity*

The prosperity that began with the farmers some three years ago has at length fully overtaken the merchants and manufacturers. Long-continued depression had made prices extremely low; and even with a reduced output there had been more than enough staple goods manufactured, because the purchasing power of consumers was limited. The revival of agricultural prosperity, coupled with the inducement to buy that the low prices afforded, gradually heightened the demand for all kinds of useful wares. The merchants were obliged to replenish their stocks and the idle factories began to fire up the rusty furnaces. Abundance of work for idle operatives and

artisans in its turn made these working people larger purchasers of clothing and current supplies. And so the demand increased to the extent of justifying better prices for manufactured goods, while better prices permitted the payment of normal wages.

*Restored
Wages.*

There had been a very general reduction of wages in all lines of manufacture. Now that the mills are busy and there is work for everybody, the old scales of wages have been very generally restored. Mills and factories are crowded with orders at remunerative prices, and employers could not afford to face protracted strikes. It is at such times that close and careful labor organization seems to be beneficial to workingmen. In very dull times, when the market is glutted with iron and steel products, for example, and prices are abnormally low, there are no means by which labor unions can secure for their members steady employment at high wages. For the employer has always the alternative of shutting down his works and going off to Europe to enjoy himself. But in lively times, like those that we find in the present season, it is profitable for employers to keep their mills running at high wages. Under such conditions it is easy to see that a thorough-going organization of labor may hold a very considerable latent power without seeming to assert itself at all. There is fierce denunciation of labor unions and their methods in some quarters, and there are even men who would be glad to suppress all labor organizations by law. Certainly at times the methods of labor unions are high-handed and even tyrannical. The non-union worker has rights, and the employer of non-union labor is entitled under the laws to protection. Labor unions have often needlessly sacrificed the sympathy of the public by their harsh treatment of men who do not belong to their organizations. But it does not follow, however, that trades unionism is not both justifiable and advantageous.

*The
Combination
of Capital.*

If the organization of labor, even to the extent of the complete and monopolistic control of a great many important trades, is defensible and is a part of the natural and unavoidable movement of economic society in our age, it may be none the less true that the combination of capital engaged in a given line of industry is also in the main trend of our economic development, and therefore not to be prevented either by denunciation or by enactments. Up to a certain point the old-fashioned competitive system was not wasteful, but, on the contrary, afforded a useful regulation of production and of price. The whole tendency, however, of business progress—especially in a country like ours where vastness of natural resources and the rapid growth of population promote the growth of small businesses into enterprises conducted on a large scale—seemed to render the competitive system inadequate and wasteful.

*Railroad
Amalgamation.*

In the case of particular enterprises protected by the patent laws, for instance, the economies of production on a large scale, and also of distribution freed from the special expenses that competition entails, were very readily apparent. In railroad management competition beyond a certain point proved to be costly for the patrons of the roads as well as disastrous for the owners. Consolidation came to be the order of the day, with the result of the evolution of a few large systems. Under the operation of these methods freight rates became lower and lower, so that the general public, far from being the victims of transportation monopoly, have been its most obvious beneficiaries. This remark, of course, is to be taken with many modifications when applied in a specific way. Individual patrons of railroads have suffered wrong through favoritism shown toward their business rivals. Particular communities, also, have suffered through an arrangement of rates which favored the up-building of competing centers. The railroad systems of the country have by no means been perfectly administered in this new era of consolidation. Nevertheless there are few people who would not be ready to admit that railroad service is much cheaper and better now than it ever was before in the United States, and that it is cheaper and better here than in other countries.

*Advantages
of United
Management.*

It would seem good for everybody to have railroad transportation removed almost or quite wholly from the sphere of competitive business. The public is not benefited in the long run by rate wars between great trunk lines. Joint traffic agreements of a pooling

nature may indeed be contrary to both the letter and the spirit of the interstate commerce act; but the actual maintenance of non-competitive rates and a certain amount of coöperation in the distribution of business is not only better for the holders of railroad shares, but it is also better for the shippers of goods and the traveling public than rate-cutting, secret rebates, and the administration of railroad systems in a spirit of warfare against other systems. The fact is, of course, that the old-fashioned competitive system, carried to a logical extreme, is closely analogous to warfare; and the whole tendency of our civilization is away from Ishmaelitic methods, and is moving nobly and wholesomely in the direction of coöperative and peaceful methods. The worst about our railroad system in times past was not the danger of its drifting into monopoly, but the unnecessary and speculative construction of competing lines, the kindred evil of over-capitalization, and the mischievous issues of securities that represented neither actual investment nor developed value. These methods were bad, of course, for the country at large; but probably the worst sufferers from them were not the communities through which the railroads passed, but the people who were deluded into buying the fictitious stocks and unsafe bonds.

*Public
Welfare
Not Menaced.*

For many years the railroad systems of the country have been going through the stage of financial reorganization as a penalty for the reckless and improper methods of the 60s and 70s. The clear tendency of the times is to knit together yet more closely the whole texture of the country's railroad system. It is not at all impossible—so swift is the movement nowadays of industrial and financial combination—that all the railroad systems of the country might, in the not very distant future, be amalgamated into one great corporate whole. Nor is it to be taken for granted without careful thought and study that such a consummation would be deplorable. The legislative power to regulate railroad rates has become established in practice and is firmly upheld by the decisions of the courts; and the State also possesses the power of taxation. It is not easy to see, therefore, how the community can be in danger of losing its liberties through the further reduction of the railroad network of the country to a complete and unified system under one harmonious control. Nor would it seem to matter very much whether this issue came about through the legalization of pooling contracts or through the actual consolidation of railroad properties. This will seem a hard saying to many readers holding the old anti-monopoly views.

Public Ownership a Subsequent Issue.

It would be so much the easier for the Interstate Commerce Commission to secure uniform, accurate, and intelligible railroad accounting; and with perfect publicity the rate-making and tax-levying authority of the State and nation could exercise all needful control. Under such conditions, if the time should ever come when public ownership and direct operation of the railroads should be deemed desirable, the transfer could be brought about in a very simple way on some such plan as the exchange of government bonds for railroad securities at an agreed market value. The thing to be desired is the elimination from the railroad business of all speculative elements, so that after expenses of operation and maintenance are paid, and the managers and employees receive fair salaries and wages, there should remain just enough profits to pay interest and dividends upon an honest capitalization. This process seems to be working out through natural business laws. When it is pretty well completed it will be soon enough, in the United States, to consider whether or not the State ownership of railroads is desirable; and when that time comes it may perhaps make no very great difference whether the Government of the country manages the railroads directly or whether it leaves them to be managed by a private monopoly subject to public control, regulation, and taxation.

Transitional Disturbances.

All great transitions in the business world are fraught with many incidental grievances and with much temporary inconvenience. Thus most thoughtful men would hold it to be utterly fallacious to take the ground that it can be harmful to the community to introduce labor-saving machinery. On the contrary, it is agreed by most sound thinkers that the invention and use of appliances for saving labor must inevitably add to the general prosperity, and ought therefore to be en-

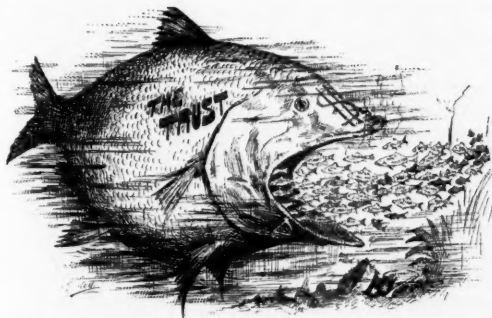
couraged in every possible direction. Nevertheless, at the moment when the labor-saving device is introduced in any given trade, there results no little hardship to many individuals. It is similarly true in the business world that the growth of production on a large scale and a rapid extension of the sphere of combination has crowded many small capitalists, manufacturers, and traders to the wall and caused no little loss and confusion. This, however, involves no new principle. Competition has never at any stage been a merciful or considerate system of business organization; and it is by the methods of competition that the modern combination crushes out those who do not cooperate with it.

Origin of the "Trust."

The new combination popularly called a "trust" is ruthless in its opposition to surviving or incipient competitors, but its methods in the main are not very different from those that a powerful business man fifty years ago would have used to break down his weaker rivals. These methods are not admirable, but it is well to remember that they belong not to the new system of cooperative capital, but to the old competitive system that the new methods are proposing to supersede. The word trust as applied to this new method of amalgamation in industrial production is not accurate or well chosen. Some years ago, it is true, the name fairly applied to several combinations. Their plan was not to consolidate what had been competing properties, but to escape the wastefulness of the competitive methods and gain numerous advantages that would accrue from union and harmony. The respective owners did not give up the ownership of their properties, but they assigned their holdings of stock to a common board of trustees, which was authorized to operate the plants as one system, although separate corporations were nominally maintained. This arrangement, which constituted a trust in the literal sense, was assailed on legal grounds and was abandoned.

The Rights of Monopoly.

The method that came to be substituted was that of selling the properties outright to a new corporation. Property rights are secure under our national and State constitutions, and one of the most vital of property rights is the right to sell what one possesses. If a corporation may be formed for the purchase of one sugar refinery, it will in practice be difficult, if not impossible, to prevent its purchasing or building other sugar refineries; and there would seem no constitutional method by which its progress might not result in a monopoly. Such monopolies might, of course, pursue measures which would be harmful to the



A CASE OF THE BIG FISH SWALLOWING THE SMALLER ONES.
From the Herald (New York).

community and against which laws could properly be made. The devices of public regulation and taxation could always be brought to bear; but against the mere fact of monopoly *per se* there would seem to be no successful form of legal opposition. The government Patent Office every day grants control over certain inventions with the avowed object of promoting for a term of years strict monopoly. If, in some field of industry not dependent upon the protection of the patent laws, a monopoly should arise by reason of the fact that a single individual or firm or corporation had come into control of the entire production of a given article, it would not follow necessarily that there was any greater impropriety in this particular monopoly than in those especially fostered by the Government under its patent laws.

*Freedom
with
Regulation.*

In a free country there must be freedom to combine and to coöperate, just as there must be freedom to compete. On the other hand, the regulation and control of monopoly is permissible and necessary, just as the regulation of competition at certain points has been found desirable. Thus in the field of competition the laws now protect the good employer from the unfair competition of bad employers by regulating the character of factories, the time conditions under which women and children are employed, and in various other ways. The tendency now shown in a number of our State Legislatures to enact laws striking directly at the formation of monopolies is readily explained, but does not indicate very mature consideration. A, who is a grocer in the town of B, would naturally be glad to be the only grocer in the town; and if he could form a part-

nership with C and D, his principal competitors, and the new firm could then buy out or crowd out their smaller competitors, there would emerge a monopoly. The methods used in obtaining that monopoly might not have been very kindly or polite, but they might, nevertheless, have been strictly within the pale of the law; and it is conceivable that the monopoly might be maintained indefinitely through the economical and careful conduct of the business and through the policy of sharing with customers the benefits derived from doing business on a large scale.

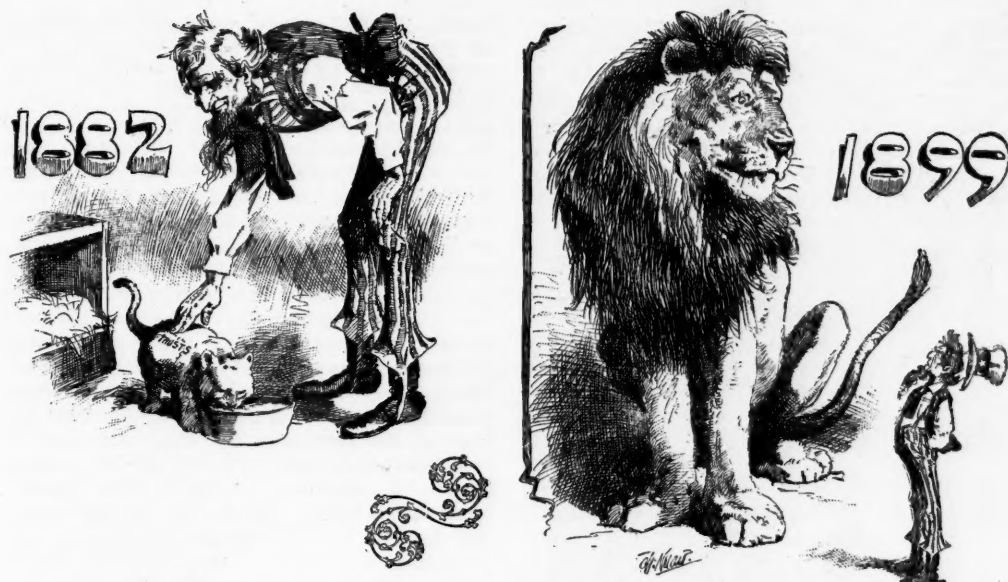
*Magnitude
of the
Monopoly
Movement.*

This illustration of the grocery store applies well enough to most of the monopolies that pass nowadays under the title of "trusts." It does not follow, however, because the principle of amalgamation is the simple one of bringing rival properties under a common ownership, that the movement is any the less stupendous in its volume or revolutionary in its consequences. It is entitled to all the attention that is being drawn to it, and to a great deal more. It would be strange indeed if a movement that is changing the whole face of the business world should not be reflected in any manner in political and legislative discussions. We publish elsewhere a very interesting article on this recent enormous movement for the aggregation of capital, from the pen of Mr. Byron Holt, a careful student of the subject. At the present stage the public needs information; and the things to encourage are study and inquiry, rather than the attitude of furious hostility. The laws that have been enacted with the intention of checking the aggregation of capital have certainly had no decisive effect of that sort. The opposition to the old form of trust has simply stimulated the formation of those more complete aggregations that involve the *bona fide* transfer of the property to a new company that thus absorbs the old corporations.



EVERYTHING SEEMS TO BE COMING HIS WAY.
From the Herald (New York).

The cordage trust was one of the earlier combinations which went to pieces a time or two, and which gave the public the impression that the combination movement in itself was contrary to natural economic tendencies and might therefore be thwarted. But if the rope trust indeed was held together by ropes of sand, it was a marked exception. The industrial monopolies, for the most part, show signs of great stability. It is likely enough, of course, that where they have been recklessly and foolishly over-capitalized—with the idea that monopoly means the opportunity to advance prices and oppress the public—they will come to financial grief and be compelled to reorganize. But



THE GROWTH OF THE TRUST IN AMERICA THE MARVEL OF THE CENTURY.—From the *Herald* (New York).

reorganization in such cases means nothing very different from railroad reorganization. Where a railroad has gone into the hands of a receiver, the trains continue to run and the shippers and passengers see no difference. The reorganization is a matter of finance. A great number of so-called trusts have been floated upon absurd over-issues of preferred and common stock, and the "water" will sooner or later have to be squeezed out. It does not follow, however, that the combination will dissolve into its original elements, and that its parts will go back to the old system of competing with one another as independent concerns. The probability, on the contrary, is that the advantages of monopoly production and distribution will be firmly retained. It is to be regretted that the laws in this country are not as rigid as those of some foreign countries as respects capitalization of joint stock enterprises. But the trick of over-capitalization, although intended to aid in fleecing the public by making it pay prices that would earn dividends on fictitious stock, is likely to react in the end upon the shareholders.

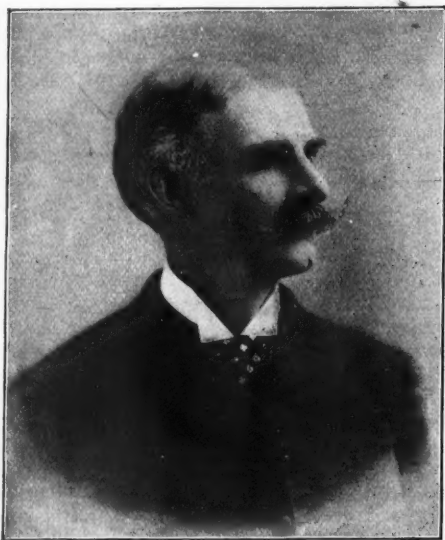
Trusts and Great Fortunes.

The period through which we are passing, in which the competitive economics of large production drives capital inevitably to seek the security of combination, abounds in those uncertain elements which give opportunity for the formation of immense fortunes, due rather to abnormal conditions than

to relative superiority in the management of business enterprises. This phenomenon of the rapid growth of colossal fortunes will doubtless continue until the transition is fairly complete and the great industries settle down to steady-going methods under strict public regulation. The tendency will then be for labor, on the one hand, and the State through taxation, on the other, to absorb everything except a reasonable profit upon the capital employed in the monopolized enterprises. The speculative element in the so-called "industrials" will have a tendency to disappear as in the case of the railroad systems; and it may be expected that there will come about a gradual diffusion of ownership in these great enterprises through the investment of the savings of the people in their stocks and securities, quite as in France, where the real owners of most great undertakings are working people and small investors. It is altogether too soon to say that the tendency to the accumulation of great fortunes will not be squarely offset by other and even more potent tendencies. The next census, in so far as it may carry out a special inquiry into the wealth of the country, is not likely to find that the past decade has put an increased proportion of the national wealth in the hands of the millionaires. It has certainly produced the phenomenon of a larger number of multi-millionaires. But the advance in general prosperity of more than 70,000,000 people easily counterbalances the abnormal growth of individual fortunes.

A Type that May be Multiplied in Future.

An illustration of what it is not unreasonable to expect in the management of great business enterprises in the future, including many of the so called trusts or industrial monopolies, is afforded in the career of a remarkable man who died May 2 in New York. Mr. Henry B. Hyde was the founder of the Equitable Life Assurance Society forty years



THE LATE HENRY B. HYDE.

ago, and he was its president at the time of his death, as he had been for many years. He was in the very first rank of influential business men, and he had built up one of the greatest corporations the world has ever seen. The directors of the Equitable adopted a minute respecting him, from which we take the following extract :

We mourn the loss of the founder of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. We are thankful that he lived to enjoy its marvelous success. He laid its foundation and was both its architect and builder. He entered the field with many competitors. Most of them failed or retired from business. In the race for strength, influence, world-wide connections, solvency, and beneficence Mr. Hyde put this company in the front rank among those which survived. The history of the society is the story of his life. He effaced himself for the institution he loved so dearly and served so faithfully. The same intuition, skill, and energy devoted to his private affairs would have given him position among the few superlatively rich men of the world. The interests of the Equitable were always of infinitely greater care with him than his private business. He deliberately chose to foster, expand, and strengthen the Equitable rather than make or leave a large fortune for his family. He was in a high sense a philanthropist and benefactor. His company, during its forty years of

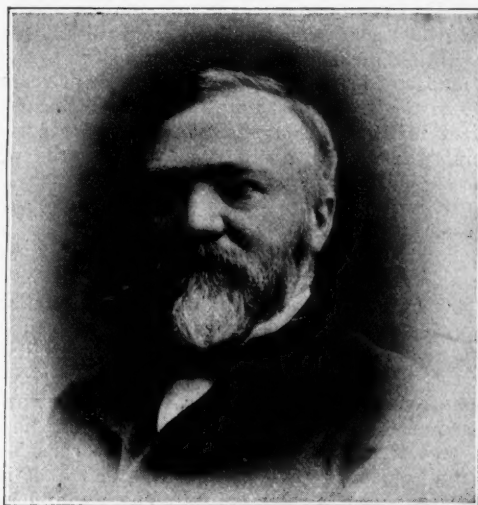
existence, has paid to those who trusted to it their savings for the safety of their families \$377,000,000, and it holds \$265,000,000 for its many policy-holders. This unparalleled result was the work of Henry B. Hyde. No fortune of \$200,000,000 was ever piled up in a single life. But our president, from the age of twenty-five to sixty-five, accumulated for the society \$572,000,000. This sum far exceeds the greatest fortune of the most famous financiers.

It is true that Mr. Hyde drew what may be considered a very large salary for directing the affairs of the Equitable ; but this salary was by no means large when compared with the almost unthinkable magnitude of the business for the success of which he was chiefly responsible. When his will was probated later in the month it was found that he had left a fortune of only about \$500,000. His great business talent had been at the service of the Equitable ; and his business success was not to be measured by the size of his private accumulations, but by the colossal success of the company which he personally had founded and had to the day of his death principally conducted. There is no more reason in the nature of things why the successful management of a railroad system or a gas company should be somehow associated with the accumulation of an immense private fortune than the successful management of an insurance company. The tendency in the future is likely to be toward a wide dispersion among investors of the shares of stock in the great majority of industrial enterprises, with the active management, as in the case of the late Mr. Hyde, in the hands of capable men contented to receive the reward of a good salary along with high reputation.

The Carnegie Fortune.

When the changing conditions have progressed a little further toward stability on the new lines, it is not unlikely that we shall discover that many, at least, of the colossal fortunes were accumulated, not by virtue of the formation of trusts, but through the bad working of the competitive system at a time when business on a large scale had made competition ruinous to all save a few who happened to possess either the natural advantages or the superior ability to win supremacy in the business struggle. Particular attention has been called during the past month to one of these vast fortunes, through the retirement of Mr. Andrew Carnegie from the business of making iron and steel. Mr. Carnegie was at the head of a system of closely connected establishments, with headquarters at Pittsburg, which had become the most extensive and probably the most complete and perfect plant in the whole world for the supply of iron and steel in large quantities. So gigantic was the scale upon which the Car-

negie business was conducted that it could earn large profits while easily underselling most of its competitors. In order to meet so formidable an antagonist, many other iron plants had recently united and formed what are known in newspaper parlance as trusts. The general drift of the iron and steel business of late has been rapidly in the direction of huge consolidations, and the air has been full of the talk of one mammoth union in the United States which should be capitalized at perhaps \$800,000,000, or even more. At such a moment Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is reputed not to like trusts and combinations, retires from active business and sells to his business associates his controlling interest in the various establishments that compose the Carnegie iron and steel plant. The report, apparently authorized, has been that Mr. Carnegie receives for his interests \$100,000,000 in the form of first-mortgage 5-per-cent. bonds covering the whole system, besides half as much more in another form, either cash or stock.



MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Five Millions a Year to Spend. Mr. Carnegie, of course, has large wealth in other directions; but apart from all that, he is to be in receipt henceforth of an actual cash income of \$5,000,000 a year, without being obliged to give any of his time or energy to the management of the enterprises from the success of which this income



MR. HENRY C. FRICK.

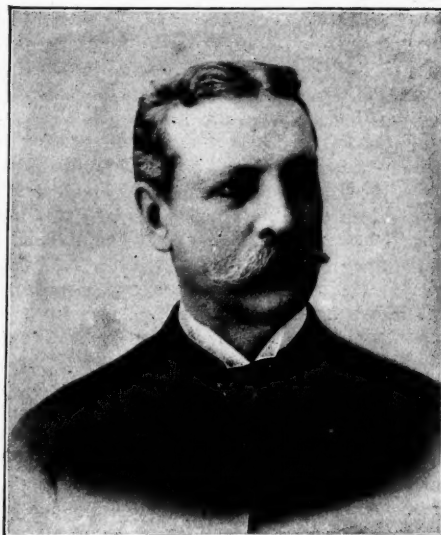
(Who becomes head of the amalgamated Carnegie-Frick companies.)

must accrue. It is probable that for a good many years past Mr. Carnegie's yearly profits from the iron business have been a much larger sum than the five millions of interest that will come to him from his bonds; but he is scarcely likely to feel any keen hardship or discomfort from a sudden diminution of revenues. There is a good deal of loose talk and writing about the fortunes of multi-millionaires, and occasionally some very grotesque estimates appear in the newspapers of the amount of the wealth of particular individuals. There are variable factors in most great fortunes, due to the nature of the enterprises in which the wealth is invested. Barney Barnato, for example, two or three years before his death, was commonly accounted as worth a great deal more money than Mr. Andrew Carnegie. But he was not a substantial millionaire, and when he died the residue of assets that could be realized upon was very small. There may be, here and there, a richer man than Mr. Carnegie. But it may be doubted whether there is any other man in the world who has accumulated \$100,000,000 and put it into a form at once so safe and convenient that the principal need give him no thought or concern, so that his time and energies may be devoted freely to the problem how best to expend in the service of his fellow-men an income of say \$100,000 a week.

Mr. Carnegie is not a man who will be like a fish out of water through the sudden acquisition of unaccustomed leisure. It is now a good many years since he began to practice as well as preach the

Carnegie as Philanthropist.

gospel of well-employed leisure, public spirit, and the social responsibilities of wealth. He may in his earlier years have been a slave to the exactions of his business; but a number of years ago he adopted the plan of turning over the detailed management of affairs to his junior partners, who shared liberally in the rewards of success. This plan gave him freedom for travel, study, writing, and the carrying out of philanthropic projects. It enabled him to spend a good deal of his time abroad and to cultivate the acquaintance of men of all professions and callings whom he cared to know. What he now proposes is simply to give still more of his time and money to philanthropic and public pursuits, in the cultivation of which he has already become a veteran. Thus far Mr. Carnegie's favorite form of philanthropy has been the founding of free libraries. Those theorists who consider that all philanthropy is pernicious, and that it is demoralizing to a community to have a rich man do anything for it, are at least, as a rule, ready to admit that libraries, art galleries, and schools for the study of applied art and technical matters are not as bad a form of philanthropy as some others. Allusion was made a month or two ago in these pages to Mr. Carnegie's recent addition of more than \$1,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, which has now received from him all told about \$7,000,000. He gave \$250,000 last month toward the development of scientific education in the Midlands University at Birmingham, England, and very sensibly advised

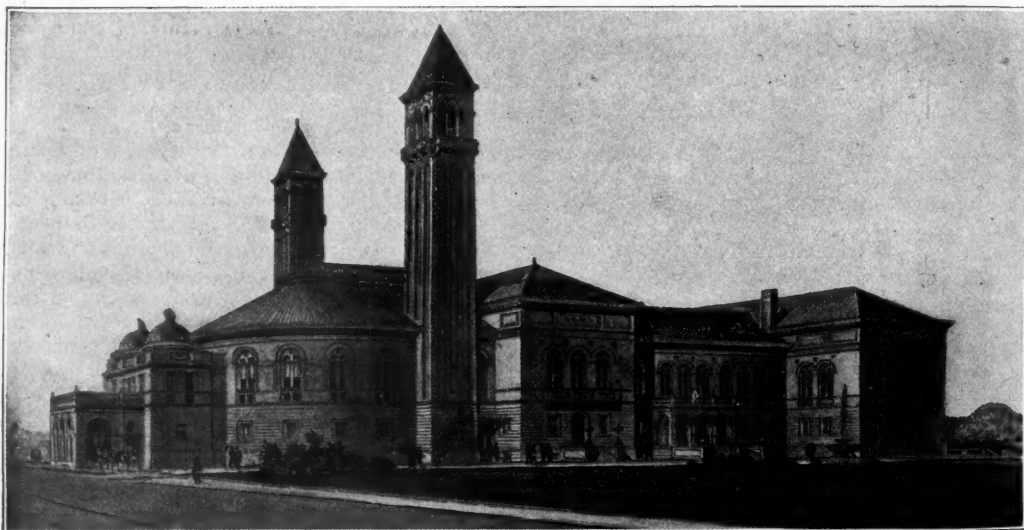


MR. CHARLES T. YERKES.

the Birmingham people to look into the scientific work of Cornell University as being far ahead of anything that was to be found in Great Britain.

*Combining
Local
Monopolies.*

The tendency to combination which has affected so great a number of American industries of late has shown itself with equal strength in the management of municipal supply services. Street railroads, gas



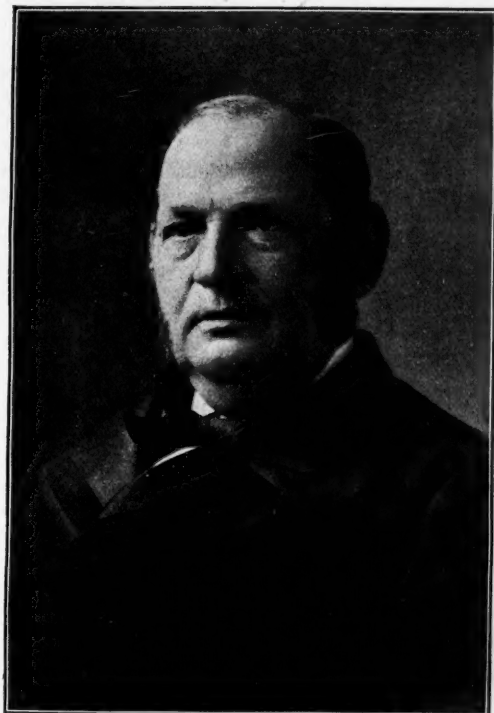
CARNEGIE LIBRARY, MUSIC HALL, ART GALLERY, AND MUSEUM OF PITTSBURG.

companies, electric power and lighting plants, and such local corporations have been steadily eliminating competition and forming themselves into great monopolies. Thus it is reported from Chicago that Mr. Yerkes has sold out his large street-railroad interests to a syndicate, whose purchase will make for a still larger aggregation of the transit services of Chicago under one central control. One of the principal factors in the movement for the combination of municipal supply services in the Greater New York was the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, ex-governor of the State, who died suddenly last month. An immediate result of Mr. Flower's death was something like a panic on the stock market, for the shares of companies in which he was regarded as the controlling spirit dropped in some cases as much as 30 per cent. or more. This fact showed how, in the transitional stages from the one system to the other, the individual counts in a very important way. If the programmes upon the execution of which ex-Governor Flower was supposed to be engaged—involving as they did some spirited struggles with rival corporate interests—had been fully carried out, his death would have had no such effect upon the stock market. The depression, of course, was only temporary.

*The Late
R. P. Flower.*

The quick recovery of what were known as the Flower stocks was in large measure a tribute to the great confidence of the business world in Mr. Flower's sagacity as well as his integrity. It was reported that the great insurance companies and other substantial interests came forward and offered the firm of Flower & Co. the sum of \$100,000,000 if they should need it to protect the Flower interests against the needless break in the market. Mr. Flower worked his way up as a country boy in Jefferson County, N. Y., and obtained success in the business world through his qualities of industry, persistence, and integrity. After coming to New York City he entered politics as a Democrat, and served in Congress for several terms. He was elected governor of the State in 1891, and his political opponents have always since acknowledged that his administration was that of a conscientious and capable business man. It was not until after his retirement from public office that he threw himself with all his energy into Wall Street life as the acknowledged leader of the activities of that feverish locality. He possessed a vast fund of homely common sense, and had the fashion of being nearly right in most of his judgments and estimates. He had not the appearance of an overworked man, but it is probable that his sudden death may have been due to the heavy strain of great business projects which

had occupied him for several years. He was supposed at the time of his death to be possessed of properties worth about \$25,000,000. Mr. Carnegie seems to have taken sixty years as the retiring-point. It is quite possible that if Mr. Flower had retired a year or two ago he might



THE LATE ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

have lived to enjoy many more years of usefulness and honor. It would have been quite as easy for Mr. Flower to turn his energies into the philanthropic channel as it had been for him to develop the habit of accumulation. He was naturally a man of exceptional public spirit and of instinctive generosity. To be sure, he could not have retired, like Mr. Carnegie, with a hundred millions; but a man may be a great philanthropist on a basis of twenty millions, or even of ten. It has been said since his death that Mr. Flower's current benevolence had for years been on a generous scale, never falling below a tenth of his income. His wealth was probably overestimated.

*A Millionaire
Tax
Reformer.*

A considerable amount of newspaper discussion has attended the retirement from active business of another American millionaire, Mr. Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, equally well known in the three spheres

of business, practical politics, and social and economic reform. Mr. Johnson made his way to great wealth as a practical inventor who had the gift—so rare among inventors—of business sagacity. He applied his improvements in street railroads in such a way as to reap the benefit himself. His street-railroad operations in Western cities are well known. He had also made himself a factor in the business of passenger transit in Brooklyn, where Governor Flower's energies at the time of his death were rapidly bringing about something like a complete union of the street-railroad lines. Mr. Johnson was in Congress from Ohio for several years, where he distinguished himself as a representative of the theoretical free-trade wing of the Democratic party. He became a convert to the doctrines of the late Henry George; and—showing in a characteristic way the courage of his convictions—cast in his lot with the single-taxers with the utmost enthusiasm. The announcement of his retirement from business is coupled with the further announcement that he expects to devote the remainder of his life and the bulk of his fortune to the promotion of taxation reform. Of Mr. Johnson's good faith and public spirit there can be no doubt. He declares his conviction that the single tax is the only remedy for existing evils, and avows his purpose "to dedicate the balance of my life to advocating the cause and in showing that this philosophy is the only solution of our vexed labor problems."

*The Socialist
View of
Monopoly.*

Mr. Johnson remarks that although one minor question after another catches the public notice, there never elapses any great period of time without the fundamental problems of taxation coming up for discussion. "Each successive step," he says, "brings more people to view calmly and quietly Mr. George's simple and beautiful problem of destroying monopoly and privilege by taxing them out of existence." Several schools of reformers, indeed, are looking on at the present extraordinary movements in the business world with a high degree of complacency; and among these groups are the single-taxers and the socialists, although they profess to represent antipodal views. The single-taxers do not like private property in land, and the socialists do not like private property in anything. The socialists, in particular, are of the opinion that the wide diffusion of private ownership is adverse to their cause, for the plain reason that such diffusion gives to the evil they are trying to overthrow the stability of a pyramid resting upon a broad base. When private ownership, however, becomes concentrated in monopoly, it is much easier to at-

tack. Socialism asks nothing better, therefore, than to have everything come under monopolistic private management, as the surest preliminary to their advocated transfer of everything to public management. They would crowd things into the shape of trusts and combines on the same principle which governed the practice of the phy-



HON. TOM. L. JOHNSON.

sician who knew how to cure fits, and who therefore always threw his patients into fits before proceeding further.

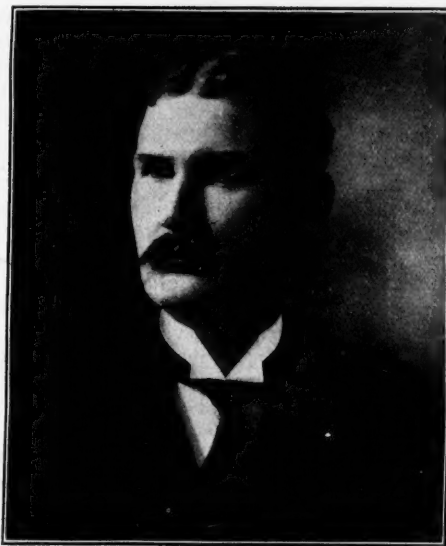
*Johnson,
Pingree, and
the Detroit
Situation.*

Although Mr. Johnson professes to believe in destroying monopoly and privilege by taxing them out of existence, he has been willing, so long as monopolies were the order of the day, to make what he could from their exploitation. For example, it is no other than this Mr. Johnson who is the chief owner of the street-railroad monopoly of Detroit, the purchase of which, as reported in these pages last month, has been made a policy of the municipal authorities. According to those Detroit newspapers which do not favor the municipal acquisition of the lines, Mr. Johnson and his colleagues failed in their attempt to obtain an extension of their franchises on the terms that they desired, and thereupon hit upon the plan of selling out the roads to the city itself for a price which included not only the amount of the capital invested, but some millions of dollars for the franchise which had been freely given to the street-railroad company. The negotiations be-

tween the company and the city were reported last month to have come to a deadlock through a difference of \$1,000,000 or more in the price to be paid. One or two of the Detroit papers which were not in favor of the municipal purchase have attempted to criticise the account of the matter published by the REVIEW last month; but even taking their versions of the affair as correct, we are not able to find any material error in our own comments, which were merely intended to convey information as to the facts. Those facts were that Governor Pingree had taken the lead in pushing through the Legislature an enabling act under which the municipal council of Detroit actually proceeded to name a commission of three men clothed with the authority to buy up the local street railroads and operate them as a municipal department. A few weeks ago it appeared entirely probable that the project would be promptly carried to consummation. Since then the negotiations seem not to have proceeded in a very promising way, and much opposition among the citizens of Detroit to the plan of municipal purchase is reported by the newspapers. A good many people thought that so important an innovation ought to have been referred to a direct vote of the people. This is a view which would seem to us entirely reasonable on general principles. What particular objection there may have been in Detroit we do not know.

*The
Value of
Franchises.*

The rest of the country would look on with immense interest if Detroit should set about operating the passenger transit system as a municipal department. It does not necessarily follow that it would be for the interest of the people of that city to afford the country the benefit of this particular kind of object-lesson. There is evidently no dearth in Detroit of advocates able to deal adequately with their respective sides of the discussion. If the municipality should not, after all, buy up the street-railroad system, the citizens of that town will at least henceforth have a perfectly clear idea of the commercial value of street-railroad franchises. They would expect at the end of the existing franchise period to sell extensions or renewal privileges for something like what they are worth. Thus the statement has come to be a commonplace in Detroit and in all the Michigan press that of the \$17,500,000 demanded by the owners of the Detroit street railroads, \$10,000,000 represents the worth of the franchise freely given by the people through their municipal representatives. By some plan of taxation, rental, or payment of percentages, the people would expect under future grants to be reimbursed for the value of such franchises.



HON. JOHN FORD, OF NEW YORK.

*Taxing
Franchises in
New York.*

A kindred question has been the absorbing one in New York during the past month. The most important street railroads of the city of New York, unlike those of Detroit and the Western cities, hold franchises which have been granted to them in perpetuity. These franchises, through the development of the city, have come to have a very large earning capacity. If the municipality had them back in its control it could obtain enormous rentals for them. Meanwhile the owners of real estate in New York have been much perturbed through the fact that the public expenditures have so increased as to necessitate a higher rate of taxation than ever before, the very great bulk of this taxation falling upon realty. The Hon. John Ford, a New York City member of the State Senate, came forward in the Legislature several months ago with a measure for the taxation of the franchises of street railroads, gas companies, telephones, and like corporations, as if they were real estate. His argument was devoted to showing in a very ingenious way, first, the justice of levying increased taxes upon such companies and their general ability to bear taxation; and, second, the close analogy in many respects between the value of their franchises and the value of municipal real estate.

*Enactment
of the
Ford Bill.*

It was shown that the market prices of many of the securities of these companies afforded a very ready means by which to ascertain the proper valuation for tax purposes. Senator Ford's bill was natu-

rally opposed by the representatives of the interests that would be most directly affected ; but, nevertheless, it passed both houses by a very considerable majority before the adjournment of the regular session of the Legislature on April 28. Governor Roosevelt had not concealed his intention to sign the bill if it should be passed. He consented, however, to give its opponents a careful hearing before affixing his name and thus making the measure a law. Some of the criticisms of the bill led the governor to the conclusion that its best features could be retained, while in other respects it could be amended with advantage. Thus he reached the view that it would be better to have the assessment of such corporations made by a State board, rather than by the local assessing officers. The governor at length decided to call the Legislature together again in extra session on Monday, May 22, in order to act upon certain suggestions which he was prepared to offer for the amendment of the bill. It was intimated that if the Legislature should not agree to amend the measure in the ways which would be regarded by the governor as improving it, he would on the 27th affix his signature to the bill as originally passed. Thus in one shape or another it was certain that the Ford bill would become a law. Whether or not this measure presented the best theoretical method by which the community should obtain remuneration for the privileges accorded to private companies using valuable public franchises was not the question at issue. The advocates of the Ford bill were dealing with the more practical question, What method might, under existing circumstances, be put into operation at once to divert a part of the burden of taxation now borne by real estate to a class of corporations deriving their prosperity from the enjoyment of lucrative privileges ? The passage of the Ford bill, against the protests of many of the corporations which it proposes to tax, illustrates in a striking way the plain fact that the tendency toward monopoly combinations does not of necessity lessen the power of the community to assert its own interests through the prerogatives of regulation and taxation.

America and the World at Large. The international relations of the United States have been more free from friction in the past month—if one may venture so sweeping an opinion—than in any previous month since the United States came into existence. There has not been a single cloud on the horizon. It is true that reports were circulated that the Quebec conference on questions at issue between Canada and the United States would not resume its sessions on account of the confessed impossibility of reaching any



THE JOINT COMMISSION.

UNCLE SAM (to the Canadian premier): "Say, Wilfy, you give me two bites of yours and I'll give you one bite of mine."
SIR WILFRED LAURIER: "Aren't you a little bit greedy, Sammy?"—From the *Daily Witness* (Montreal).

agreement ; but that statement has lacked confirmation. Moreover, the relations between Great Britain and the United States are of the most cordial character, and there is now nothing in these Canadian questions to endanger peace. Senator Fairbanks, the chairman of the American group of conferees, has gone to Alaska to study the boundary question on the ground. It would seem far better to take up one question at a time and settle it on its merits than to keep all of them open with the idea of trading and striking balances. Thus the sealing question should be settled, without reference to any other dispute, by an agreement for buying out the pelagic sealers. Then the boundary question should be settled, as in previous instances, by arbitration. The alien labor frictions should be removed by the mutual withdrawal of all annoying restrictions. The fisheries question might be adjusted on some broad-gauge plan as an experiment for a fixed period. The question of tariff reciprocity ought always to stand by itself and to be treated in a purely business way, each country stating what privileges it wants and what concessions it is willing to make in return. The boundary question is the only vital one of them all.

The Coghlan Incident.

The desire of Germany to maintain good relations with the United States was amply shown last month by the attitude of the German press as well as the government toward an incident which under other circumstances might have been disagreeably magnified. The *Raleigh* having returned from Manila, its officers and men were welcomed with great enthusiasm; and Captain Coghlan was *fêted* and lionized in New York and elsewhere throughout the East. In a speech at a dinner in his honor at the Union League Club in New York, Captain Coghlan, regarding the occasion as a strictly private one, was so unguarded as to give a very straightforward account of the manner in which the German ships in Philippine waters had conducted themselves toward the American blockade of Manila after the destruction of the Spanish fleet. The gallant captain's remarks, as they leaked out and appeared in the newspapers, were as uncomplimentary to the Kaiser as to Admiral von Diederichs. The European press took the matter up most greedily, and seemed determined to magnify it into an incident of importance and a ground of serious dispute between Germany and the United States. But the German Government was entirely calm about it, and the German press quickly learned that the United States Government assumed no responsibility for the unfortunate accident of the publication of an officer's free talk in the privacy of a club. German self-respect was satisfied with the assurance that Captain Coghlan had been reprimanded and that President McKinley deeply disapproved of his remarks. Meanwhile nobody in the United States has any doubt as to the substantial truth of all that Captain Coghlan said about the outrageous manner in which German ships for some time annoyed Admiral Dewey. No possible good can come, however, from dwelling upon that episode, since the Germans themselves prefer to have it forgotten and are disposed to be friendly at all points.

American Meat and Life Insurance in Germany.

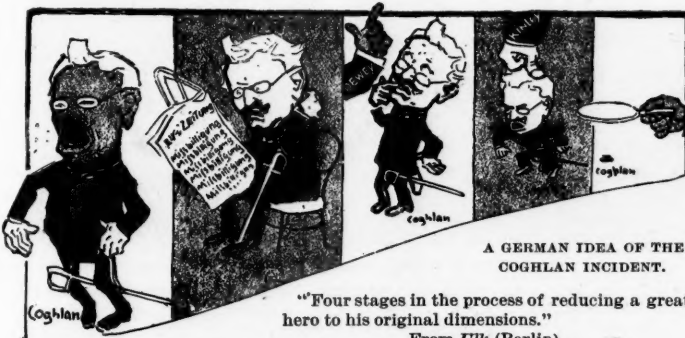
It is true that the Reichstag has rejected a measure providing for a reasonable method of inspecting American meat that had been carefully worked out between the imperial cabinet and our ambas-



CAPTAIN COGHLAN.

sador, Mr. White. But the cabinet policy in the end is likely to win against the prejudices of the Agrarian leaders in the Reichstag, who, after all, are not moved by hostility to the United States so much as by their interest as agricultural protectionists in obstructing the import of outside meats and breadstuffs. The exclusion of American meats on unfair pretexts is certainly annoying; but we shall never try to force the "great American hog" into Germany at the point of the bayonet. Unfortunately the army beef scandals have given a fresh argument to the German agrarians. The exclusion of American insurance

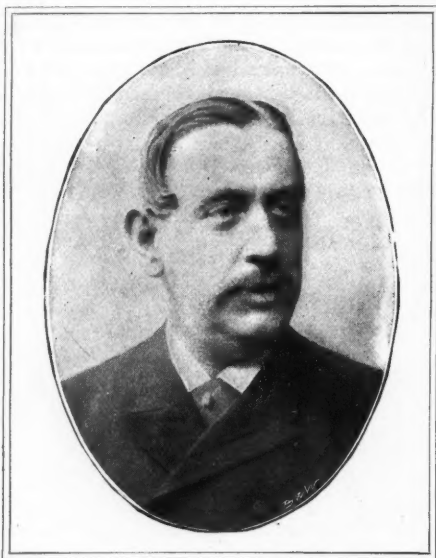
companies from Germany has been a matter of discussion between the two countries for some time past. This difficulty seems now to be on the point of a satisfactory solution. Prussia has just sent special commissioners here to inquire into the general methods pursued by the principal life insurance companies. The commissioners are gentlemen no less distinguished than Marshall von Bieberstein, formerly the German minister of foreign affairs, and Herr von Kne-



A GERMAN IDEA OF THE COGHLAN INCIDENT.

"Four stages in the process of reducing a great hero to his original dimensions."

From Ull (Berlin).



BARON MARSHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN.

(Now in this country.)

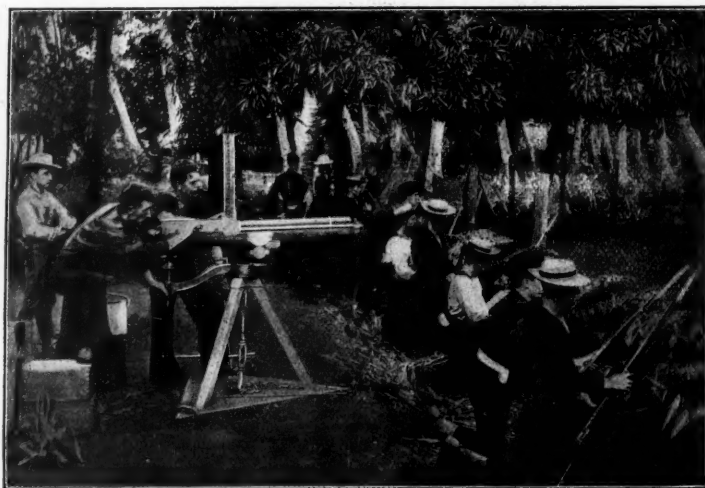
bel-Doeberitz, an able administrator and financier who is especially familiar with insurance matters. Concessions are evidently going to be made on both sides. The American companies are coming around to the opinion that the German strictness in the matter of public reports and the like is, after all, not unreasonable; while the Germans after a study here on the ground may conclude that it is not necessary to compel the standard American companies to invest any considerable part of their assets in Germany as the price of a license permitting them to issue policies in that country. The coming of this commission at the expense of the Prussian Government ought to be taken here as a mark of consideration and courtesy.

Samoa Quiescent. After the appointment of the international commission the contending parties in Samoa agreed to keep the peace until the commissioners had arrived, and dispatches received in the middle of May were

to the effect that all was quiet at Apia. The discussion of the Samoan question in Germany has ceased to be acrimonious, and every one expects a solution that will remove the danger of serious friction between the three great powers whose joint protection has been so overwhelming a failure. The British illustrated papers have made a good deal out of the standing together, shoulder to shoulder, of the British and American sailors in the Samoan fighting, as illustrative of the growing intimacy between the two countries, both in sentiment and in policy. The Philippine strain between Germany and the United States was relieved when the German Emperor superseded Admiral von Diederichs, and instructed his brother, Prince Henry, to show every possible courtesy to the American fleet. The incident was completely closed when the German ships sailed away from the Philippines and the German interests there were expressly placed under the protection of the United States. The Coghlan incident, on the other hand, never assumed any really serious aspects. The Samoan difficulties might, like the earlier ones in Manila Bay, have provoked naval hostilities; but the good temper and sensible behavior of the two governments soon relieved the question of all elements of danger.

Relations with Spain.

Nothing would seem to stand in the way of the early resumption of very cordial relations between the United States and Spain. The last installment of the



THE CRISIS IN SAMOA—COMPANIONS IN ARMS.

(This illustration shows British and American bluejackets in the trenches defending the British consulate in Apia. The Gatling gun was in charge of two Americans.)
From the *Graphic* (London).

\$20,000,000 Philippine indemnity has been duly paid over by our Government. Spaniards and Spanish interests in Cuba are looking to the United States for justice and fair play, with a full sense of security and with no ill-feeling whatever. Among the good results of the war and the peace treaty must be mentioned the wiping out of all claims on the part of the citizens and government of the one country against the other arising out of the circumstances of the Cuban war of rebellion. Thus Spain is debarred from making any claims against the United States on the score of filibustering and the fitting out of unlawful expeditions analogous to our *Alabama* claims against England. American citizens who owned property in Cuba will not, on the other hand, bring claims against Spain for losses incurred by them in the period of the insurrection. The war liquidated all old scores, and the United States and Spain begin their new account on a clean slate. As victors, the American people have no possible ground for cherishing any grudges; and Spaniards cannot afford to indulge any permanent ill-will. The Spanish press has for the most part entirely dropped the subject of the war, although Uncle Sam's tribulations in the Philippines form the theme of an occasional sarcastic paragraph or jeering cartoon.

The Spanish Prisoners in Luzon.

It is rather to their credit than otherwise that the one surviving war question that has not lost interest for the Spanish people has been the situation and fate of the Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaldo and the insurgents. The motive of the Filipinos in refusing to give up these Spanish prisoners has been to arouse the sympathies of Europe, if possible, to the point of prevailing upon the United States to end the war by granting terms of peace more favorable to the so-called Filipino government than might otherwise be hoped. As a secondary motive, it was thought by Aguinaldo and his coterie that they might in the end obtain a large ransom for the Spaniards. Apparently the insurgents have compelled the Spanish prisoners to assist them in engineering operations and in the use of artillery. While the Anti-Imperialist League, headed by tireless spokesmen like Mr. Edward Atkinson, has been assuring the country that we should not be able in long centuries to bring the war in Luzon to an end, the more sanguine advocates of President McKinley's policy have been quite as confident in their declaration that the war could not last thirty days. Certain desultory guerrilla operations, indeed—rather in the nature of brigandage than of warfare—may be carried on for a good while. But for several weeks past the authentic news

has seemed to point to a very early collapse of all pretense of organized combat.

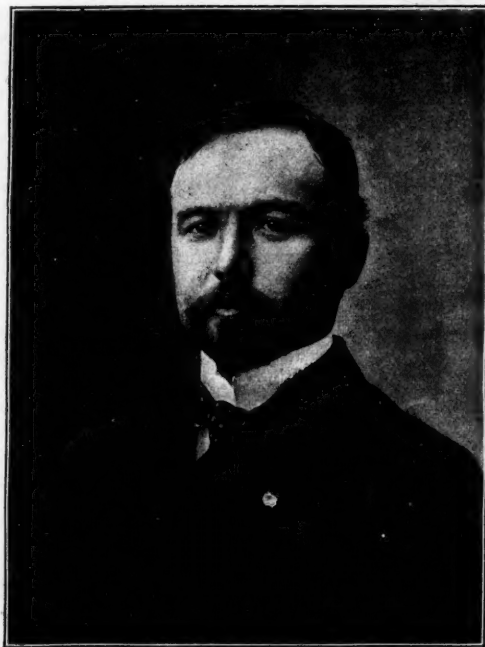
Slandering Our Army.

The same gentlemen who have predicted the continuance of the war for centuries to come have also spread abroad many tales to the effect that our officers and men have conducted the fighting against the Filipinos in a wanton manner, with needless sacrifices of life and with general disregard of the rules and principles of civilized warfare. We shall consider all this to be baseless slander until some evidence can be brought forward to prove the charges. There have been assertions, furthermore, in various quarters that our soldiers in the Philippines have been suffering needlessly and have been ill provided for. The best evidence obtainable goes to show that no troops at a distance from home and engaged in actual warfare were ever so well supplied with food, medicine, clothing, and hospital care and facilities as our army now in the Philippines. The conditions of campaigning in Luzon subject our men to no little hardship in spite of everything that can possibly be done; and the end of the war will be welcomed by all thoughtful and sensible people with a deep sense of relief and gratitude. But while we have business of that kind on our hands it is not well to exaggerate the dark side of the picture. And it is folly that approaches criminality to plot schemes for hampering our Government in its efforts to end quickly an unhappy business that nobody enjoys.

Peace Prospects.

The operations of our army in the Philippines through the last days of April and the first half of May were energetic and tireless, and the Filipino forces were driven from one point to another with an unchanging record of disaster. Their failure to resist American troops, however, will not deprive them of the right to be considered, upon the whole, a race of remarkable courage. After the easy occupation by General Lawton's troops on May 17 of San Isidro, where the Filipinos had intrenched themselves with the intention of making their last desperate resistance, the Government at Washington expressed the opinion that the war was practically at an end. In confirmation of this view came the telegraphic news from Manila that Aguinaldo had appointed commissioners, who had authority to arrange with General Otis and the American commission the terms of a complete and unqualified submission. The commissioners reached Manila on the 20th. Aguinaldo was reported as completely disheartened, and the Philippine people in general were thought to be eager to have hostilities cease.

The most remarkable qualities of *A New Hero.* personal prowess have been shown by Colonel Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, who has been made a brigadier-general for his valorous conduct, and who has in the popular mind become one of the foremost heroes of the entire war period. Funston, it should be said, was showing precisely the same fine qualities as an officer in the Cuban army several years ago—at a time when many superior persons in the United States were denying that there was any Cuban army, while still more were wholly skeptical as to there being any fighting timber under the command of Gomez and Maceo. So great is the popularity of General Funston in Kansas that his fellow-citizens are preparing to offer him any sort of public place that he may prefer. It has been proposed, indeed, in Kansas, that the entire Twentieth Regiment—officers and privates, to the last man—should be elected or appointed to public office. The suggestion is to make Funston governor, fill the other State offices and the Legislature with members of the Twentieth, and parcel out to the remaining heroes of the regiment the county and city offices, until every man is a mayor, a sheriff, a chief of police, or something of that sort. On sober second thought Kansas will probably conclude not to carry out this entire programme.



BRIG.-GEN. FREDERICK FUNSTON.



HEROIC DEEDS FOR FUNSTON YET TO PERFORM.
From the Journal (Minneapolis).

The suggestion, however, indicates in an extreme way a tendency that will be very marked in our politics this year, and especially next year. The people of the United States like to show their substantial appreciation of a brave man of sound character who has stood the test of battle. The mere announcement last month that Admiral Dewey was about to return to the United States on board his flagship, the *Olympia*, touched the popular interest and awakened the national enthusiasm a hundred times more than any other item of news. The entire West was clamoring to have Dewey return by way of the Pacific Ocean and the overland route, rather than by an all-sea voyage to the Atlantic seaboard. All sorts of projects were discussed for showing Dewey honor on his arrival. Various committees were formed to arrange for substantial testimonials of the nation's good-will. The more important of these committees agreed at length upon the plan of purchasing and fitting up a fine home for Admiral Dewey at Washington. The Democratic party would be delighted to nominate him for the Presidency, although there is some reason to suppose that Dewey has been a lifelong Republican. So strong and pervasive is this Dewey sentiment that one might expect free-silver men to vote for him on a gold platform,

or Wall Street to support him on a platform written by Bryan himself. It is, however, a part of Admiral Dewey's good sense that he will not for a moment entertain the idea of political office. He is *en route* for New York via Suez.

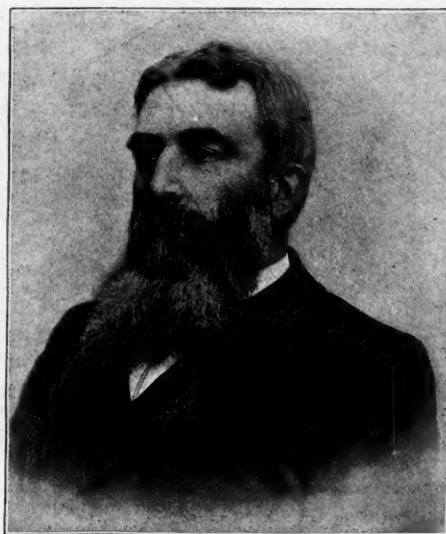
*The Last of
the "Beef"
Controversy.*

The report of the army beef inquiry board pronounced the canned roast beef, so called, an unfit ration; but found that the refrigerated beef furnished to the troops was almost or quite the same in preparation as the meat that the great Western packers furnish in cold storage to every large town in the country. It was a very grave mistake, certainly, if nothing worse, to have supplied the army with such quantities of the nauseating canned roast beef. Fortunately the evidence taken before the commission was fully reported day by day, and thus the country was able to form its own conclusions. The commission reflected somewhat on General Miles, but it cannot be truthfully said that in so doing it carried public opinion along with it. Commissary-General Eagan did not fare well at the hands of the board. The whole subject seems to have been dropped for good on both sides. Our army in the Philippines, certainly, is not being supplied with bad beef, but, on the contrary, is being cared for in fine style.



UNCLE SAM'S VERDICT.

UNCLE SAM: "Well, close the thing and take it away. It may be O. K., but the whiffs I have had have been very unsavory."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



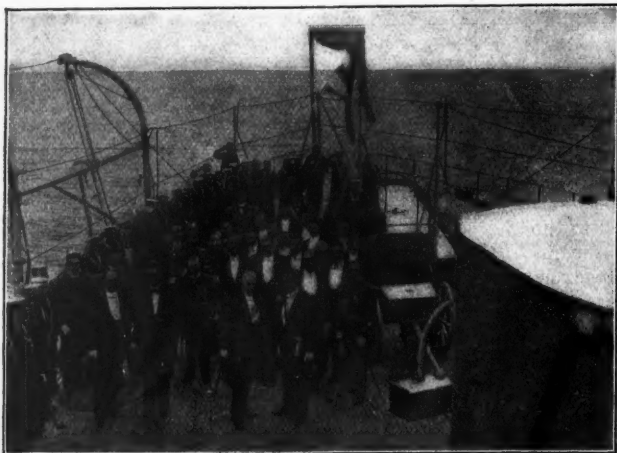
M. DE BEAUFORT, DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER.
(Who opened the conference at The Hague.)

*The Conference
at
The Hague.*

The peace conference duly assembled at The Hague on May 18, where it was received with every mark of attention by the government of the Netherlands, and was organized, as by previous understanding, with M. de Staal, the Russian ambassador to England, as president. The nations represented were the six great European powers, some eight smaller European states, four Asiatic governments, and the United States. The European states apart from the six great powers were Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Servia, Roumania, and Turkey. The four Asiatic were China, Japan, Persia, and Siam. The Vatican urgently sought an invitation to the conference, but Italy's objection prevailed. Bulgaria desired an invitation, but Turkey's nominal suzerainty stood in the way. Montenegro was represented by Russia.

*South
American
Arbitrations.*

It is somewhat surprising that the omission of invitations to the South American republics should not have occasioned more comment. Señor Calvo, of Buenos Ayres, who died in 1893, was regarded as the very highest authority of our times on international law; and there are not a few surviving statesmen and publicists in Brazil, Chile, Argentina, and the other Latin-American states highly qualified to aid in such an international conference. The South American states have afforded some instructive instances of the settlement among themselves of international disputes



MEETING OF THE ARGENTINE AND CHILEAN PRESIDENTS ON BOARD THE CHILEAN BATTLESHIP "O'HIGGINS."

by arbitration. The delegates from the United States, of course, have no authority directly or indirectly to speak for Mexico and South America. They can, however, very fittingly set forth the important plan for Pan-American arbitration which was the chief work of the Pan-American conference at Washington, and which was adopted by the delegates on April 18, 1890. The manner in which the Venezuela-Guiana boundary is about to be settled by arbitration is well worthy the notice of The Hague meeting. A fortunate instance of the settlement of a serious difficulty by arbitration has just now been afforded by the two progressive republics of Argentina and Chile. They were on the very verge of war; but in September they concluded negotiations for arbitrating the points of difference. It required a good deal of self-restraint to arbitrate a boundary question that both sides considered almost vital. The United States legation at Buenos Ayres was made the meeting-place for the international conference, the work of which was concluded with an award given on March 24. The line as decided upon gives each country a part of what it claimed.

*Our Relations
to the
Southward.*

There was a strong racial feeling in South America for Spain last year; but the best conviction of the South American republics undoubtedly recognized the justice of the intervention of the United States in Cuba. Our naval victories and the fighting qualities of our troops made a marked impression in South America. The Monroe doctrine will henceforth mean a great deal more in the South American mind than it has ever meant before.

The time is favorable for pushing in every way the policies and projects that would extend the influence and trade of the United States in the Western world. Our Mexican relations remain as cordial as ever, and Mexico has shown a particularly strong appreciation of the reception accorded by President McKinley and Secretary Hay to Mexico's new ambassador at Washington, Señor Aspiroz. This distinguished successor to the lamented Romero has played an important part in the history of his country, and he was one of the men who was responsible for the condemnation and execution of Maximilian. Certain European diplomats at Washington undertook on the score of Maximilian's fate to make the new ambassador's position uncomforta-

ble, if not impossible; but this attempt to boycott him was easily checkmated by the administration. In Mexico (*vide* cartoon below) they are proud of the ambassador's record as a republican patriot.



SEÑOR ASPIROZ, THE NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON, AND HIS CREDENTIALS.

From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).

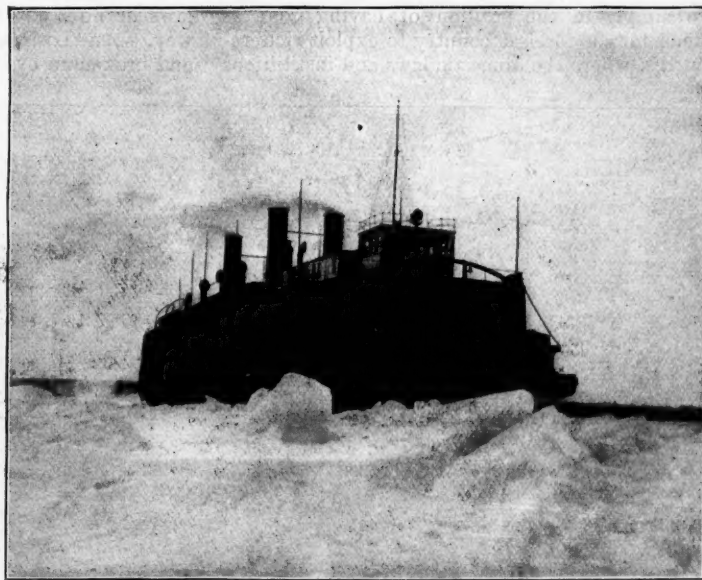
The Canal Report and Central American Affairs. Apropos of our interests to the southward, it is to be noted that the Walker-Haupt commission has at length completed a harmonious report on the Nicaragua Canal, which is likely to play an important part in the future settlement of the question. The report fixes a route, advocates a canal adapted to the largest warships, and estimates the cost at \$125,000,000. American merchants in Central America have of late, more than ever before perhaps, been subjected to annoyance by reason of the chronic conditions of misgovernment that prevail in those military despotisms misnamed republics. The best thing that could possibly happen to Nicaragua in connection with the proposed canal would be its 'out-and-out' annexation to this country. The United States cruiser *Detroit* was sent to Bluefields, on the Nicaraguan coast, several weeks ago to protect American merchants. The rebellion against the government of President Zelaya, led by General Reyes, had for a time maintained a *de facto* government at Bluefields, and had compelled the American merchants to pay over to it the regular customs duties. Subsequently the government of President Zelaya overcame the rebellion, and the merchants were ordered to pay the duties a second time to the regular government. Their refusal to do so was about to result in the seizure of their storehouses and wares, when our Government sent the *Detroit* to their aid. It was subsequently arranged that the merchants should deposit the amount of the duties with the British consul-general pending the settlement of the question between the governments of the United States and Nicaragua. The water at Bluefields and along the Mosquito coast being too shallow for the *Detroit*, the converted yachts *Vixen* and *Viking* have now been sent to make the Central Americans familiar with the Stars and Stripes.

The Anglo-Russian Agreement About China. The most auspicious of all the preludes to the peace conference at The Hague was the conclusion of an agreement between England and Russia that removes, for the present at least, all danger of serious controversy in respect to

their relative interests in China. The main basis of the agreement is very simple. England is not to interfere with the development of Russia's interests north of the Great Wall, and Russia is not to discourage, directly or indirectly, the development of British interests in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. This means that England will harbor no more jealousy about Russian railroads in the north; and it explains the firm demand that Russia has just now made upon China for the privilege of constructing a branch line of the great trans-Siberian system down to Peking. Ultimately, the sphere of Russian "interest" may develop by degrees to the next stage, which would be called a sphere of "influence"—after which there might come a "protectorate," which would be the precursor to annexation. But at present the Anglo-Russian agreement is intended to maintain the Chinese empire, rather than to precipitate its break-up.

Russianizing an American Invention.

Allusion was made in these pages last month to the wide interest expressed in Europe over the successful construction of a great ice-breaking boat for the Russian Government upon the plans of Admiral Makaroff. It is now claimed in Detroit that the Russian boat has actually been built, virtually upon the plans of the *St. Ignace*, which was designed some ten years ago by Mr. Frank E. Kirby to keep the Straits of Mackinaw open the year around. Mr. Frank E. Robinson, of the



THE ICE-CRUSHER "SAINTE MARIE" CROSSING THE STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

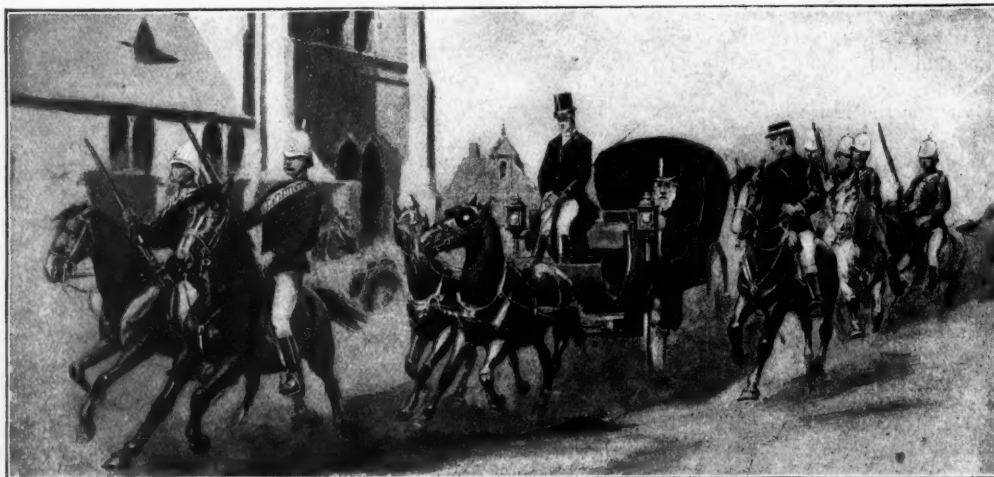
Detroit *Journal*, reminds us of the great effectiveness of Mr. Kirby's invention. The *St. Ignace* was followed by the still more powerful *Ste. Marie*. The *Detroit Free Press* declares that Admiral Makaroff, accompanied by two expert members of his staff, inspected the *Ste. Marie* two years ago. The Russian authorities, it is said, first had their attention called to the *St. Ignace* through an article contributed by Mr. John Barr, of Detroit, to the *London Graphic* some years ago. Mr. Kirby was invited by the Russian Government to submit plans for an ice-breaking steamer to run on Lake Bakil, in Siberia, and his plans were approved; but he was unwilling to accept the terms of the proposed contract. These negotiations occupied several years prior to 1894. To what extent Admiral Makaroff and the Russian marine experts may have contributed original ideas to the plans of the *Ermack* we have no means of knowing.



MR. CECIL RHODES SPEAKING AT THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY, LONDON.

The South African situation has been in the forefront of English discussion during the past month. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the British South African Company, and various British mining syndicates have been doing everything in their power to arouse English feeling against President Krüger and the government of the Transvaal. There can be no doubt that every effort has been made to force a rupture between the British Government and the South African republic. The mining and commercial interests represented by Mr. Rhodes are simply in the position of having gone as aliens into a foreign country to exploit rich resources, where the domestic laws and institutions

are not to their liking and are not altered at their behest. The British Government has no more right to hold the South African republic to account for its naturalization laws and its other internal institutions than to make demands upon Switzerland as regards purely domestic questions. Such is the legal aspect of the case. It will not be wise, however, for President Krüger to stand too stiffly upon his legal rights, in the face of the plain fact that the Uitlander population, wealth, and influence are bound at an early day so to have outstripped the old-fashioned Boers that—laws or no laws—the Uitlanders will have their way. An Uitlander conspiracy was detected and broken up by President Krüger at Johannes-

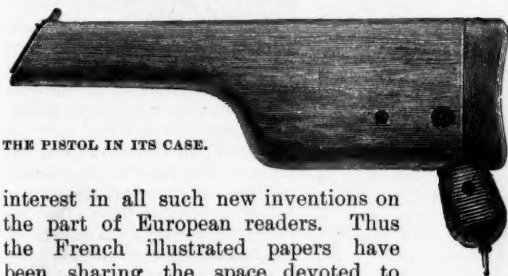


PRESIDENT KRUGER RETURNING FROM THE RAAD ATTENDED BY HIS ESCORT OF THE PRETORIA MOUNTED POLICE.

burg last month, and a number of Englishmen were thrown into prison. This, however, caused no immediate rupture between governments, and did not interfere with plans which had been made for a conference between Sir Alfred Milner, England's representative at Cape Town, and President Krüger, under the auspices of President Stein, of the Orange Free State, at Bloemfontein. This meeting was to take place on the last day of May and the conference was to extend for some days into June.

*New Utensils
of War.*

The peace conference and its supposed sentiment against the further development of invention in the direction of utensils and engines of war has had the effect, apparently, of provoking an unwonted



THE PISTOL IN ITS CASE.

interest in all such new inventions on the part of European readers. Thus the French illustrated papers have been sharing the space devoted to the wonderful French submarine torpedo-boats with accounts of new and improved devices adopted by the German army. One of these is a very powerful automatic pistol, which is charged with ten cartridges at a time and which may be reloaded with great speed. The pistol is readily inclosed in a convenient protective case, which in turn may by the touch of a spring be attached to the handle in such a way as to serve the purpose of a carbine stock. This new weapon is being turned out at the Mauser factory. It affords a concrete illustration of the grim reality of militarism in Europe, by the side of which the discussions at The Hague seem like

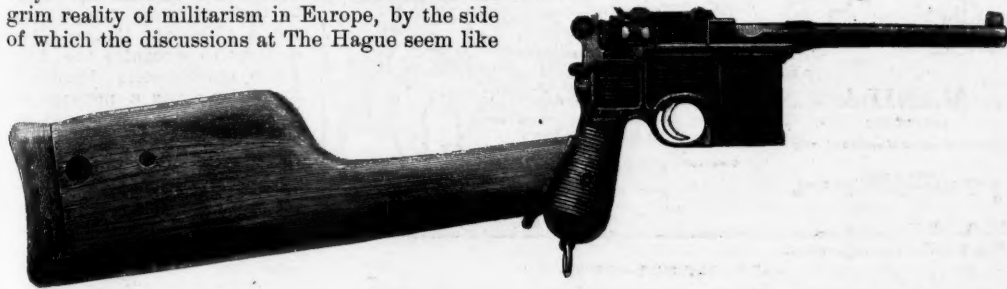


THE NEW "TEN-SHOOTER" GERMAN
ARMY PISTOL.

the mere shadows of hopes unattainable. And yet it remains true that idealism, after all, is the one great and all-conquering force in the world.

*Some Contrasts
Emphasized by
the Conference.*

The occasion of the peace conference is seized by all sorts of movements and causes as a favorable opportunity for contrasting the actual conduct of particular nations with the high standards that their presence at The Hague would seem to imply. Thus while Turkey joins in the discussion of means for lessening military cruelty and for promoting the gentle sway of law and justice, Armenian committees have gone to The Hague to beg the conference to consider the diabolical horrors of Turkey's military methods in that unhappy region. While the Czar was receiving the rather obsequious homage of the conference in resolutions of praise and congratulation, the people of Finland by the hundreds of thousands were calling upon the whole world to witness his violation of the compact under which when Finland became nominally subject to the Russian throne it was upon the pledge of the maintenance of the Finnish constitution and the virtual independence of the country. It is at least interesting to note the news that the Czar has decided to abolish the Siberian exile system.



THE CASE ATTACHED TO THE PISTOL TO FORM A CARBINE.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From April 21 to May 20, 1899.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

April 21.—Three companies of the South Dakota and three companies of the Minnesota volunteers drive back a rebel force of 500 men, between Manila and Malolos, inflicting heavy losses.

April 22.—General Lawton, in command of the North Dakota volunteers, two battalions of the Third Infantry, the Twenty-second Infantry, three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, and Gale's squadron, clears the country of rebels in the vicinity of Novaliches, about ten miles north of Manila.

April 23.—Near Malolos the Fourth Cavalry and the Nebraska volunteers encounter a strong force of rebels; Col. John M. Stotsenburg and Lieut. Lester E. Sisson, of the Nebraska regiment, are killed; 2 privates of the same regiment and 1 trooper of the Fourth Cavalry are killed and many are wounded; the Iowa and Utah volunteers also have a number of men wounded.

April 24.—General MacArthur's division begins the

siege of Calumpit, the new headquarters of the Filipinos, about eight miles northwest of Malolos; the Fourth Cavalry and the Nebraska and Iowa volunteers, under General Hale, occupy a position near Calumpit, commanding the ford in the river; Generals MacArthur and Wheaton, with the Montana volunteers, advance to the left of the railroad, and the Kansas volunteers move forward to the right, north of Malolos.

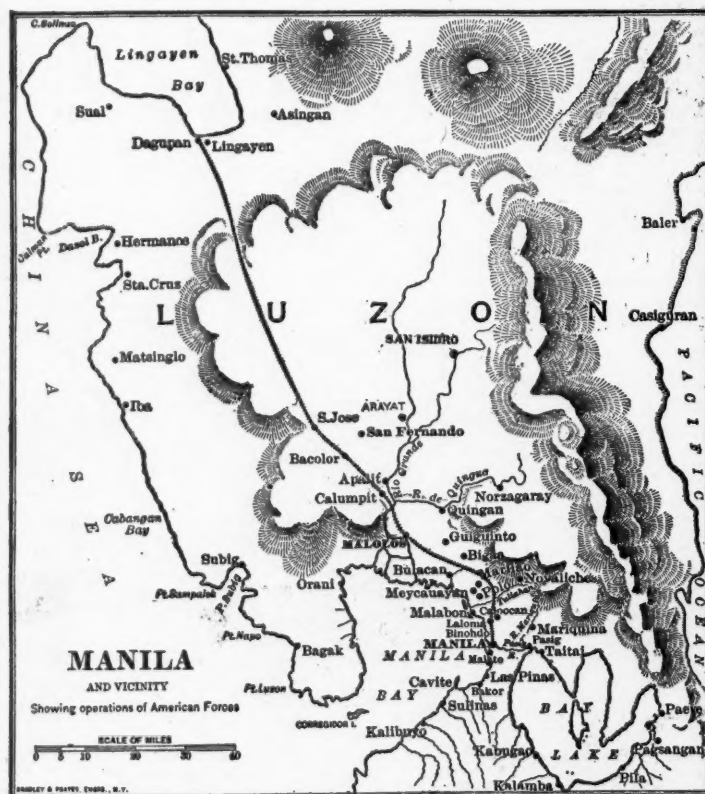
April 25.—General MacArthur's division advances through the jungle across the Bagbag River, with a loss of 6 killed and 28 wounded; the South Dakota volunteers pursue the Filipinos to the outskirts of Calumpit.

April 26.—Col. Frederick Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, with volunteers from his regiment, crosses the Bagbag River by crawling along the iron girders of the bridge and disperses the Filipinos at that point; General Hale's troops approach on the right, following the north bank of the river nearest the town from the east, with the First Nebraska Volunteers on the left and the First South Dakota and Fifty-first Iowa beyond; General Hale's right joins General Wheaton's left soon after noon; the insurgent losses are 70 killed and 350 prisoners; in defense of Calumpit the Filipinos make use of artillery for the first time; just before noon the Utah Battery shells the town; General Hale's brigade appearing on the right, the rebels retreat and the Americans enter the town.

April 27.—Colonel Funston, with 120 men of the Twentieth Kansas, crosses the river under a galling fire from the insurgents, and, reinforced by General Wheaton's brigade, drives back the entire insurgent forces with a loss of 2 killed and 12 wounded; 37 rebel prisoners are taken.

April 28.—The Filipinos ask for a cessation of hostilities until their congress can act on terms of peace; General Otis declines to recognize the Filipino government; President McKinley sends a message of congratulation and thanks to General Otis and the troops in the Philippines.

April 29.—General Otis demands of the Filipinos an unconditional surrender; their commissioners return to the insurgent lines.



MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

May 1.—Admiral Dewey reports to the Navy Department that Lieutenant Gillmore, of the *Yorktown*, and 9 of his men are prisoners at the Filipino headquarters; Secretary Long, in a speech at Boston, makes a defense of the administration's course in the Philippines.

May 4.—General MacArthur's troops begin a forward movement; General Hale's brigade, consisting of two



BRIG.-GEN. H. C. MERRIAM.

(In command of the federal troops sent to quell the Idaho mining riots.)

battalions of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers, the First Nebraska, and the First South Dakota Volunteers, with a Gatling gun detachment under command of Major Young, of the Sixth Artillery, and General Wheaton, with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns mounted on hand-cars, and the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana Volunteers deploying to the right and left, traverse a marshy country and meet with resistance near San Tomas; the insurgents retreat after burning the villages of San Tomas and Minalin; continuing the advance, General Wheaton's troops meet with a hot fire near San Fernando; the Filipinos retreat toward San Isidro; the rebels also try to force General Owenshine's lines at Malate, south of Manila, but are dispersed, with no loss to the Americans.

May 5.—General Lawton captures Balinag after hard fighting.

May 8.—The Filipinos attack San Fernando, but are repulsed by the Montana volunteers; a reconnoitering party from General Lawton's command, consisting of two companies from the Minnesota volunteers and two companies from the Oregon volunteers, advances to a point near San Miguel, about twelve miles north of Balinag; two American gunboats proceed up the San Fernando River, north of Manila, shelling rebel earth-works and capturing the village of Guagua.

May 10.—The Filipinos attack the American forces at Bacolor, but are repulsed.

May 14.—The town of San Miguel is taken by General Lawton's scouts.

May 15.—Filipinos near Calumpit attack our gunboats, but are driven back with heavy loss.

May 17.—General Lawton's advance guard, consisting

of the Minnesota, Oregon, and North Dakota volunteers and the Twenty-second Infantry, captures the town of San Isidora with slight opposition; the Filipinos are pursued to the mountains north of the town.

May 18.—The insurgents on General MacArthur's front withdraw to the northward; General Lawton's advance is resumed.

May 20.—Admiral Dewey sails from Manila on his return voyage to the United States.

THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

April 21.—General Brooke issues an order designating the use to which Cuban revenues shall be put.

April 24.—Much sickness, especially typhoid fever, is reported among the troops at Puerto Principe and Pinar Del Rio.

April 28.—Conferences are held at Havana with a view to revising the muster-rolls of the Cuban army.

May 2.—The military authorities issue decrees of reform in the Cuban laws.

May 9.—General Gomez makes a request for permission to organize a standing army of 15,000 Cubans.

May 14.—Large claims against the United States Government for property destroyed in the Cuban war are said to have been prepared by British, German, and French residents in the island.

May 15.—General Gomez withdraws from the work of distributing pay to the Cuban soldiers.

May 18.—General Gomez issues a manifesto concerning his part in the negotiations for the payment of the Cuban army.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

April 21.—Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, appoints ex-Senator Quay to fill the vacancy which the Pennsylvania Legislature failed to fill.

April 24.—Major Lee sums up the case for General Miles at the last open session of the army beef court of inquiry.

April 26.—The New York Legislature passes a bill for rapid transit in New York City.

April 28.—The New York Legislature adjourns.

April 29.—The army beef court of inquiry finishes its work and adjourns....Brig.-Gen. George W. Davis is appointed military governor of Porto Rico, to succeed General Henry....Several hundred union miners from towns in the Cœur d'Alene mining district of Idaho capture a railroad train, arm themselves with guns and dynamite, and advance on Wardner, where they destroy property of mining corporations employing non-union labor to the value of \$200,000; Governor Steunenberg asks for federal troops.

May 1.—The Republican caucus committee of the House of Representatives finishes its work of framing a plan of monetary legislation.

May 2.—Thomas G. Hayes (Dem.) is elected mayor of Baltimore, over William T. Malster, the present incumbent, by a majority of 8,700....Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, resigns the chairmanship of the industrial commission.

May 3.—Some of Edward Atkinson's pamphlets, designed for the Philippines, are seized by the postal officials at San Francisco....United States troops arrive at Wardner, Idaho, under command of General Merriam, and begin making arrests of participants in the miners' riots; several hundred suspected rioters

are put under arrest and the district is declared under martial law.

May 8.—Orders are issued for the assignment of Rear Admiral John C. Watson to succeed Admiral Dewey in command of the Asiatic station.

May 11.—The industrial commission in Washington begins an investigation of trusts.... The Business Men's League of Pennsylvania issues an address relating to the anti-Quay movement.

May 16.—Attorney-General Monett, of Ohio, testifies before the industrial commission in Washington regarding the Standard Oil Company.

May 17.—Evidence is given before the Mazet committee in New York City of the existence of large numbers of pool-rooms and gambling-places.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

April 21.—A meeting of miners to demand the franchise is held at Johannesburg, South Africa.

April 23.—The senatorial elections for the new Spanish Cortes result in giving the government a larger majority in the Senate than in the Chamber of Deputies.... M. Hanatoux, former French foreign minister, testifies before the Court of Cassation in Paris that he has doubts of the guilt of Dreyfus.

April 25.—The Canadian Government estimates for the next year show a decrease of about \$1,500,000.

April 28.—The first Cretan government is formed under the autonomist régime.

April 29.—Tariff measures are passed in three of the Australian colonies discriminating in favor of British trade.

May 1.—In the British House of Commons it is announced that the government has failed to reach an agreement with Cecil Rhodes in regard to his Cape-to-Cairo railroad.

May 3.—The Italian ministry resigns, owing to its failure to receive support for its Chinese policy.

May 5.—Lord Rosebery makes two speeches in London criticising the government.

May 6.—M. de Freycinet resigns the portfolio of minister of war in the French cabinet; he is succeeded by M. Krantz, minister of public works; Senator Monestier succeeds M. Krantz.

May 10.—The Czarina gives 50,000 rubles for the relief of the famine sufferers in Russia and sends a commission to investigate their condition.

May 14.—A new cabinet is formed in Italy, with the sanction of King Humbert.

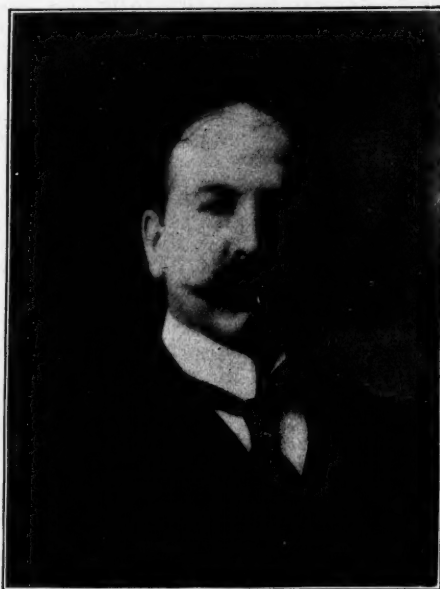
May 18.—The postmen of Paris go out on strike because of the refusal of the French Senate to pass a bill increasing their wages.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

April 22.—The King and Queen of Italy review the combined British and Italian fleets off Sardinia.

April 24.—The German ambassador at Washington directs the attention of our State Department to the recent speech of Captain Coghlan, of the *Raleigh*, in New York City.... Germany makes a conciliatory proposal to the Chinese Government regarding the Tientsin and Chin-Kiang Railway.

April 26.—Captain Coghlan, of the *Raleigh*, is reprimanded by the Navy Department for his Union League



HON. HERBERT W. BOWEN.
(Appointed minister to Persia.)

Club speech in New York City, at which the German Government took offense.

April 27.—Mataafa, the Samoan chieftan, accepts an armistice, the Germans declining to sign the proclamation.

April 29.—Correspondence between President McKinley and Emperor William of Germany on the project for a German-American cable is made public in Berlin.

May 1.—In the British House of Commons Lord Salisbury makes a statement regarding the Anglo-Russian agreement.... Secretary Hay delivers to Ambassador Cambon the warrants for the \$20,000,000 due from the United States to Spain under the terms of the peace treaty.

May 2.—Great Britain demands of the Chinese Government reparation for the recent attacks of Chinese rebels on the British authorities in the Kan-lung extension of Hong Kong.... Siam cedes to France the province of Luang-Prabang, France agreeing to withdraw from the so-called neutral zone.

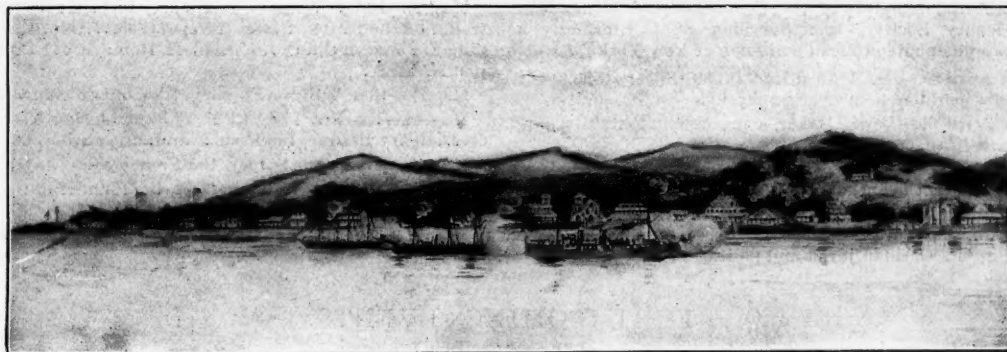
May 3.—President McKinley appoints Herbert W. Bowen minister to Persia, Julius G. Lay consul general at Barcelona, and Stanton Sickles secretary of legation at Madrid.

May 4.—France protests against the reduction of interest on Spain's foreign debt.

May 5.—The United States gunboat *Vixen* is ordered to Bluefields, Nicaragua.

May 6.—The United States makes a temporary arrangement with Nicaragua regarding the claims of American merchants at Bluefields.

May 9.—The government of Morocco settles the claims of the United States and the cruiser *Chicago* sails from Tangier.



Porpoise. Royalist. Philadelphia.

THE BAY OF APIA, SAMOA—AMERICAN AND BRITISH WARSHIPS IN THE FOREGROUND.

May 14.—The Spanish authorities decide to withdraw all of Spain's soldiers from Philippine ports....The Chinese Government refuses Russia's demand for a new railroad concession.

May 16.—British troops take the city of Kow-Loon, disarming the Chinese forces.

May 17.—A proposal is made to submit the Alaskan boundary question to arbitration.

May 18.—The peace conference called by the Czar assembles at The Hague.

May 11.—Pope Leo declares a universal jubilee in the year 1900.

May 13.—Twenty-eight persons are killed and 50 injured in a railroad wreck near Reading Pa.

May 14.—The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs is ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City.

May 17.—Queen Victoria lays the foundation stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

April 22.—The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in Paris awards Major Marchand the prize of 15,000 francs for "the greatest act of devotion of any kind"....The Kayser-Hausmann Bank of Palermo suspends payment, with a deficit of 2,000,000 lire.

April 24.—Signor Marconi successfully conducts a series of experiments in wireless telegraphy between a moving French warship, the *Ibis*, off the station at Wimereux, France, the South Foreland light-house, and the Goodwin Sands light-ship.

April 25.—The tercentenary of the birth of Oliver Cromwell is celebrated in England.

April 26.—Fire in Dawson City causes \$1,000,000 loss.

April 27.—A tornado causes great loss of life and damage to property in Kirksville and Newtown, Mo.

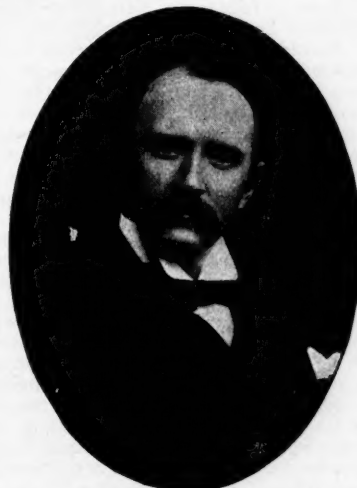
May 1.—The gas companies of New York City make a cut in rates to consumers from \$1.25 to 50 cents a thousand feet.

May 2.—The bodies of 252 soldiers who died in Cuba and Porto Rico are buried with military honors in Arlington Cemetery, opposite Washington.

May 3.—The Most Rev. Dennis O'Connor is installed as Roman Catholic archbishop of Toronto....Kentucky's monument to Union and Confederate soldiers is dedicated on the battlefield of Chickamauga.

May 5.—The transfer of the Yerkes street-railroad interests in Chicago to the Elkins-Widener syndicate is completed.

May 10.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie offers to give \$250,000 to the projected fund for the University of Birmingham....The annual reunion of Confederate veterans begins in Charleston, S. C.



THE LATE MR. THOMAS ELLIS, M.P.

OBITUARY.

April 22.—Representative Samuel T. Baird, of Louisiana, 38....Sir John Robert Mowbray, father of the British House of Commons, 84....Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire, 80.

April 24.—Ex-Gov. and ex-United States Senator Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, 75.

April 26.—Count Hohenwart Gerlachstein, former premier of Austria, 75.

April 27.—Rev. Alexander Huntington Clapp, D.D.,

editorial secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, 80....Sheridan Shook, formerly a prominent Republican politician of New York, 77.

April 29.—Dr. Reuben Ludlam, of Chicago, one of the most eminent homeopathic physicians of the country, 67.

April 30.—Lewis Baker, a prominent journalist and politician, 66.

May 1.—Prof. Frederick Karl Christian Ludwig Büchner, the author of "Force and Matter," 75.

May 2.—Henry B. Hyde, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 65....Dr. Martin Edouard von Simson, German jurist and politician, 89.

May 8.—Judge William Lawrence, formerly comptroller of the United States Treasury, 80....Gen. Manning F. Force, of Ohio....William H. Romeyn, of Kingston, N. Y., 88.

May 11.—Gen. William Porcher Miles, of Louisiana, 77.

May 12.—Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, 64....Henry Becque, the French dramatic author, 62.

May 15.—Fancisque Sarcey, the French essayist, 71.

May 16.—Rev. Dr. William Nast, the founder of German Methodism in America, 92.

May 19.—Ex-United States Senator Charles R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, 77.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions were unintentionally omitted from the announcements published in our May number: The National Temperance Congress, at West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., on July 1-4; the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North America, at St. Paul, Minn., on June 9; the general convention of the Universalist Church in America, at Saratoga, N. Y., on July 29-August 7; the meeting of the officials of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, at San Francisco, on July 11-18; the American Institute of Instruction at Bar Harbor, Maine, on July 6-10; the second Capon Springs conference on education in the South, at Capon Springs, W. Va., on June 21-23; the American Manual Training Association, at New York City, on June 30-July 1; the National Association of the Deaf, at St. Paul, Minn., on July 11-14; the International Association of Factory Inspectors, at Quebec, on August 29; the Commercial Law League of America, at Asbury Park, N. J., on July 24-29; the National Prohibitionists' convention, at Pittsburg, on June 8; the National Sociological Convocation at Lake Bluff, Ill., on August 16; the convention of the New Jerusalem Church, at Boston, on June 1-6; and the Central *Schuetzenbund* of North America, at Dubuque, Iowa, on June 12-25.

Among the gatherings announced for the month of June in our last number are the National Social and Political Conference, at Buffalo, N. Y., on June 28-July 4; the meeting of the American Fisheries Society, at Niagara Falls, on June 28-29; the American Medical Association, at Columbus, Ohio, on June 6; the American Neurological Association, at Atlantic City, N. J., on June 14-16; the American Institute of Homeopathy, at Atlantic City, N. J., on June 20-24; the National Eclectic Medical Association, at Detroit, on June 20-22; the National Music Teachers' convention, at Cincinnati, on June 21-23; the meeting of the International Missionary Union, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., on June 14-20; the General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, at Catskill, N. Y., on June 7; the National Association of Credit Men, at Buffalo, N. Y., on June 6-8; the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, at Old Point Comfort, Va., on June 19; and the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks, at Indianapolis, on June 3.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

In connection with our announcements of summer schools in our last number, we alluded to the fact that several of the leading universities are beginning to hold regular summer sessions. The University of Wisconsin announces such a session this year for the first time. More than half of the university faculty will be present, giving over one hundred courses in twenty departments, and several distinguished visitors from abroad will give lectures—for example, Prof. William Cunningham, of Trinity College, Cambridge, will lecture on the industrial revolution.

Clark University, at Worcester, Mass., will mark the close of its tenth academic year with brief courses of lectures on July 5-8 by such distinguished European scientists as Emile Pickard, Angelo Mosso, and Santiago Ramon y Cajal.

The Charity Organization Society of New York will conduct from June 19 to July 29 a training class in practical philanthropic work on the plan outlined in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for February by Dr. Philip Ayres. Two classes of persons will be received—graduate students from universities and colleges who desire to gain a practical view of social conditions, and the workers in the field of practical philanthropy who seek a wider knowledge of the methods that have been applied in improving the social situation.

The ninth Oxford summer meeting will be held from July 29 to August 23. The main courses of lectures will illustrate the history, literature, fine art, economics, and science of the period 1837-71. There will also be a special course of lectures on Hellenic studies in the nineteenth century, and special classes in the history and theory of education, the English language, Greek and Latin, moral philosophy, geology, and biology.

The Edinburgh Summer School of Modern Languages will be held during the month of August. The purpose of this summer school is to extend the knowledge and advance the teaching of modern languages by means of an international meeting for intellectual, educational, and friendly intercourse. For the present year French and English will be the languages of the meeting, but it is hoped that German, Italian, and other languages will be introduced in future years.



SOME CARICATURES OF THE MONTH.



THE WEST TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

"Please come via San Francisco. All we ask is to sit on the fence and watch you go by."—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



UNCLE SAM VERSUS THE KAISER.

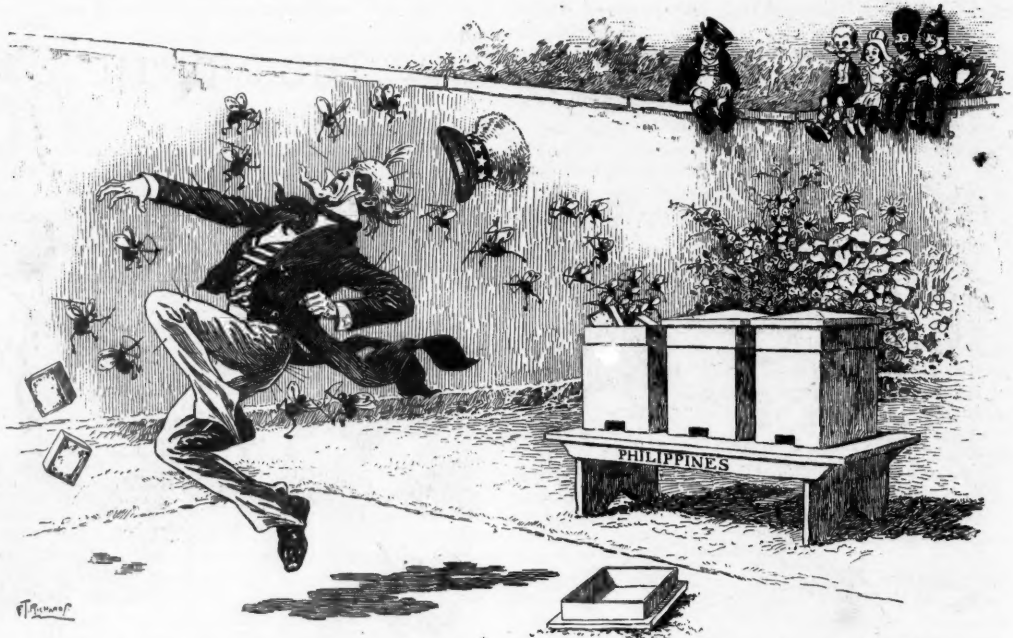
"One ahead, anyway, by jingo!"
From the *World* (New York).



**A VISION OF THE NEXT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN THAT GIVES
THE POLITICIANS A FILIPINO FRIGHT.**
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



HEADING OFF THE YANKEE PIG.
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



OH, YES, GIVE US EXPANSION! BUT MORE AS A NATURAL GROWTH—NOT TOO HOT AND SUDDEN AND IN SPOTS.
From *Life* (New York).



RECOMMENDED BY HOAR.

HOAR: "Give the child over to the nurse, uncle, and it will stop crying."—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



APROPPOS OF CHICAGO'S PROTEST AGAINST THE METHODS OF
THE "ANTI-IMPERIALISTS."

"Who will crush the copperhead? I will!"
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



THE END OF THE BEEF INQUIRY.

GENERAL MILES: "I've nothing further to say. Let those gentlemen 'explain' in 1900."—From the *Evening Post* (Denver).

The cartoonists have dismissed the beef question with rather contemptuous allusions to the findings of the board of inquiry. Public opinion seems to consider that the evidence goes at least a long way toward justifying the original allegations made by General Miles.



HOORAY!

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "What's this—a honeymoon?"
ST. PAUL: "Not hardly; but we come hand in hand to invite you to pay us a visit this summer."

MINNEAPOLIS: "Will you come?"

MCKINLEY: "Well, under the circumstances I can't very well refuse."—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



ANDREW JACKSON'S WAY.

"My God would not have smiled on me had I punished only the poor, ignorant savages and spared the white men who set them on."—*Andrew Jackson*.—From the *Journal* (New York).

The methods of propaganda employed by a few gentlemen at the head of what they call the "anti-imperialist" movement have come in for severe criticism during the past month. Their pamphlets have been excluded from the mails to Manila on the ground that they are intended to stir up a spirit of mutiny among our troops in the Philippines. It is not to be believed that the Boston pamphlets could have done any harm among our own soldiers; although it is undoubtedly true that this particular movement has lent much encouragement to the Filipinos.

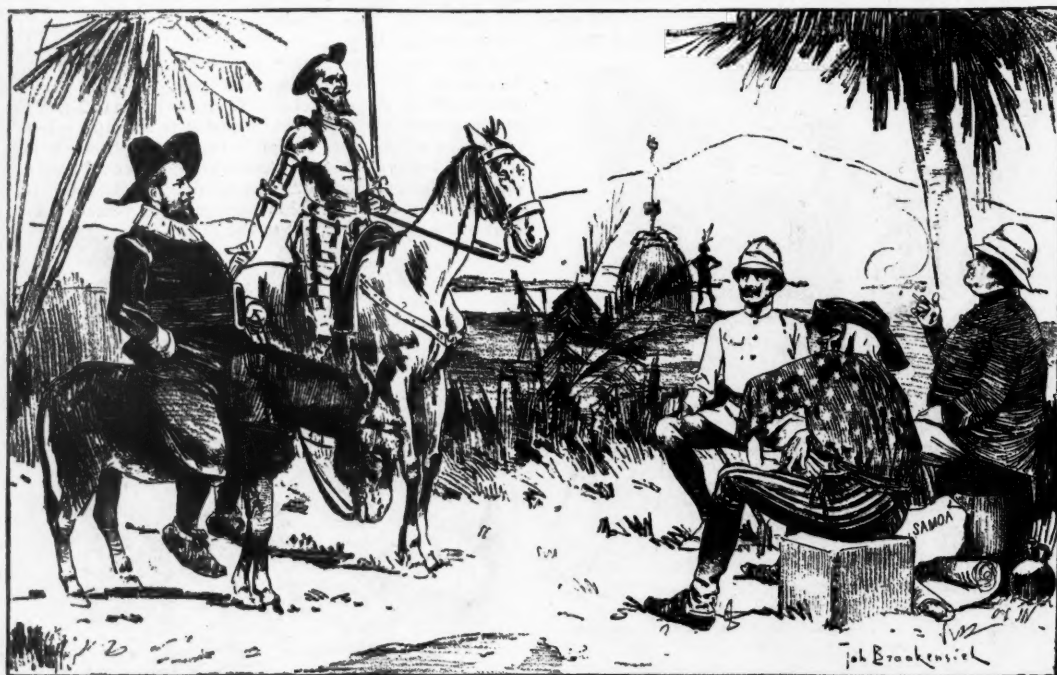


NO FURTHER PROCEEDINGS, THANK GOD.
From the *World* (New York).



QUITE COMFORTABLE AT PRESENT IN SAMOA!

JONATHAN: "Well, brother of my heart, haven't we thrown him out nicely?"—From the *Nebelspalter* (Zurich).



Henri d'Orleans.

Paul Déroutte.

A SOLUTION TO THE SAMOAN QUESTION?

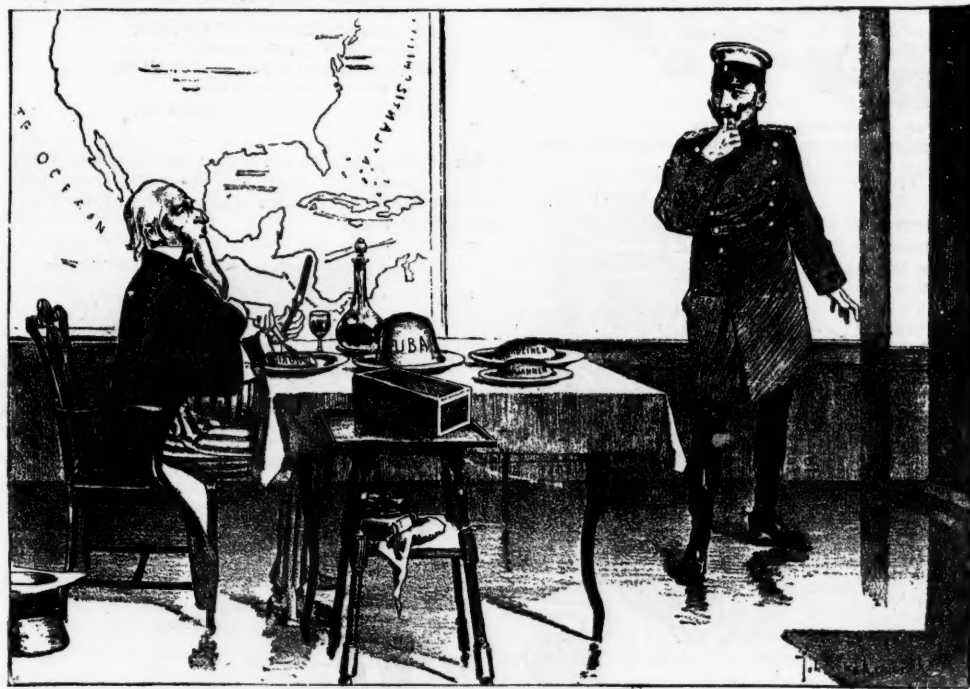
DON QUIXOTE (to the three powers): "Isn't it time for Sancho Panza to have his island?"—From the *Amsterdammer*.



SHADE OF BISMARCK: "An understanding with England! Ah, times are altering."—From *Judy* (London).



THE LION'S RIDE.
(After the English-French African Convention.)
From *Lustige Blätter*.



THE COLONY-HUNGRY GERMAN AND GENEROUS UNCLE SAM.
WILHELM: "Your dish is so full and I am so hungry. May I not have one or two?"
UNCLE SAM: "Certainly, Willy, and even more!"—From the *Amsterdamer*.



THE GREAT AMERICAN TRUST (THE HIPPOGAT) FEEDS ON, UNSATED.—From the Times (Minneapolis).



ALSO THE BEEF TRUST.

The army court of inquiry has reported, much to the satisfaction of the army court of inquiry.

From the Tribune (Minneapolis).

Many of our readers will remember the cartoons reproduced in this department three years ago, during the campaign, by Mr. W. B. Stewart, then on the staff of the Washington (D. C.) *Times*, whose work on the Bryan side was remarkably forcible. Mr. Stewart is now drawing cartoons for the Minneapolis *Times*, and he is giving particular attention to what he calls the "Hippogat," the "Great American Trust" in the guise of a hippopotamus. Three



WHICH OF THEM NEEDS PROTECTION?
From the Times (Minneapolis).



IN THE MONSTER'S MAW—CAN HE DIGEST IT ALL?

Look out! look out! ye merchant-men all—
Look out for the HIPPOGAT,
Who eateth industries great and small
And waxeth so big and fat.

Cradles and coffins and babies' milk,
Oil, sugar, refined and raw,
Newspaper print and the beldame's silk
All go to the monster's maw.

From the Times (Minneapolis).

of his "Hippogat" cartoons appear on this page. With Stewart reinforcing "Bart" and Bowman, Minneapolis becomes the chief cartoon center of the country outside of New York.



UNCLE SAM'S NEXT DUTY.
From the Times (Los Angeles).

TRUSTS—THE RUSH TO INDUSTRIAL MONOPOLY.

BY BYRON W. HOLT.

EVERY kind of business is being done on a larger scale and in a centralized way. Department stores, theater syndicates, clearing-houses, mammoth mining, manufacturing, and transporting companies—all are the outcome of improved methods of production and distribution.

Evolution in these matters can scarcely go backward, while thousands of trained men—mechanics, electricians, engineers, chemists, bankers, economists—are devising better and less wasteful means of extracting metals; growing farm products; manufacturing, transporting, and selling goods; and of conveying thought.

Goods can be made and distributed cheaper on a large than on a small scale. Therefore we must expect syndicates and trusts to increase in size and extent as fast as competent managers can be developed and as we can adjust ourselves to new conditions. But the process of adjustment is an extremely difficult and painful one. Not only does it throw whole classes of men out of employment—as did the introduction of machines—but it necessitates a radical change in our methods of taxation and perhaps in our property rights and forms of government.

RECENT RAPID GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

But few people appreciate the extent to which prices and rates are fixed by monopolies and combinations. Outside of grains, vegetables, and fruits in manufactured forms and of live-stock, it is difficult to purchase any article upon which there is not an artificial price, fixed either by the producers of the article itself, by the producers of the raw materials used in making the article, by the dealers in it, or by agreements between any or all connected with the manufacture or sale of the article. Competition inside the different industries exists only to a limited extent, if at all. Outside competition (of one product with another) is becoming more and more important, and hence we see the great trusts in affiliated industries getting together.

Besides the incorporated trusts, which probably number more than 500 in the United States (and are capitalized at \$6,000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000, although their actual capital is probably less than \$3,000,000,000), there are perhaps 500 more agreements and pools between competing manufacturers and transporters which, from the standpoint of the consumer, are as effective, in-

jurious, and obnoxious to just the same extent as are the great corporate trusts. These agreements are often, if not usually, kept secret, and the public has little or no knowledge of them until some competitor or former member announces the facts or brings suit against the trust. The steel rail, steel beam, nail, chemical manufacturers, anthracite coal, and insurance trusts are or were of this class. None of their agreements had or could have any legal recognition, and some of them were not even written agreements. And yet these have been among the most effective trusts as respects raising or sustaining prices.

Probably the most numerous class of trusts are those which are found everywhere in the trading world—the hundreds and thousands of agreements among wholesalers and retailers. Thus the drug trade is filled with national, State, county, and local “associations,” which fix wholesale and retail prices of hundreds of important articles, notably of proprietary medicines. Wholesale grocers in most States and cities, and often the retail grocers too, have many price agreements among themselves and with the manufacturers.

No list of trusts, at all complete in an absolute sense, has been or is likely to be published. The list of 353 “trusts and combinations” printed in the year-book for 1899 of the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* of New York is probably the most complete and accurate list yet made, but it does not include those formed since March. These trusts show a capitalization of \$4,247,918,981 of common and \$870,575,200 of preferred stock, in addition to a bonded indebtedness of \$714,388,661, making a total of \$5,832,882,842. This list includes most of the important incorporated trusts, but only a few of the unincorporated ones. It includes none of the many great freight and passenger associations still in existence in the railroad world notwithstanding the Supreme Court decisions in the Trans-Missouri and the Joint Traffic Association cases declaring such rate-fixing associations illegal. It also contains only samples of the many municipal monopolies—those in street railroads, gas, electric light and power, telephones, etc.

The following list, carefully revised for this article up to May 20, 1899, includes only the industrial trusts having a capitalization and bonded indebtedness of \$10,000,000 or more:

IMPORTANT TRUSTS OR COMBINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Present Name of Trust.	Formed.	When First Formed.	Where Incorporated.	Present Capitalization.*		Bonded Indebtedness.
				Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	
American Agricultural Co. (forming with 23 fertilizer plants)...	1899		Connecticut	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	
American Alkali Company.....	1899		New Jersey.	24,000,000	6,000,000	
American Beet Sugar Company.....	1899		New Jersey.	15,000,000	4,000,000	
American Brick Company (to control the New York market).....	1899		New Jersey.	4,000,000	6,000,000	
American Brass Company.....	1899		Connecticut	20,000,000		
American Bicycle Company (forming).....	1899		New Jersey.	35,000,000	45,000,000	
American Car and Foundry Company (railroad cars).....	1899		New Jersey.	27,600,000	27,600,000	
American Cotton Oil Company (123 properties).....	1883	1889	New Jersey.	20,327,100	10,198,600	\$3,068,000
American Electric Heating Corporation.....	1893		New Jersey.	10,000,000		500,000
American Fisheries Company (menhaden oil, 15 to 18 companies).....	1898		New Jersey.	8,000,000	2,000,000	
American Window Glass Company (forming with majority in the United States).....	1890	1897	New Jersey.	30,000,000		
American Gas and Electric Lighting Fixture Company (forming).....	1899		New Jersey.	9,000,000	6,000,000	
American Hide and Leather Company (forming).....	1899		New Jersey.	35,000,000	25,000,000	
American Ice Company (forming; to control ice output of Maine).....	1899		Maine.	60,000,000	14,250,000	
American Lined Oil Co. (82 plants, 85 per cent., all in country).....	1887		New Jersey.	14,250,000		
American Lithograph Company.....	1891	1892	New Jersey.	3,000,000	3,500,000	
American Machine Company (sewing).....	1895		Ohio.	+10,000,000		
American Maltng Co. (30 companies—nearly all in United States).....	1897		New Jersey.	14,500,000	14,440,000	
American School Furniture Company.....	1892		New Jersey.	+10,000,000		1,500,000
American Shipbuilding Company.....	1899		New Jersey.	10,000,000	10,000,000	
American Silk Manufacturing Company (silk thread).....	1899		Connecticut	7,500,000	5,000,000	
American Smelting and Refining Company.....	1899		New Jersey.	27,000,000	27,000,000	
American Spirits Manufacturing Company (whisky; 18 districts).....	1887	1895	New York..	27,864,300	6,968,000	2,105,000
American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey (controls wire industry, etc., in the United States).....	1898	1899	New Jersey.	47,300,000	38,150,000	790,000
American Steel Hoop Company.....	1899		New Jersey.	14,000,000	19,000,000	
American Sugar Refining Company.....	1887	1891	New Jersey.	36,968,000	36,968,000	
American Thread Company (13 cotton thread companies).....	1898		New Jersey.	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
American Tin Plate Company (290 mills—all in the United States).....	1898		New Jersey.	28,000,000	18,000,000	
American Tobacco Company (plug business sold in 1898).....	1890		New Jersey.	33,500,000	14,000,000	3,580,000
American Woolen Co. (men's woollens—mills in New England)....	1899		New Jersey.	30,000,000	20,000,000	
American Writing Paper Company (forming).....	1899		New Jersey.	12,500,000	12,500,000	17,000,000
Anaconda Copper Mining Company.....	1891	1895	Montana.	30,000,000		
Atlantic Snuff Company (all but 2 companies).....	1898		New Jersey.	2,000,000	8,000,000	
Bessemer Ore Association.....	1898	1898	Penna.....	+20,000,000		
Bethlehem Steel Company.....	1899		Penna.....	15,000,000		
Bolt and Nut (several associations—carriage, stove, tire, etc.)....	1898	1896	New Jersey.	+10,000,000		
Borax Consolidated, Limited (absorbing Pacific Borax, etc., Company).....	1899		New Jersey.	\$200,000	\$280,000	\$1,000,000
Boston Breweries Company.....	1899		New Jersey.	\$4,000,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.....	1895		New York..	5,000,000	7,500,000	17,500,000
California Winemakers' Corporation (allied with California Wine Association).....	1894		California..	10,000,000		
Cambria Steel Company (owns Cambria Iron Company; plants in 5 counties in Pennsylvania).....	1898		Penna.....	1,600,000		2,000,000
Central Lumber Company of California.....	1896		New Jersey.	+70,000,000		
Chemical (pharmaceutical manufacturers' combine).....	1890		New Jersey.	+50,000,000		
City of Chicago Brewing and Maltng Company (English and American companies).....	1891		New Jersey.	\$625,000	\$625,000	\$3,168,000
Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company (all breweries).....	1898		New Jersey.	\$5,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$6,000,000
Colorado Fuel and Iron (consolidated with Colorado Coal and Iron Company).....	1892		Colorado...	11,000,000	2,000,000	7,857,000
Columbian Electric Car Lighting and Brake Company.....	1899		New Jersey.	10,000,000		
Compressed Air Capsule Company.....	1899		New Jersey.	13,500,000	1,500,000	
Consolidated Ice (10 or 12 companies in New York and Maine)....	1895		Maine.....	6,500,000	3,500,000	1,255,000
Consolidated Steel Car Company.....	1899		New Jersey.	10,000,000	8,000,000	
Continental Cement Company.....	1899		New Jersey.	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Continental Tobacco Company (7 plug companies and plug interests of American Company).....	1898		New Jersey.	48,845,000	43,845,000	
Cotton Yarn (forming).....	1899		New Jersey.	80,000,000		
Diamond Match Company (mills all over the United States).....	1899		Ill. & Eng..	11,000,000		
Electric Boat Company.....	1899		New Jersey.	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Electric Storage Battery Co. (absorbed other companies in 1895).....	1898		New Jersey.	13,000,000	5,000,000	450,000
Federal Sewer Pipe Company.....	1899		Delaware..	10,750,000	10,750,000	
Federal Steel Company (owns many mills and properties).....	1898		New Jersey.	46,484,000	52,787,800	28,394,000
General Chemical Company.....	1899		New York..	12,500,000	12,500,000	
General Electric (pools with other companies).....	1892	1898	New York..	18,276,000	2,557,200	5,710,000
Glucose Sugar Refining Company (nearly all in the United States).....	1897		New Jersey.	24,027,300	12,619,000	
Granite Ware Trust (4 companies combining).....	1899		New Jersey.	+20,000,000		
Havana Commercial Company (Cuban tobacco, etc.).....	1899		New Jersey.	10,000,000	6,000,000	
Illinois Electric Vehicle Company.....	1899		New Jersey.	25,000,000		
International Cement Company (forming).....	1899		New Jersey.	25,000,000	25,000,000	
International Paper Company (25 news and printing paper manufacturers east of Chicago).....	1898		New Jersey.	17,442,000	22,539,700	8,947,000
International Silver Company (24 companies—75 per cent. silver plate companies).....	1898		New Jersey.	9,896,000	5,000,000	3,900,000
International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company.....	1898		New Jersey.	9,000,000	1,000,000	
International Steam Pump Company (5 biggest companies in the United States).....	1899		New Jersey.	15,000,000	12,500,000	

* In incorporated trusts the capital issued and outstanding is usually given, when known, instead of the full amount authorized.

+ Capital estimated.

Present Name of Trust.	If Re-formed When First Formed.	Where Incorporated.	Present Capitalization.		Bonded Indebtedness.
			Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	
Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company (57 "bourbon" plants).....	1899	New Jersey.	\$18,500,000	\$10,500,000	.....
Lake Carriers' Association (3 lines; pool prices).....	1898	.....	+10,000,000	.....	.....
Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines.....	1898	.....	28,722,000	.....	Can'd '98
Manufacturers' Paper Company of Chicago (selling agency for many mills).....	1898	.....	+10,000,000	.....	.....
Marsden Company of Philadelphia (cellulose trust).....	1897	.....	30,752,200	1,515,000	.....
Maryland Brew Company (17 brewery companies of Baltimore).....	1898	.....	3,200,000	3,250,000	\$7,500,000
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries Company (English and American companies).....	1894?	.....	£775,000	£775,000	£3,500,000
Mississippi River Steamboat Pool (3 companies pool).....	1898	.....	+10,000,000	.....	.....
National Biscuit Company (90 per cent. large bakeries in the United States).....	1898	New Jersey.	29,200,000	\$23,200,000	\$1,729,000
National Carbon Company (all companies in the United States and three-fourths in the world).....	1898	New Jersey.	5,500,000	4,500,000	.....
National Carpet Company (forming).....	1899	.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	.....
National Enameling and Stamping Company (consolidating 4 principal companies in the United States).....	1899	New Jersey.	20,000,000	10,000,000	.....
National Lead Company (36 white lead, etc., plants).....	1891	New Jersey.	14,905,400	.....	12,603
National Salt Company.....	1889	New Jersey.	7,000,000	5,000,000	.....
National Screw Company.....	1899	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....
National Starch Manufacturing Company (20 plants; price agreement with other companies in 1898).....	1890	1898 Kentucky...	4,450,700	4,066,200	3,089,000
National Steel Company (expects to control 20 plants).....	1899	New Jersey.	32,000,000	26,000,000	.....
National Tube Company (forming with 17 companies).....	1899	New Jersey.	35,000,000	30,000,000	.....
National Wall Paper Company (28 companies in 1892, absorbing 2 or more in 1899; forming).....	1879	1899	27,931,500	7,500,000	.....
New England Electric Vehicle and Transportation Company.....	1899	New Jersey.	25,000,000	.....	.....
North Carolina Pine Timber Association (fixes prices).....	1899	.....	20,000,000	.....	.....
Otis (Passenger) Elevator Company (13 companies—85 per cent. product).....	1898	New Jersey.	6,000,000	4,000,000	.....
Pittsburg Brewing Company.....	1899	.....	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.....	1891	1895	9,850,000	150,000	.....
Pressed Steel Car Company (consolidates Fox & Shoen companies and has a monopoly).....	1899	New Jersey.	12,500,000	12,500,000	.....
Print Cloth Pool (30 mills; restricts production and fixes prices).....	1898	.....	50,000,000	.....	.....
Reading Company (Anthracite Coal Trust).....	1892	1896	+150,000,000	.....	.....
Republic Iron and Steel Company.....	1899	.....	30,000,000	25,000,000	.....
River Coal Operators' Company (Pittsburg to New Orleans).....	1898	.....	+11,000,000	.....	.....
Royal Baking Powder Company (consolidation all companies).....	1899	New Jersey.	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....
Rubber Goods Manufacturers' Company (consolidation mechanical goods companies).....	1899	New Jersey.	25,000,000	25,000,000	.....
San Francisco Breweries, Limited (agreement with other breweries).....	.....	.....	+20,000,000	.....	.....
Sash and Door Combine (26 companies; fixes prices).....	.....	.....	+15,000,000	.....	.....
Sperry Flour Company (California).....	1892	California...	10,000,000	.....	.....
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company (whisky).....	1898	New Jersey.	16,000,000	8,000,000	.....
Standard Oil (controls petroleum refineries, etc., in the United States).....	1872	1882	97,250,000	.....	.....
Standard Rope and Twine Company (sells through Union Selling Company).....	1896	New Jersey.	12,000,000	.....	10,412,000
Steel Beams Association (fixes prices).....	1888	1897	+20,000,000	.....	.....
Steel Rail Manufacturers' Association (all big companies agree).....	1891	1898	50,000,000	.....	.....
Steel Steamers (forming with all manufacturers on Great Lakes).....	1899	.....	+15,000,000	15,000,000	.....
Swift & Company (beef).....	1885	Illinois.....	15,000,000	.....	2,500,000
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company (plants in Tennessee and Alabama).....	1887	.....	20,000,000	1,000,000	9,700,000
Union Bag and Paper Company.....	1899	New Jersey.	16,000,000	11,000,000	.....
Union Steel and Chain Company (forming).....	1899	.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....
Union Tobacco Company (absorbed Durham Company).....	1898	New York.	12,000,000	7,350,000	32,850
Union Typewriter (5 leading companies).....	1893	New Jersey.	10,000,000	8,015,000	.....
United Fruit Company.....	1899	New Jersey.	20,000,000	.....	.....
United Lighting and Heating Company (8 companies; oil-lighting interests of the United States).....	1899	New Jersey.	6,000,000	6,000,000	.....
United Shoe Machinery Company.....	1899	New Jersey.	8,625,000	8,625,000	.....
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry (18 companies—practically all in the South and West).....	1899	New Jersey.	12,000,000	12,000,000	.....
United States Dyewood and Extract Company (to unite all in the United States).....	1899	New Jersey.	4,000,000	6,000,000	.....
United States Flour Milling Company.....	.....	.....	35,000,000	5,000,000	75,000,000
United States Glue Company.....	1899	New Jersey.	20,000,000	15,000,000	.....
United States Leather Company.....	1893	New Jersey.	62,854,600	62,254,000	5,280,000
United States Rubber (controls boot and shoe output of the United States).....	1892	New Jersey.	23,666,000	23,525,500	5,000,000
United States Varnish Company (organizing with all in the United States).....	1899	New Jersey.	18,000,000	18,000,000	.....
Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co. (many properties in Virginia).....	1899	.....	7,500,000	.....	7,500,000
Western Elevator Association (40 leading in Buffalo).....	1887 ?	1897	+15,000,000	.....	.....
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company (pools with General Electric and owns the United States Electric Locomotive Company and Walker Companies).....	1872	1891 Penna.....	8,987,350	3,996,000	3,500,000
Wholesale Druggists' National Association (25 firms).....	1874	.....	+25,000,000	.....	.....
Wholesale Grocers of New England.....	1875	.....	+75,000,000	.....	.....
Window Glass Combine (outcome of American Window Glass Company; forming).....	.....	.....	30,000,000	.....	.....
Writing Paper Trust (forming with 35 mills in the Connecticut Valley).....	1899	.....	+40,000,000	.....	.....

NO PRACTICAL SOLUTION.

To most thinkers and writers the trust problem is apparently without practical solution, though nearly all hold theories which, if adopted, would in their opinions not only avoid any grave economic and social results from the concentration into the hands of a comparatively few of the control of our industries, but which would enable us to realize the benefits, without being subjected to the evils, of production on a gigantic scale. Some, indeed, think that the problem will solve itself, that trusts are but great mushrooms instead of substantial monopolies, and that the trust craze will prove to be as evanescent as was the tulip craze. Most men holding this latter theory have implicit confidence in free competition and think that it must finally succeed in overturning even such national, State, and municipal monopolies as railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and gas, electric-light, power, and water plants.

SOME OPINIONS AS TO EFFECTS AND DANGERS.

A quotation from the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* of March 22, 1899, may convey some idea of the alarm and consternation with which the unprecedentedly rapid formation of trusts is viewed by some of those who give special attention to commercial, financial, and economic events.

After calling attention to the list of 353 trusts about to be published in its commercial year-book, this great commercial authority said:

The change is the most stupendous revolution ever accomplished in the history of the world's industrial growth. Its suddenness is as remarkable as its magnitude. It has come with none of the careful deliberation that usually attends the investment of great aggregations of capital. It has been guided by no precedent experience. It is no gradual result of a natural evolution. . . . It is a reversal of all that economists have accepted as fundamental axioms of trade. It is an un-deliberated revolt against the most essential force in the regulation of production, distribution, and values—the natural law of competition. It amounts to a complete disruption of the relations between the industrial forces and classes of society. It is an extinguishment of the voluntary exchanges between the producing and merchanting interests, and the creation of one exclusive producing organization for each industry, to which all other material interests must yield subjection. Industry at large is organized into a system of feudalized corporations, each one of which enjoys absolute power within its special branch of production, while taken in the mass the system constitutes itself the supremest trade power in the nation. These innovations upon the fixed methods of industry, though fundamentally affecting the citizen's free access to the opportunities of industrialism, take little account of legalities, equally ignoring the law as it stands and as it may possibly be changed to meet the case. This headlong precipitancy has pursued its purpose almost without forethought, certainly with slight consideration for trade moralities

or for the weightiest of human liberties, and with little regard for the perils of public order which the outworkings of the system are too liable to evoke.

In advance of the event, it would not have been deemed possible that the most important class among our trained and responsible capitalists could at one bound take such a daring leap into the dark. The change is at best a stupendous experiment. . . . The change, however, is now a fixed fact. It places nearly our entire industrial system upon the monopolistic basis. That is a venture unparalleled in the history of material civilization; and not merely the manufacturing interest, but the still vaster interests thereon dependent, can but await the outcome with an expectancy that must grow more intense as the trial progresses.

Many similar quotations from important and reliable news, trade, and financial papers and journals might be cited. That the subject forms an important public issue is apparent from the fact that the politicians in several States are passing severe anti-trust laws or are investigating trusts. The Industrial Commission at Washington is also beginning what is likely to prove a long and interesting inquiry into the subject, with a view to possible remedial legislation.

TRUST PROMOTERS AND THEIR PROFITS.

A new industry has had a great development during the last year—that of trust-promoting, in which hundreds—perhaps thousands—of men are now engaged. While there are many failures in this new industry, a dozen men have during the last eight months made enough money to buy up all the claims in the Klondike. One unusually successful man is said to have received between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 in stocks for his work in organizing trusts. Out of this amount he has had to pay the expense of securing options and charters and, in some cases, to share with other promoters. His net proceeds, however, at present market prices of stocks, probably exceed \$10,000,000, and may be twice that sum.

While there is no fixed percentage of stocks allowed to promoters or claimed by them, 3 per cent. of each kind of stock is often allowed and is apparently about the minimum ever received. This percentage is said to have been paid to the promoters of the International Silver Company and will be received by the promoters of the United States Vinegar Company should they succeed in getting underwriters for it.

The promoters of the Republic Iron and Steel Company are said to have received \$5,000,000 of common stock. Those of the National Tube Company and of the American Steel and Hoop Company are also said, in each case, to have received \$5,000,000. The promoter of the American Tin Plate Company received \$10,000,000 in common stock, now worth over \$4,000,000. He is said to have virtually purchased the plants

with his own capital and at prices unknown to the various members of the trust. So that while \$18,000,000 each of common and preferred stock were set aside with which to purchase plants, it may be that he made even more than the \$10,000,000 of common stock allowed to him. Rumor says that the promoters of the American Steel and Wire Company received \$15,000,000 in stock. This is probably exaggerated. On November 22, 1898, Gerritt H. Ten Broeck, of St. Louis, sued John W. Gates and Elbert H. Gary for \$1,875,000, the amount which he would have received had he and others not been displaced as promoters. He was to get half of the profits.

THE BUSINESS ALREADY OVERCROWDED.

Of course such profits are alluring to men of ambitious minds, and hence it has come about that more men are now prospecting in this field than in Western gold mines. Manufacturers not yet in trusts are being pestered by promoters and are saying to their office-boys, in stereotyped language: "Tell him I'm too busy to see him to-day. Confound that fellow! He's been here every day this week."

Several sets of promoters are often at work in one industry. Three sets have for some time been preaching the benefits of consolidation to the piano manufacturers. Once this trust was nearly formed; but several big fellows refused to "come in" at the last moment and the scheme collapsed. In this, as in many other industries, men hesitate to part with a business and "good-will" established by many years of hard and honest effort. Some refuse to consider any offers, but their number is small.

It is more than probable that the trust promoter is largely responsible for the recent trust craze. His smooth talk, flattering promises, and too often his false statements or insinuations concerning competitors who are represented to have given options and are "coming in" have brought many men into trusts against their wills. There is, however, no retracing of steps for any one who has joined a corporate trust.

BANKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR OVER-CAPITALIZATION.

The bankers also are responsible for a part of the trust craze and for most of the over-capitalization. Promoters can accomplish nothing without the aid of bankers to underwrite and float the trusts. While bankers may have intended to hold the preferred stock of trusts down to the actual value of the properties consolidated—a share of "common" stock going as a bonus with every share of preferred and the surplus common going to the promoters and underwriters—they have made great departures from this principle.

In not a few cases the face value of the preferred stock has been two or three times the actual assets. In one case the assets, excluding "good-will," are said to be only about \$500,000, although the capital is \$20,000,000, one-half of which is preferred stock. But in this case the "good-will" has been acquired by the expenditure of millions of dollars in advertising and is a very valuable asset. The preferred stock is selling close to par and is probably worth that price.

The trust movement in its aspects as a promoters' craze will subside when the bankers refuse financial support to trusts which are paying three or four prices for plants and which are capitalized—as most recent ones have been—with little reference to first cost or to cost of duplication, but almost entirely with reference to the earnings as calculated from present high prices. This the bankers are now said to be doing. As a consequence scores of would-be trusts are pigeon-holed. Some of them, after being examined by search-lights, will get through. In most cases they will be held up until the options on the plants expire, when the promoters will start afresh and try to obtain new and more reasonable options.

SOME OF THE TRUSTS NOW FORMING.

The *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* of May 19 contains a list of 18 big trusts with a proposed capitalization of \$1,312,000,000 now in process of incubation. The list is as follows:

	Capital.
Carnegie Steel Company	*\$25,000,000
National Tube Company.....	65,000,000
American Bicycle Company.....	80,000,000
American Hide and Leather Company.....	70,000,000
United States Worsted Company.....	70,000,000
Silk Ribbons.....	50,000,000
National Woolen Company.....	50,000,000
National Carpet Company.....	50,000,000
Union Steel and Chain Company.....	60,000,000
American Window Glass Company.....	30,000,000
Fertilizers.....	34,000,000
United States Chair Company.....	25,000,000
American Plumbing Supply and Lead Company..	35,000,000
American Railway Equipment Company.....	22,000,000
National Car Equipment Company.....	10,000,000
Gas Fixtures.....	15,000,000
Mineral Paint.....	12,000,000
Chewing Gum.....	9,000,000

*Stated by H. C. Frick, May 20, as \$250,000,000.

Some of these trusts have been held up for months and are not likely to pass inspection. The bankers are said to be declining to finance consolidations where the owners of the various plants appear simply to desire to sell out for cash, and where they have not sufficient faith in the new company to enter it and help to manage its affairs.

EFFECT OF TRUSTS UPON PRICES AND LABOR.

Beyond a doubt many trusts can, if at all well managed, produce at less cost than individual concerns. They should give us cheaper products and thus enable consumers to share the benefits of production on a large scale. As yet it is a moot question whether any trust has given us lower-priced products than we would have received from independent producers. Perhaps the prices most frequently quoted by trust advocates are those of sugar and refined oil. And yet there is no justification for their claims in either of these cases. Sugar would certainly, and oil probably, have been cheaper had there been no trust in either of these industries.

It is perhaps unfair to credit all of the rise in prices during the last eight months to the hundreds of trusts formed during this time. We were just passing from depression to business prosperity and the natural tendency of prices was upward. A candid man, however, must credit the greater part of many price advances to the trusts which have gained control of certain industries and, in some cases, have shut down mills and advanced prices. The prices of wire nails have been advanced about 100 per cent. since the trust was formed, and some mills have been closed. The village of Duncansville, Pa., is almost ruined by the action of the wire and cotton tie trusts, which have closed all of the factories in the place.

The effects upon the workingmen, however, will be more manifest when business prosperity begins to slacken and demand for goods to fall off. Then the trusts will be compelled to close mills by wholesale to sustain prices. Of this there can be no doubt.

The prices of nearly all manufactured articles have advanced from 10 to 50 per cent. during the last eight months. Chemical experts tell us that adulterations are on the increase. The recent slight advances in wages are perhaps insufficient to offset the great advance in prices, so that as yet wage-earners, except that more are employed, may not be as well off as they were a year ago. But wages always rise slower than prices, and the wage-earners may soon be getting their share of prosperity.

VARIOUS FORMS OF TRUSTS.

Trusts exist in different forms, from the "association" which meets seldom or not at all to the steel-clad monopoly corporation which owns all of the plants in an industry and which perhaps also controls the source of supply of the raw materials used. It is not easy to say which form of trust is most effective or which is hardest to break up by law.

The steel rail manufacturers maintained a most effective organization for many years by "friendly agreements" as to prices. They had no natural monopoly, but were aided somewhat by patents and very materially by a high-tariff duty on imported rails. Their combination was possible partly because of the large capital required to construct steel mills. The same reasons have greatly assisted the sugar refiners in maintaining a partial monopoly.

The virtual monopoly which Armour, Swift, Morris, and Hammond have had in cattle and meats comes less from any formal agreement as to prices which they will pay for cattle or at which they will sell beef (though they fix prices in both directions) than from the centralization of the business, the great capital invested, and the advantages which such immense dealers and shippers have in obtaining freight rates and in the distribution of meats and meat products.

The big manufacturers of pharmaceutical chemicals and the anthracite coal producers and carriers have for years fixed prices for each month—the coal agents at monthly meetings in New York and the chemical men by "understandings," arrived at perhaps by telephone or by mail in advance of the publication of their price-lists.

More formal agreements are made in writing when forfeits of some kind may be required as pledges for maintaining prices. A pool is often made by putting a share of the earnings into a common fund. This fund is divided at certain times, according to previously made agreements, among the faithful. Union selling agencies have been found useful in restricting production, in lessening the cost of distribution, and in securing better terms or higher prices for certain lines of goods. A more complete identity of interests was established by the "trust" form adopted by many combinations from 1882 to 1890, of which the Standard Oil Trust and the Sugar Trust were the leading instances. The corporate form is the last and most substantial of all forms of trust organization.

LEGISLATION VERSUS TRUSTS.

Nearly all kinds of agreements to restrict production or control prices having been declared illegal by common law, if not by federal and State statute, capitalists have practically been driven to the corporate form of trust. It is recognized as legal—providing it makes no agreements with other corporations in regard to production or prices—and is considered safe by conservative investors.

Trusts may be interfered with by anti-trust legislation, as has been the case and is now the case in Arkansas, Missouri, and other States and

by the United States—for the very interesting case of the Addyston Pipe Company is now pending in the Supreme Court. Trusts may be declared illegal and certain ones may even cease to be operative for a while. Practically, however, the trusts, in one form or another, will continue to exercise monopoly powers and enjoy monopoly profits until the people decide to take away the special privileges of all kinds which alone enable them to reap unearned profits or to injure the public.

FUTURE ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

Besides the anti-trust laws now on the statutes of nearly thirty States, many severe laws are certain to be passed during the next year against trusts, department stores, insurance companies, etc. It is probable that most of these laws will be mischievous and harmful to business interests, as is the recent Arkansas law, which is handicapping business in that State by preventing cheap and safe insurance. Under this law, as interpreted, no insurance company is permitted to operate in the State if it enters into any rate-fixing agreement in Arkansas or any other State. As all big and safe companies are operating under such agreements in nearly every State and city, they have been compelled to withdraw from further business in Arkansas and to let the people there bear their own fire losses. Business interests are suffering and mass-meetings have been held to protest against the severity of this law. Just now the people of Texas are greatly agitated over the adoption there of an anti-trust law exactly like that of Arkansas. Missouri has just enacted a law to abolish department stores by heavily taxing stores in her three largest cities which sell several lines of goods.

These laws are similar to those of our forefathers which were intended to regulate values, prices, and trade. They prevent the free and beneficial exchange of products and interfere with progress. The better way is to remove all obstructions, such as come from special privileges and natural and legal monopolies, and to open the natural opportunities to production.

STEAM POWER BRINGS FACTORIES, CORPORATIONS, AND COMBINATIONS.

With the introduction of steam power came improved machinery, factories, steamships, and railroads. Greater capital being needed to conduct business in the most economical way, corporations began to take the place of partnerships just as partnerships had often taken the place of individual ownership and management. The present agitation against trusts and combinations is scarcely greater than was, seventy-five or one

hundred years ago, the agitation against some kinds of corporations.

But there came a time in the economic evolution of our industries when even ordinary corporations were inadequate to conduct business on a sufficiently large scale to do it most cheaply and efficiently. Great capitals were necessary to build and operate railroads and telegraphs. Advantages of union, coöperation, and consolidation being greatest in these natural monopolies, it was to be expected that working agreements, pools, consolidations, and great combinations should first appear in these lines and in the express companies operated in connection with the railroads.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH POOLS AND CONSOLIDATIONS.

About 1870 the numerous great railroad pools, practically fixing rates and dividing freight in all sections of the country, began to disturb the farmers and shippers. What most aroused the people, however, was the discriminating rates given to big or favored shippers, especially during the intervals when pooling agreements were not in force and when a rate war was on between two or more railroads, as was often the case when one set of railroad magnates wished to gain control of the properties of another set. The "granger laws" of 1874 compelling railroads to make freight rates proportionate to distance, and the interstate commerce law of 1887 prohibiting pooling and establishing a commission with power to regulate rates, have been successful only to a limited extent in preventing the evils complained of, and in some ways have led to new evils.

Pooling by steamship and steamboat companies and the merging of numerous small express and telegraph companies into larger ones was proceeding rapidly in the 70s and 80s. Insurance associations for fixing the rates for fire insurance in different States and localities became general during this period. Consolidations of gas companies and of street railroads also began early, but have flourished most since the use of electric power and light became more general.

RISE OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.

The great industrial trusts about which we are so greatly concerned just now began to appear in 1872, when the anthracite coal combination was formed by an alliance of producers and carriers, and when the interests which now compose the Standard Oil Trust first began to work in harmony. Previously, however, many associations and pools for fixing prices and distributing profits had been in operation in various important industries and lines.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD "TRUST."

The word "trust" was not applied to capitalistic combinations and monopolies until the Standard Oil Trust was formed, on January 2, 1882. By the agreement a majority of the certificates of stocks were placed in the hands of trustees, who took full charge of all of the oil-refining corporations, partnerships, and individual properties which went into the trust.

The American Cotton Oil Trust, formed in 1883, the Distillers' and Cattle-Feeders' Trust, formed May 10, 1887, and the Sugar Refineries Company, completed November 1, 1887, were the three other most important combinations formed as "trusts" in the original meaning of the word.

The violent agitation which sprung up against trusts in 1887 and 1888 resulted in investigating committees, State and federal anti-trust laws, and in slight changes in the forms and names of these and other combinations. Since then our greatest combinations are monopoly corporations, called companies instead of trusts, and are managed by directors instead of trustees. These companies own the plants and therefore are much more solid and permanent than were the original "trusts," in which only a majority of stock certificates of certain concerns was held. The present form is also more difficult to reach by law.

Since 1887 the word "trust" has, by popular usage, if not by general consent, become generic and now covers any agreement, pool, combination, or consolidation of two or more naturally competing concerns which results in a complete or partial monopoly in certain territory. It is, perhaps, fortunate that there should be a single word by which consumers can designate any monopoly combination with power to fix prices or rates; it may, however, be unfortunate that the word "trust," which has so many other legal meanings, should have been selected for this purpose.

THE STANDARD OIL TRUST.

I will attempt only a brief account of some of the present industrial trusts.

The Standard Oil is not only the original, but it is the largest and most successful trust yet formed. Moreover, it still practically maintains its trust form, though it pretends to be obeying the orders of the court given several years ago and to be buying up the properties originally (and still) managed by trustees. The last investors' supplement of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* contains the following:

STANDARD OIL.—This company controls petroleum oil refineries in all the principal Northern cities of the

United States and produces about 65 per cent. of the country's total output of refined oil. Also controls oil wells in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, and has pipe lines for transmitting its oil to tidewater. The trust certificates are issued against a deposit in trust of the stocks in the various refining, producing, and transportation companies controlled by the trust. Trust certificates (originally \$97,250,000) are being canceled and the trustees are assigning to the beneficial owners the legal title to the stocks which were formerly held in trust. An "assignment" therefore represents a share in the legal ownership of the combined properties, whereas the old trust certificates represent a beneficial interest in the same. Both receive the same dividends and are quoted alike.

How far the "assignment" process has gone is known to but few persons, as the books of the trust are closed to ordinary stockholders, to attorneys-general, to investigating committees, and to the courts, and the officers keep their own secrets.

ENORMOUS PROFITS OF THE STANDARD OIL.

During the last three years this trust has paid dividends amounting to 94 per cent., or a total of \$91,415,000. The stock is now selling at 490, which gives it a market value of \$476,525,000. It is difficult to say what is the actual capital invested. What was allowed (in trust certificates) for each of the properties which made up the combination has never been published. Mr. Rockefeller, through his counsel, told the Congressional committee in 1888 that this was a "purely private matter." But it was admitted that "the amount of certificates issued was in excess of the appraised value of the tangible property of the various corporations—intangible property, such as good-will, patents, trade-marks, etc., being included in the valuation."

The trust is both a refiner and a transporter of petroleum oil and of many products which are now made from the refuse. The trust also makes its own boxes, tank cars, etc. Practically it owns and operates the line of tank steamers which carries its products to Europe and other foreign territory. This line, however, is nominally a different corporation.

STANDARD OIL HISTORY.

No unbiased history of this marvelously successful combination has been or is likely soon to be written by any one in a position to know the facts. Only scraps of information about it have been gathered by the trust investigating committees and the attorneys-general who have dealt with it, though these scraps fill thousands of pages in reports and some of them are very interesting. But a few of the facts and incidents

in connection with the great combination can be related here.

Petroleum was discovered in 1859. By 1870 we were producing 6,000,000 barrels a year and fortunes were being made rapidly. In 1870 the Standard Oil Company of Ohio was organized with a capital of \$1,000,000. A Standard Oil Company had previously been organized at Pittsburgh. Some of the other most important refiners were the Atlantic Refining Company of Philadelphia and the Charles Pratt Company of New York. These four companies formed, about 1870, an alliance which wrought wonders for these companies and havoc among their competitors. Supply and demand appeared no longer to affect prices of oil. Bankruptcies became so numerous by 1872 and the public was so much aroused that Congress had to make an investigation.

REMARKABLE CONTRACTS WITH RAILROADS.

It was then shown that a remarkable agreement had been made between certain railroads and the South Improvement Company, composed of thirteen men with John D. Rockefeller at its head. Not only had the railroads agreed to charge the competitors double the rates charged to the South Improvement Company, but they had agreed to give the excess collected from its competitors to the South Improvement Company. This agreement went into effect on February 26, 1872, and at once paralyzed business in the oil regions. The people became so indignant that the railroads were forced to abandon the arrangement.

There is, however, but little doubt that they secretly continued to give preferential rates to the combination refiners, at least until the advent of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1885, and probably are still giving them to the Standard Oil Company.

OUTSIDERS BUILD A PIPE LINE.

Unable to obtain fair treatment from the railroads, the independent refiners in 1878 and 1879, with a capital of \$5,000,000, constructed the Tidewater Pipe Line Company. Immediately the railroads reduced their rates on oil from \$1.15 per barrel to 80 cents, to 30 cents, to 10 cents, and at last, as the general freight agent of one of the roads stated, to a rate that would not pay for wheel grease. The Tidewater Pipe Line Company survived the many attacks until 1883, when it was gobbled up by the trust.

As previously stated, the trust was formally organized on January 2, 1882, when a majority of the stock of each of the constituent companies was transferred, in exchange for certificates, to

nine trustees—themselves then and still the owners of a majority of the stocks and certificates. About twenty different State corporations are now in the trust.

LIMITING PRODUCTION AND CONTROLLING PRICES.

One of the ways in which the trust limits production and controls prices is thus told by Dr. E. Benj. Andrews:

On November 1, 1887, the Standard Oil authorities made a stipulation with the Producers' Protective Association of the oil fields by which 5,000,000 barrels of oil belonging to the Standard were set apart for the benefit of the association upon its engaging to curtail the production of crude oil at least 17,500 barrels a day. The paper was actually signed by the Standard Oil Company of New York, but the Producers understood, and so testified, that they had made it with the trust. If at the end of the year the production proved to have been lessened by the aforesaid amount, the Producers were to get all that this oil sold for above 63 cents a barrel, storage, fire losses, and insurance being first subtracted. To make good its part of the writing, the Producers' Association entered into a covenant with the Well-Drillers' Union, agreeing to pay them the profits over 63 cents a barrel on 1,000,000 barrels of oil and part profits on another million, in return for their promise to desist from drilling and cleaning wells throughout the oil field. . . . The Drillers called this "earning" the oil. After the date of this agreement the average reduction was 25,000 barrels a day. Perhaps to the extent of 7,000 barrels it was due to natural shrinkage, but the rest was in consequence of the shut-down.

WHAT THE TRUST HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

But there is another light in which to view this gigantic trust, and it is the light in which its stockholders are most likely to see it. It has been successful. If its managers have not always been over-scrupulous, they have worked with surpassing skill to advance their interests. If they have crushed rivals, they have done so to strengthen themselves. They have shown wonderful ability in forming and in conducting what is as yet the world's greatest industrial organization. They have taken advantage to the fullest extent of the economies of production and distribution on a gigantic scale. They have made from what were once waste products most valuable articles of commerce. They have with great skill, patience, and energy converted the world to the use of their products and won markets for these great American products which would not have been won by independent refiners. They have provided storage facilities for millions of barrels of oil and instituted business methods which are almost perfect.

Beyond a doubt they have cheapened the cost of refining oil more than it would have been cheapened by independent refiners. But it is not certain that, as their spokesmen always claim, they

have given the public as much of this saving as it would have received from independent refiners had there been no monopoly.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICE PER GALLON IN CENTS
OF REFINED AND CRUDE PETROLEUM.

Year.	Crude at Wells.	Refined in New York.	Differ- ence.	Year.	Price of Crude.	Price of Re- fined.	Differ- ence.
1870....	9.19	26.35	17.16	1884....	1.99	8.15	6.16
1871....	10.52	24.24	13.72	1885....	2.11	7.93	5.82
1872....	9.43	23.59	14.16	1886....	1.89	7.07	5.38
1873....	4.12	17.87	13.75	1887....	1.59	6.72	5.13
1874....	2.81	12.98	10.17	1888....	2.08	7.49	5.41
1875....	2.96	13.00	10.04	1889....	2.24	7.11	4.87
1876....	5.99	19.16	13.17	1890....	2.06	7.30	5.24
1877....	5.68	15.44	9.76	1891....	1.67	6.85	5.18
1878....	2.76	10.76	8.00	1892....	1.32	6.07	4.75
1879....	2.04	8.08	6.04	1893....	1.52	5.24	3.72
1880....	2.24	9.05	6.81	1894....	1.99	5.19	3.20
1881....	2.30	8.01	5.98	1895....	3.22	7.36	4.14
1882....	1.87	7.39	5.52	1896....	2.83	6.98	4.15
1883....	2.52	8.02	5.50	1897....	1.87	5.91	4.04

The "difference" column here "tells the story" either for or against the trust. This represents the annual difference not merely of refining, but also of transporting oil to New York. It is evident that if a fair allowance for saving be made for the improved and enlarged pipe-line service, there remains but a very small saving to credit to cheaper processes of refining during the last twenty years; and yet great improvements have been made during this period.

HAS THE TRUST GIVEN US CHEAPER OIL?

It is doubtful if any other important manufacturing industry—except possibly that of sugar—could be found which has not reduced the prices of its products more during the last twenty year, and has not effected for the people a greater saving in cost of manufacturing than has this Standard Oil Trust. And yet nearly all editors and writers about trusts declare that the trust has given us cheaper oil.

Whether we consider the price of refined oil or the difference between refined and crude oil, we see that the decline was far more rapid before than since the formation of the trust. Not only did the price of refined oil go up 14 per cent. from 1894 to 1897, while the price of crude oil declined 6 per cent., but there has not been during the last five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years what would appear to be, in view of the recent wonderful inventions and improved processes of manufacture, a reasonable reduction in the price of refined as compared with crude oil. We should also consider that these prices are those given by the trust at New York for export and are probably more favorable to the trust than would be the prices in some of the Western States.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

The second most important trust was formed in November, 1887, when eight of the leading sugar-refining corporations transferred their stocks to the Sugar Refineries Company. Twelve more "came in" a little latter. This company paid for the stocks by the issue of trust certificates. These twenty companies were then refining over 90 per cent. of the sugar consumed here.

WELL-WATERED STOCK.

It developed during the reorganization in 1890 that the original organization included no working capital and that about \$10,000,000 was raised by a mortgage on the plants. As these plants were valued by experts at slightly less than \$10,000,000, there was nothing left to be covered by the \$50,000,000 authorized, except the "good-will," the patents, etc., of the organizers. The Senate committee of New York which investigated the trust in 1888 reached the conclusion that the face value of the certificates was about four times the total stock which had been replaced. For the three properties of the Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Refining Company \$15,000,000 in trust certificates were issued. This Brooklyn company was capitalized at \$500,000 and in 1889 was assessed at \$420,000.

The trust paid 10 per cent. dividends.

COMPETITION AND OTHER TROUBLES.

Not only was outside competition on the increase by 1890, but the courts of New York State were interfering with the operations of the Sugar Trust. The combination was finally declared to be illegal by the highest courts of the State.

To avoid further trouble with courts and to "stop all of this howl about trusts," as Mr. H. O. Havemeyer put it, the trust was, in January, 1891, reorganized as a New Jersey corporation, entitled the American Sugar Refining Company. It has since carried on its business in New York and elsewhere with exactly the same force and effect, as far as the public is concerned, as formerly did the Sugar Refineries Company.

Unable by reduced prices of refined sugar or by other means to prevent the rapid growth of competing refineries, the trust made terms with Claus Spreckles and the other important competitors, and in January, 1892, increased its capital stock \$25,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing the four Philadelphia refineries and a controlling interest in the Baltimore refinery. The Western Sugar Refining Company, of which the trust owns one-half the stock, also secured a ten-year lease on Spreckles' California refinery.

ENORMOUS PROFITS.

Until 1898, when the two great refineries of Doscher and of Arbuckle Brothers went into operation, the trust had plain sailing, and it made enormous profits. Since it was reorganized it has paid 7 per cent. a year on the \$36,968,000 of preferred stock outstanding and an average of 12 per cent. on the same amount of outstanding common stock—or considerably over \$100,000,000. Besides, it is known to have an enormous undivided surplus, a part of which (over \$30,000,000) is said to be invested in outside enterprises, such as the American Cotton (bailing) Company, the Woolson Spice Company, street-railroad companies, etc.

SUGAR PRICES AND REFINING COST.

Doubtless most people think that the Sugar Trust is responsible for the fact that refined sugar now sells for about one cent per pound less than it did twelve or fifteen years ago. They forget that the trust is simply a refiner, and that we have, since the trust was formed, been paying more to have our sugar refined than we paid before that time. In fact, there has not been a year since when the charges for refining were as low as in 1885 and 1886.

The following table shows the yearly average net price per pound of the standard raw sugar (96° centrifugal), of granulated, and the difference in these prices since January 1, 1884:

	Price of Sugar.		Difference.		Raw.	Re-fined.	Difference.
	Raw (96°). Cents.	Refined (Granulated). Cents.					
1884....	5.875	6.780	0.923	1892....	3.311	4.346	1.035
1885....	5.729	6.441	0.712	1893....	3.689	4.842	1.153
1886....	5.336	6.117	0.781	1894....	3.240	4.12	0.880
1887....	5.245	6.013	0.768	1895....	3.270	4.152	0.882
1888....	5.749	7.007	1.258	1896....	3.424	4.532	0.908
1889....	6.433	7.640	1.207	1897....	3.557	4.503	0.946
1890....	5.451	6.171	0.720	1898....	4.235	4.965	0.730
1891....	3.863	4.691	0.828				

It is, then, certain that the trust has not given us cheaper sugar, nor even as cheap sugar as we would have had without it. It is, in fact, almost certain that our sugar bill has averaged at least \$10,000,000 (and perhaps \$20,000,000) a year more because of the trust.

THE SUGAR TRUST AND THE TARIFF.

The enormous profits of the trust have been possible because of the preferential duty on re-

fining sugar in every tariff bill since 1887. It has a hold on the United States Senate, through its non-partisan contributions to elect the State legislators who elect the Senators, and through the leaders on both sides of the Senate who are interested in the same corporations as are the trust officers—a hold that has never failed to produce results beneficial to itself.

The McKinley bill of 1890, the Wilson bill of 1894, and the Dingley bill of 1897 were all "juggled" in the Senate and made to yield more protection to refiners than the House was willing to allow. In the last two instances the tariff bills had to be "held up" in the Senate for several months before the "Senators from Havemeyer," as they were not inaptly called, had their demands complied with, but in each case the trust got substantially all it asked for, though the scandals in connection with the bills became great and, in the case of the Wilson bill, led to an investigation.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES.

During this investigation Mr. Havemeyer testified frankly that the Sugar Trust made it a rule to make political contributions to the Republican party in Republican States and to the Democratic party in Democratic States. He said: "We get a good deal of protection for our contribution." He said that his company had made considerable money out of the McKinley bill. When asked if his company had not endeavored to control legislation of Congress with a view of making money out of such legislation, he answered: "Undoubtedly. That is what I have been down here for."

A GREAT LAW-BREAKER.

The Sugar Trust has but little respect for law—except the special laws which keep out foreign refined sugars. Like the Standard Oil Trust, it has repeatedly concealed its books from investigating committees and refused to give information concerning its stockholders, the use made of its funds, cost of refining, etc. It refused to comply with census laws and to give information to the Census Department in 1890. After the Attorney-General had tried for several years to get the information required, he, acting on the advice of the Department, abandoned the case because it was then so late that the information would be worthless if obtained. Hence the 1890 census is worthless as regards an industry whose annual product is valued at over \$200,000,000. It is unlikely that these trust officials risk imprisonment and go to so much trouble and expense to preserve unimportant secrets.

THE AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY.

One of the many recent trusts, and one which is perhaps typical in many ways, is the Tin Plate Trust. It is, at least temporarily, one of the solidest trusts of its kind, its monopoly being complete and there being, apparently, no competition possible, either in or out of America, so long as the duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on imported tin plates is maintained.

This trust not only owns all of the mills in the country (about 300), but it so controls the materials that outsiders cannot at present build mills; nor if they could build them could they obtain the bars and other raw materials from which the plates are made. The Tin Plate Trust is so interlocked with the other trusts—the National Steel Company, the American Steel Wire Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, etc.—which are the producers of tin-plate bars that about all connected with the business consider competition out of the question. The *American Metal Market* of May 9 thus describes the situation:

It is at present impossible to see any developments in the immediate future except in the direction of continued high prices. Up to the present the trust owning every mill in the United States has had to compete with the resale of plates purchased at low prices. These second-hand lots are now virtually at an end. The competition in the future can only come from importations and new mills. As regards the former, the duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound makes at present English prices 14×20 (100). Coke tins cost 4.30 delivered seaboard, and the market for steel and tin abroad is so strong that much as the Welsh manufacturer would like to recover some of the lost American trade, the position of his raw material makes him impotent to do so. As regards new mills, all the talk and efforts in this direction seem to be dying out. The consolidation of the steel interests lately effected, and which as far as raw material for tin-plate mills are controlled by the Tin Plate Trust, makes it unwise to erect tin-plate mills, as they apparently could not at present secure their raw material. We therefore find the Tin Plate Trust entire masters of the situation, and it will be absolutely easy for them to regulate production to the requirements of consumption. The chances of any change in the tariff are too remote and uncertain to enter at present into the calculation. We therefore predict a steady market at present prices, with perhaps a further advance should pig tin and steel advance.

This is another trust that has failed to reduce prices and to give consumers any of the benefit of centralized production. The following are the average monthly net wholesale prices of one-hundred-pound boxes of 14×20 coke tin at New York and the prices of similar English tin plate—less the tariff duty—in New York since last June:

PRICES OF TIN PLATE AT NEW YORK.

Date.	American.	English (in Bond).	Difference.
1898.			
June	\$2.85	\$2.50	\$0.35
July	2.80	2.50	0.30
August	2.75	2.50	0.25
September	2.75	2.55	0.20
October	2.75	2.50	0.25
November	2.80	2.60	0.20
December	2.90	2.60	0.30
1899.			
January	3.20	2.60	0.60
February	3.45 to 3.70	2.65	0.80 to 1.05
March	4.10	2.70	1.40
April	4.10	2.80	1.30

When the trust was formed, in the middle of December, 1898, prices went up instead of going down. Three months after the prices of American tin plate were 50 per cent. higher than they were two months before the formation of the trust. During the same time the price of English tin plate rose but 12 per cent. The prices of tin and of the minor raw materials had risen fully as much in England as here; the price of tin-plate bars had also risen nearly as much in England. About 75 cents of the \$1.20 increase in the difference between the prices of American over English tin plate from November to March must be charged to the arbitrary, tariff-given monopoly power of the Tin Plate Trust in America.

WATERING THE STOCK.

Being one of the latest combinations, this Tin Plate Trust well illustrates the percentage of water poured into many similar trusts. Before the recent advance in the price of steel, tin-plate mills cost from \$20,000 to \$30,000 each, depending mainly on how many were put into one plant. As there are about 290 mills in about 40 plants, the average cost of the mills now in use is probably nearer \$20,000 than \$30,000. A liberal estimate is therefore \$7,000,000 for the cost of the tin-plate mills now in use, though at present prices the mills could not be duplicated for less than about \$9,000,000. The value of the real estate—not necessary to tin-plate production—which went with some of the concerns absorbed might increase the actual value of the properties of the Tin Plate Trust to \$12,000,000.

This trust is capitalized at \$50,000,000—\$30,000,000 common and \$20,000,000 preferred stock. The trust paid for the plants \$18,000,000 of preferred and \$18,000,000 of common stock. The working capital was raised by the sale of \$2,000,000 of preferred and \$2,000,000 of common stock. The balance of stock—\$10,000,000 common—went to the very successful promoter of this and other similar trusts.

The present price of the common stock is 40 ; of the preferred, 85. This gives \$29,000,000 as the total market value of the stocks. There is no bonded indebtedness. The total value of last year's output of the combined mills was about \$20,000,000. Experts say that the net profits in 1899 will surely exceed \$5,000,000.

THE INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.

This trust was organized on January 31, 1898. It took over twenty-five (since increased to thirty) pulp and paper mills, producing about 80 per cent. of the total product of news paper. The daily output of these mills is about 1,400 tons of finished paper. Its capital stock consists of \$20,000,000 common and \$25,000,000 preferred. It is authorized to issue \$10,000,000 of 6-per-cent. bonds, though only \$8,947,000 have been issued. About \$2,500,000 of each kind of stock is also unissued. From January 17 to November 1, 1898, the company claimed gross sales of \$11,316,425 ; expenses, \$9,452,038 ; interest on bonds, \$455,548 ; surplus, after paying 3 per cent. on preferred stock, \$814,908.

The assets of this trust, so far as the mills are concerned, are very well known. Thousands of columns of articles have been written in the hundreds of influential newspapers which fought this trust and are still fighting it by trying to get both paper and pulp put on the free list.

In fact, the great opposition of the newspapers probably delayed for several years the formation of this trust. How they prevented the completion of its formation in 1895 may be inferred from the following head-lines to a five-column article in an important New York paper of October 5, 1895 :

NEW TOY FOR WALL STREET.

BIRTH OF A BABY BROTHER TO "CORDAGE" AND
"WHISKY."

A THIRTY-FIVE-MILLION-DOLLAR PAPER TRUST.

ANTIQUATED MILLS TO BE CAPITALIZED AT FIVE
TIMES THE COST OF MODERN PLANTS.

A SIX-MILLION-DOLLAR TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

ADVANTAGE TAKEN OF THE TARIFF ON PAPER TO
CREATE AN INDUSTRIAL MONOPOLY.

A SPECIMEN MILL AT BELLOW FALLS.

FORCING THE PUBLIC TO BEAR THE BURDEN OF
POOR LOCATIONS, DENUDED TIMBER TRACTS,
AND EXHAUSTED WATER SUPPLIES.

On December 27, 1898, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association presented to the Anglo-American joint high commissioners an argument for free paper and pulp signed by 157 daily newspapers. The following are some of their statements :

Excessive and improper prices were paid for many mills that were located on exhausted water courses and that were tributary to denuded timber tracts ; for mills that at periods of the year have an insufficient supply of water or are under water ; for mills that are inferior and worthless in machinery, equipment, and construction ; for mills that must pay excessive rental for water power ; for mills that do not own or control woodlands ; for mills that have neither pulp-grinding attachments nor sulphite pulp auxiliaries.

Five of the paper mills obtain their power at a total annual cost of \$196,000. Two others are run by steam, which makes competition impossible, and five others have insufficient power. Four owned no woodlands and ten of the mills had no sulphite auxiliaries. Ninety-eight paper-making machines were comprised in the plant of these mills, but only forty-eight of the machines were of recent date or desirable pattern. Not one of the mills in all the combination possessed all of the six essentials of the cheapest and most successful manufacture.

The entire output of this corporation, representing 1,420 tons a day for theoretical capacity, could be reproduced by a present investment of \$15,000,000, so that the American consumers of newspapers are forced to pay dividends upon an inflated and wholly fictitious valuation of at least \$40,000,000.

Immediately after the organization of the trust it raised the price of paper wherever possible. In three cases it raised its price \$10 a ton and has averaged an increase of \$5 a ton on its daily output of 1,420 tons, equaling an increased tax of \$2,130,000 per annum upon the newspapers of the country, which now pay a total exceeding \$20,000,000 per annum for their paper supply.

CONTROLS AND SUPPLIES ITS OWN RAW MATERIALS.

The newspaper men admitted, however, what the trust claimed, that it has a monopoly of the water powers and wood tracts so situated as to be available for the cheap production of paper. Domestic competition, at least for the present, is therefore out of the question.

Thus while the mills might be duplicated for \$15,000,000, the water powers and forest tracts cannot be duplicated at any price. When a trust (as many of the great ones are doing) gets back to the ground and gets control of the sources of supply of its raw materials, it has got what is popularly called a "copper-bottomed cinch." Then, if competition is impossible from other industries, the trust can fix prices at the maximum profit line and hold them there.

THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY.

The new American Steel and Wire Company was organized as a New Jersey corporation on January 13, 1899. It has an authorized capital

of \$90,000,000, \$40,000,000 of which is 7-per-cent. cumulative preferred stock. It is really but a reorganization of the Illinois trust of the same name, formed in April, 1898, with \$24,000,000 capital. This Illinois trust contained 14 mills, 7 of which constituted the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company (Barbed Wire Trust), an Illinois corporation, formed in 1892 with \$4,000,000 capital.

With this latest combination the evolution of the Wire Trust would seem to be complete; for this trust includes practically "everything in sight"—26 mills—and, like the Federal Steel, International Paper, and many other trusts, owns its own sources of supply of raw materials.

The total value of the plants in the Illinois corporation of 1898 almost certainly did not exceed \$10,000,000. The prospectus of January, 1899, stated that it was expected with \$28,000,000 to acquire the 12 new plants and to have \$13,000,000 left over for a working capital. Therefore \$25,000,000 in plants and \$13,000,000 in cash would seem to be the maximum value of the assets in this ninety-million-dollar corporation.

It was generally understood that \$8,000,000 was paid for the Washburn-Moen plants, whose capital was \$4,000,000, and that two prices were paid for each of the more important of the 12 properties recently purchased. It is therefore probable that the plants of this great trust could be duplicated for less than \$20,000,000.

In April, 1899, one of the directors is reported to have estimated the yearly net earnings of this company at \$12,000,000.

In a statement made about March 17, 1899, by the president, John Lambert, the advantages of the company are thus set forth:

These various plants are so located that we can handle the business to best advantage and save largely in freights by shipping, say, from Joliet, Ill., to territory naturally tributary to it, and by shipping from Worcester, Mass., to territory tributary to Worcester, and so on down the line; so that you will see that so far as the locations of our plants are concerned we have all the advantages that are possible to be obtained. . . . It will not be necessary to make any further purchases, for the reason that we have all the producing capacity that we need. It has been our policy to so fortify ourselves that we are practically independent, or, if you please, to put ourselves in a position to take the ore from our own mines, transport it in our own vessels, convert it into pig iron in our own furnaces, roll it into steel billets in our own steel mills, roll it into iron rods in our own rod mills, and finish it in our mills into plain and barbed wire and all the different kinds of wire used not only in the United States, but all other countries where wire is used. In this way we have succeeded, as we own one of the best ore mines in the Mesaba range. We have our own coal mines and coke furnaces; so that you will see that we start at the bottom and have all the

profits that there are from ore to finished material. Our business is entirely satisfactory and the company is doing very well.

EFFECT UPON WAGES.

On March 1, 1899, all of the employees of the American Steel and Wire Company who were getting less than \$2.50 per day had their wages advanced. Those getting \$1.50 or less got an advance of 10 per cent.; those getting from \$1.50 to \$2 got an advance of 7½ per cent.; those getting from \$2 to \$2.50 got an advance of 5 per cent. The company is said to have 36,000 employees. How many of those were affected by the advance is not stated.

In July, 1898, the old trust reduced wages in many, if not in all, of its mills. In Newcastle, Pa., the reduction was 10 per cent.; in Cleveland, Ohio, 33½ per cent. for fine wire drawers; in Anderson, Ind., 10 per cent. for the rod men, 45 per cent. for the wire drawers, and nail men required to run twelve instead of seven machines. At Anderson, Ind., Findlay, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Salem, Ohio, and Beaver Falls, Pa., the mills were closed because the workmen would not stand the heavy reductions in wages. At Cleveland the men were still on strike in October, and the trust, according to reports, was refusing to arbitrate. At Duncansville, Pa., the recently acquired plant of the new Wire Trust suspended work indefinitely on March 25, 1899, throwing a large force of workmen out of employment.

EFFECT UPON PRICES.

When the Illinois trust was formed the prices of wire were raised from \$1 to \$5 per ton. The prices of wire nails were advanced 15 or 20 cents per keg. In September and October, owing to competition from outsiders, prices had declined somewhat. On November 3 wire nails were selling in car lots at Pittsburg at \$1.30 per keg. Barbed wire, painted at \$1.40 and galvanized at \$1.75 per hundred pounds.

Prices advanced rapidly when the new trust was formed in January, 1899. On May 19 wire nails were selling at \$2.10 per keg in car lots at Pittsburg, and barbed wire, painted at \$2.20 and galvanized at \$2.70.

THE AMERICAN FELT COMPANY.

One of the minor combinations, which is perhaps typical for this class, is the Felt Trust, incorporated in New Jersey last February, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000—\$2,000,000 preferred—and a bonded indebtedness of \$500,000.

The felting concerns which make up this trust are the American Felt Company, the name under which the Alfred Dolge mill at Dolgeville, N. Y.,

has recently been operated; Tingle, House & Co., Hawthorn Mills, at Glenville, Conn.; Taylor & Bloodgood's Essex Mills at Picton, N. J.; Waite's Mills, of Franklin, Mass.; and the Boston Felting Company of Boston.

The Dolge felt plant is considered the most valuable of all the properties consolidated. It sold recently, at forced sale, for \$112,000, \$10,000 of which was for the machinery. The contents of Dolge's office and store in New York City, now the main office of the trust, sold in the same way for \$40,840.

As the mills at Franklin and Boston, Mass., are small and probably worth not more than \$25,000 each, the Dolge plant probably constitutes more than one-third of the total value of the assets of the new American Felt Company. It is improbable, therefore, that the assets, outside of "good-will," will more than cover the amount of the bonds.

OBJECTS AND EFFECTS OF THIS TRUST.

The trust virtually controls the manufacture of felt goods in this country. There is, however, vigorous foreign competition, especially in the higher grades of piano-felts. This competition is said to have increased rapidly since the formation of the trust. This is somewhat remarkable, as the combination has not advanced the prices of high-grade felts. Those in the trade say that the use of imported felt by manufacturers of high-grade pianos has increased rapidly since the formation of the trust.

RECENT TRUSTS MUCH ALIKE.

These are but brief sketches of a few specimens of the hundreds of trusts now known to exist in this country. How well one of the recent trusts serves as a sample of others was illustrated a few days ago. A leading paper in New York obtained the facts in regard to the stock, value of assets, etc., of one of the new and important trusts, without mentioning its name. It was shown to contain a great amount of water. Immediately those concerned in three different trusts pounced upon the editor for singling out their particular trust for attack. But neither of these three trusts was the one about which the editor had obtained the facts.

Some of the older trusts, like whisky and tobacco, are becoming very complex. There are now several tobacco combinations, which are really but departments of one great trust. One department makes only plug tobacco; another only cigarettes, etc. No competition exists between these departments. The whisky and wire trusts operate in the same way.

It is expected that the Carnegie Steel Com-

pany, the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company, and the many others of the great steel, iron, wire, and tin-plate companies will soon unite under one general management. Many of the directors of each of these companies are also directors of several other companies in this group. The same holds true to some extent of the different paper companies. The news, writing, glazed, and tissue paper interests are likely soon to be closely connected.

PERMANENCY OF TRUSTS.

The socialists declare that we are traveling the road that leads to state monopoly, and that trusts, by cheapening production and putting the savings into their own instead of the people's pockets, are depriving the wage-earner of more and more of his share of the product and thereby hastening the breakdown of our present competitive system of production and distribution.

It may be that we will find that there is not too much competition in producing things, but that our methods of distributing them must be brought up to date and adapted to modern conditions.

Not only are corporate trusts likely to remain with us, but they are almost certain to grow in extent. Their number may decrease from the tendency of big ones to gobble up little ones, as is now being done in the iron and steel industries, where a single billion-dollar trust may soon control all branches of these industries in the entire process of manufacture, from the ore mines to the merchants and consumers.

That many of the recently organized trusts will fail is reasonably certain. That their collapse will cause great disturbance in the business and financial world is more than probable. But to suppose that their failure will put us back to the single-mill system of production of even ten years ago is absurd. The history of our great Western railroads will probably repeat itself in our over-capitalized industrials. Most of the present corporate trusts will probably fall into receivers' hands and be reorganized. Reference to the list of trusts printed herewith will show that nearly all of the trusts of ten years ago have been reorganized, some, like the cordage combination, more than once. And yet in almost no instance have mills once brought under one management been separated. On the contrary, the reorganizations often contain not only all of the mills in the old trust, but many of the new mills which have sprung up to compete with it. This reorganization, amalgamation, and consolidation process is going on continually. The reorganizations, however, are fewer in prosperous than in hard times.



"CROMWELL ON HIS FARM."

(From the picture by Ford Madox Brown. By permission of F. Hollyer, Esq.)

OLIVER CROMWELL AND THE NATIONAL CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

BY W. T. STEAD.

... We are traitors to our sires
Smothering in their holy ashes Freedom's new-lit altar-fires.
Shall we make their creed our jailer? Shall we in our haste
to slay
From the tomb of the old prophets steal the funeral lamps
away,
To light up the martyr fagots round the prophets of to-day?
New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good
uncouth:
They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast
of Truth:
So before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves must Pil-
grims be,
Launch our *Mayflower* and steer boldly through the desperate
winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted
key.—LOWELL.

"Cromwell, thou shouldst be living at this hour;
England has need of thee."

WORDSWORTH'S familiar words but embody the cry of the heart which springs irresistibly from every English-speaking man whenever and wherever he finds himself entangled in an inextricable coil of difficulties, or face to face with dangers which he sees not either how to escape or to overcome. If at the tercentenary of Cromwell's birth, which was celebrated by the free churchmen with such enthusiasm, their pious tribute to his memory found comparatively slight echo outside non-conformist circles, that is simply due to the fact that at the moment England is peaceful and prosperous.

OUR HERO-SAINT.

Cromwell is no fair-weather saint. When all goes well with us we are apt to forget him, and the baser souls among us even treat his memory as their ancestors treated his corpse. But whenever the nation finds itself in deep waters, when our security is threatened by foreign enemies and our peace by the lawless forces of anarchy in high places or in low, then there springs instinctively from the popular heart the yearning cry for Cromwell. Papist, ritualist, republican, or socialist, however much they may abhor this, that, or the other act or characteristic of the lord protector, forget them all when in extremity. Then they only remember that Cromwell was, of all men who ever spoke our tongue, the supreme embodiment of masterful practical common sense. He was the man in whom hope

shone as a pillar of fire after it had gone out in other men. He succeeded where all others had failed. He was conscious rectitude triumphant, the hero-saint of English patriotism.

A LATTER-DAY ST. GEORGE.

All that St. George was to our ancestors who fought at Crécy and Poitiers, Cromwell has come to be to us. Consciously at all times to the minority, but unconsciously and in a very real sense to all "who speak the tongue which Shakespeare spake, the faith and morals hold which Milton held," Cromwell, despite the centuries of persistent and malignant calumny, has ever remained "our chief of men." There are those who will read these lines and who will scoff and blaspheme at the claim which I am putting forward. But these very men, if they were but afflicted in due measure, would put away their mockery and profess the faith which we all of us hold. There is no man in the long annals of a history by no means deficient in shining names who has imprinted his name so deeply upon the national memory. Everything that the crown and the Church and the literary class could do to convert his glory into shame was done. No lie was too foul, no outrage too mean, no insult too brutal to be used against him by the men who for two centuries ruled our land in church and in state. But after two hundred years the mists have rolled away. The very existence of his detractors is only remembered by the reflected light of his glory, of which he has enough to spare even for his foes, and every one has discovered that our race has produced no greater man.

THE MOST TYPICAL ENGLISHMAN.

"It is time for us to regard him as what he really was, with all his physical and moral audacity, with his tenderness and spiritual yearnings, in the world of action what Shakespeare was in the world of thought, the greatest because the most typical Englishman of all time." But even before the cultured representative of Oxford University proclaimed that it was time for us to recognize the man as he was, the popular instinct had accorded him that supreme place in the national Valhalla which all nations award to the hero who most absolutely fulfills their ideal of the



"BATTLE OF MARSTON MOOR."

(From the picture by Ernest Crofts, R.A. By permission of James Dole, Esq.)

deliverer, the patriot, and the hero. His indeed has long been

"A name Earth wears forever next her heart;
One of the few that have a right to rank
With the true makers."

All this, which to careless Gallios and rabid sacerdotalists may seem exaggerated nonsense, will not seem even to them one whit too strong in the years of trouble which are to come. Of which confident prediction let them take due note!

A CONFESSION.

The memory of Cromwell has from my earliest boyhood been the inspiration of my life. That was not surprising, for I was the son of an Independent minister, and, as Southey noted with amazement and disgust, the cult of the lord protector has always been a note of the genuine Independent. To say that he ranked far and away before all the saints in the calendar was to say nothing. My devotion to the apostles and the evangelists was but tepid compared with my veneration and affection for the uncrowned king of English puritanism. Nay, I can to this day well remember the serious searchings of heart I experienced when I woke up to a consciousness of the fact that I felt a far keener and more passionate personal love for Oliver Cromwell than I did even for the divine figure of Jesus of Nazareth. Cromwell was so near, so human, and so real. And above all, he was still the

mark for hatred, scoffing, and abuse. You never really love any one to the uttermost until you feel that other people hate him and misjudge him; and the conventional reverence with which Christendom spoke of the founder of Christianity concealed from the lad in his teens the persistence of the continuing Passion and Crucifixion of our Lord.

THE STORM OF DROGHEDA.

Hence the things others found in him most blameworthy came to me by the natural process common to all who defend with a whole heart one whom they love, more praiseworthy than the best actions of his foes. The execution of the Man of Blood made January 30 a red-letter day in my calendar, and to this day I feel a thrill of gratitude and pride whenever I pass the banqueting house at Whitehall. As for the much-denounced massacres of Tredagh and of Wexford, which so mightily offend those who condone and apologize for the massacre of the wounded at Omdurman, they were measures of severity absolutely justified by the ethics of the time and by the practical consideration of military expediency. The slaying of a garrison that has refused to surrender is not according to our ideas, even in the days of Kitchener. But looking at the matter from the standpoint of Cromwell's contemporaries, accepting as he did with the utmost sincerity the fact that the men whom he slew—for the most part Englishmen, by the way, let

our Irish friends remember—had joined hands with the perpetrators of a cold-blooded massacre far worse than that of St. Bartholomew, it is obvious to every impartial mind that his action affords no justification for the monstrous outcry which has been kept up for two centuries. It will die away in due time, like most of the ravings of the vengeful royalist, who, being unable to vanquish him when alive, calumniated him when dead.

HIS MESSAGE FOR OUR TIMES.

This being my mood from boyhood up, it is natural with what exultation I hailed the proposal to commemorate the tercentenary of his birth as a great national event. I attended one of the great meetings in the City Temple and I took part in the celebrations at Huntingdon. I have read most of the newly published Cromwellian literature and have carefully reperused Carlyle's collection of his letters and speeches. And the net result of it all is that certain things seem borne in upon me which seem to be somewhat strangely at variance, both with the conventional estimate of Cromwell and the Cromwellian tradition which is most sedulously fostered by the non-conformists of our day. But without further preamble than this, which was necessary to enable the reader to make due allowance and subtraction for the personal equation in this article, I will proceed to say what seems to me the message of Cromwell to this our day and generation.

I.—NON-CONFORMISTS AND THE NATIONAL CHURCH.

The tercentenary celebration last month was almost entirely in the hands of the free churches. Cromwell was hailed as the non-conformist king, and the occasion was undoubtedly turned to account as a demonstration by the dissenters against the state Church. It may therefore be surprising to some people when I say that I took occasion of the tercentenary celebration at Huntingdon to publicly propound the view that the time had come for all non-conformists to claim their privileges and exercise their authority as members of the national Church. The following is a report of my observations in the Wesleyan church, Huntingdon, on the evening of Thursday, April 27 :

We are all, I suppose, here more or less believers in the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. But although we all believe in that, I think I am speaking the conviction of almost every leading non-conformist who has taken a part in the struggle for the liberation of religion from state patronage and control when I say that we do not seem to be

getting much "forarder." . . . Has it ever occurred to you, as it occurred to Cromwell in his time, that if we cannot get our ideals realized on that road we may as well try another road? What did Cromwell do? He did not disestablish the Church. He was opposed to abolishing tithes. He said to himself, "The main thing is to recognize that this is a national institution, and we have got a responsibility as the governing power in the nation to see that every national institution makes for righteousness." . . . Cromwell approached the question of the state Church from the point of view of its being a national institution, and a national institution for which he, as ruler of the nation, was responsible before God and man. He felt himself bound to see that it worked for righteousness; and therefore, instead of washing his hands of the whole concern, he said: "It is my duty to do what I can to weed out dissolute ministers and the more or less disreputable hirelings who disgrace the ministry, and to replace them by godly, upright men who will be a teaching ministry and endeavor to lead this nation in the paths of righteousness." I should like you to consider whether we had not better follow his example. As free churchmen and as non-conformists we no doubt think it would be better for us if we could wash our hands of the whole business. We have agitated, we have demonstrated, we have strained our strength for thirty years and more to try to wash our hands of it. But we have failed. We have at this present moment a national Church on our hands, a national Church which is proud beyond anything else of being national. You and I are parts of the nation, and so it is our Church as much as it is the archbishop of Canterbury's. Therefore, as we have no longer the lord protector of the commonwealth of England to look after the matter, do you not think that it might be just as well if we who claimed to have inherited some of his principles and a little of his pluck should say, "Very well; we are now going to take this business in hand ourselves. We are going to take as much part in the management and control of the so-called national Church as if we had all been regenerated in baptism by her clergy and confirmed by her bishops. We have a right to do it as citizens; we have the power to do it as electors; and if we have the right and if we have the power and we do not do it, the sin will lie at our doors?" "Well," I think I hear you say, "but what would you do?" To begin with, I would not worry my head about the ritualists. I think that all the fuss which has been made about the ritualists is being made about a matter of infinite insignificance. We know that on every side one-half, sometimes nine-tenths, of the people whom we meet in the world never even ask themselves for one moment whether there is a God or whether there is a hereafter for their souls. Whole classes and masses of our people are so steeped in materialism and sensuality that it seems to me positively wicked to make so much fuss about all this symbolic haberdashery and theatricalities of the ritualists. The great thing is to get all the people who do believe that there is a God and that there is a hereafter to work together and to endeavor to combat the materialism, the debauchery, and the devilry which abounds on every side. I am always distressed when I hear good men like Mr. Price Hughes and others wasting their strength (of which they have not got an ounce to spare) in pommeling the Pope or in denouncing the ritualists in the Church of England, when all the time the field is white unto the harvest and men are dying and perishing in their sins. Therefore, I say,

It is not to attain the infinitesimally small aim of turning a few hundred ritualists out of the Church of England that I am putting forward this suggestion. We ought to have a much higher, nobler aim before us than that. What we have got to do is to repeal the act of uniformity, to do away with all religious tests in the establishment which would prevent any good earnest man being called to the ministry in that establishment. The institution, being a national institution, should be worked upon national lines, and not upon those of a sect. Let us henceforth exert ourselves in this direction. If we are compelled—and, mark you, it is against our principles and against our will—but if we are compelled to have a state Church, we must recognize that we are part of that Church. Then let us see to it that that Church is no longer cabined, cribbed, and confined by tests and acts of uniformity or anything that debars an honest, good man from serving his fellow-men in the Church to which as a citizen he must of necessity belong. If we act on that principle, we shall at least be acting on Oliver Cromwell's lines.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the president of the Wesleyan Conference, who spoke immediately after I had sat down, expressed in the most clear and explicit terms his entire concurrence with this suggested change of front on the part of the free churchmen of England. Mr. Price Hughes demurred to the exceeding breadth of my conception of the nationalization of the Church—for I cannot conceive him assenting under any circumstances to the appointment of a Roman Catholic, a Unitarian, or a Jew to the moral, religious, and social oversight of a parish—but that is a matter of detail. Of course, Oliver Cromwell in the seventeenth century would have shrunk from that entire repeal of tests which alone can make the establishment a national as opposed to a sectarian institution, but we have to deal with these questions according to the spirit and according to the letter. His boldly avowed determination to protect liberty of conscience, to tolerate even Anabaptists and Quakers, was far more opposed to the prevailing mood of the majority in his day than the proposal to complete the work of the Reformation, by removing those theological and ecclesiastical tests which the nation has outgrown, is alien to the spirit of our times.

II.—HOW CROMWELL DEALT WITH THE CHURCH.

It is worth while, considering the momentous nature of the change of front here suggested, to recall what Cromwell did and what Cromwell said on the subject of the relation of church and state.

First, then, let me quote Mr. Carlyle's account of the way in which Cromwell tried to give effect to his conception of the kind of church England needed in his day :

March 20, 1653-54.—By the instrument of government, the lord protector with his council, till once the

first Parliament were got together, was empowered not only to raise moneys for the needful supplies, but also "to make laws and ordinances for the peace and welfare of these nations;" which latter faculty he is by no means slack to exercise. Of his "sixty ordinances" passed in this manner before the Parliament met, which are well approved of by good judges, we cannot here afford to say much; but there is one bearing date as above which must not be omitted. First ordinance relating to the settlement of a gospel ministry in this nation; ordinance of immense interest to Puritan England at that time. An object which has long been on the anvil, this same "settlement;" much labored at and striven for ever since the Long Parliament began; and still, as all confess, no tolerable result has been attained. Yet is it not the greatest object—properly the soul of all these struggles and confused wrestlings and battlings since we first met here? For the thing men are taught or get to believe, that is the thing they will infallibly do; the kind of "gospel" you settle, kind of "ministry" you settle, or do not settle, the root of all is there! Let us see what the lord protector can accomplish in this business.

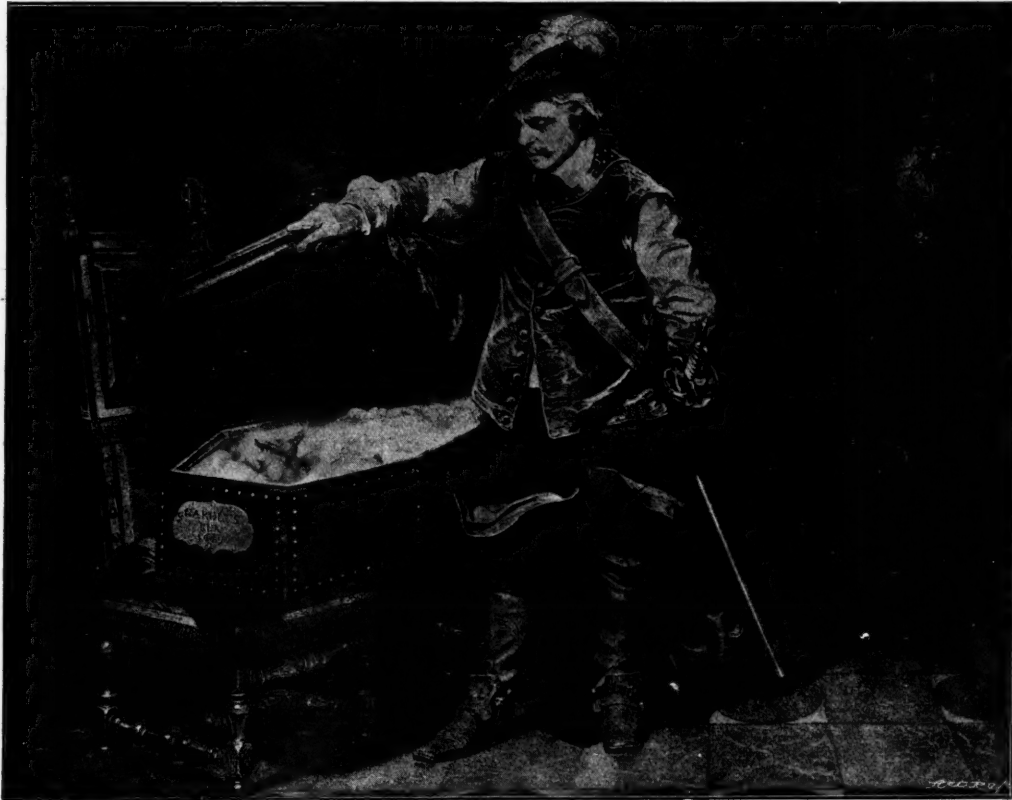
Episcopacy being put down and Presbytery not set up and church government for years past being all a church anarchy, the business is somewhat difficult to deal with. The lord protector, as we find, takes it up in simplicity and integrity, intent upon the real heart or practical outcome of it, and makes a rather satisfactory arrangement. Thirty-eight chosen men, the acknowledged flower of English puritanism, are nominated by this ordinance of March 20, nominated a supreme commission for the trial of public preachers. Any person pretending to hold a church living or levy tithes or clergy dues in England has first to be tried and approved by these men. Thirty-eight, as Scobell teaches us: nine are laymen, our friend old Francis Rouse at the head of them; twenty-nine are clergy. His highness, we find, has not much inquired of what sect they are; has known them to be Independents, to be Presbyterians, one or two of them to be even Anabaptists; has been careful only of one characteristic, that they were men of wisdom and had the root of the matter in them. Owen, Goodwin, Sterry, Marshall, Manton, and others not yet quite unknown to men were among these clerical triers: the acknowledged flower of spiritual England at that time; and intent, as Oliver himself was, with an awful earnestness, on actually having the Gospel taught to England.

This is the first branch or limb of Oliver's scheme for church government, this ordinance of March 20, 1653-54. A second, which completes what little he could do in the matter at present, developed itself in August following. By this August ordinance a body of commissioners, distinguished Puritan gentry, distinguished Puritan clergy, are nominated in all counties of England, from fifteen to thirty in each county, who are to inquire into "scandalous, ignorant, insufficient," and otherwise deleterious alarming ministers of the Gospel; to be a tribunal for judging, for detecting, ejecting them (only in case of ejection, if they have wives, let some small modicum of living be allowed them); and to sit there, judging and sifting, till gradually all is sifted clean and can be kept clean. This is the second branch of Oliver's form of church government—this, with the other ordinance, makes at last a kind of practical ecclesiastical arrangement for England.

A very republican arrangement, such as could be made on the sudden; contains in it, however, the germ

or essence of all conceivable arrangements, that of worthy men to judge of the worth of men; and was found in practice to work well. As, indeed, any arrangement will work well when the men in it have the root of the matter at heart; and, alas! all arrangements, when the men in them have not, work ill and not well. Of the lay commissioners, from fifteen to thirty in each county, it is remarked that not a few are political enemies of Oliver's: friends or enemies of his,

they were;" so that "many thousands of souls blessed God" for what they had done; and grieved sore when, with the return of the Nell Gwynn defender and his four surplices or what remained of them, it was undone again. And so with these triers and these expurgators both busy and a faithful eye to watch their procedure, we will hope the spiritual teaching apparatus of England stood now on a better footing than usual and actually succeeded in teaching somewhat.



"CROMWELL LOOKING AT THE DEAD KING."

(From the picture by Paul Delaroche in the Museum at Nismes.)

Oliver hopes they are men of pious probity and friends to the Gospel in England. My lord General Fairfax, the Presbyterian; Thomas Scot, of the Long Parliament, the fanatical republican; Lords Wharton, Say, Sir Arthur Haselrig, Colonel Robert Blake, mayor of Hursley, Dunch of Pusey, Montague of Hinchinbrook, and other persons known to us, are of these commissioners. Richard Baxter, who seldom sat, is one of the clergy for his county: he testifies, not in the willingest manner, being no friend to Oliver, that these commissioners, of one sort and the other, with many faults, did sift out the deleterious alarming ministers of the Gospel, and put in the salutary in their stead, with very considerable success—giving us "able, serious preachers who lived a godly life, of what tolerable opinion soever

III.—HOW CROMWELL'S PLAN WORKED.

So much for Carlyle's description of what Cromwell tried to do. Now let us see Cromwell's own description of the success which attended his labors. Of his right and duty to do it he entertained not the slightest doubt. He always put religion first. As he told his Parliament on one occasion:

Of the two greatest concerns that God hath in the world, the one is that of religion and of the just preservation of the professors of it; to give them all

due and just liberty; and to assert the truth of God: the other thing cared for is the civil liberty and interest of the nation. Which, though it is, and indeed I think ought to be, subordinate to the more peculiar interest of God—yet it is the next best God hath given men in this world; and if well cared for, it is better than any rock to fence men in their other interests. Besides, if any whosoever think the interest of Christians and the interest of the nation inconsistent, “or two different things,” I wish my soul may never enter into their secrets!

When he met his Parliament in 1656 Cromwell thus expounded his policy in relation to religion:

I will tell you the truth: our practice since the last Parliament hath been to let all this nation see that whatever pretensions to religion would continue quiet, peaceable, they should enjoy conscience and liberty to themselves, and not to make religion a pretense for arms and blood. Truly we have suffered them, and that cheerfully, so to enjoy their own liberties. Whatsoever is contrary “and not peaceable,” let the pretense be never so specious, if it tend to combination, to interests and factions, we shall not care, by the grace of God, whom we meet withal, though never so specious, “if they be not quiet!” And truly I am against all “liberty of conscience” repugnant to this. If men will profess—be they those under baptism, be they those of the Independent judgment simply, or of the Presbyterian judgment—in the name of God encourage them, countenance them; so long as they do plainly continue to be thankful to God and to make use of the liberty given them to enjoy their own consciences! For, as it was said to-day, undoubtedly “this is the peculiar interest all this while contended for.”

Men who believe in Jesus Christ—that is, the form that gives being to true religion, “namely,” to faith in Christ and walking in a profession answerable to that faith—men who believe the remission of sins through the blood of Christ and free justification by the blood of Christ, who live upon the grace of God, those men who are certain they are so [faith of assurance]—“they” are members of Jesus Christ and are to him the apple of his eye. Whoever hath this faith, let his form be what it will; he walking peaceably, without prejudice to others under other forms, it is a debt due to God and Christ; and he will require it if that Christian may not enjoy his liberty.

This, therefore, I think verily, if it may be under consideration for reformation—I say, if it please God to give you and me hearts to keep this straight, “it may be a great means” in giving countenance to just ministers [in such semi-articulate uneasy way does his highness hustle himself over into the discussion of a new topic], in countenancing a just maintenance to them, by tithes or otherwise. For my part I should think I were very treacherous if I took away tithes till I see the legislative power settle maintenance to ministers another way. But whoever they be that shall contend to destroy tithes, it doth as surely cut their “the ministers” throats as it is a drift to take tithes away before another mode of maintenance, or way of preparation toward such, be had. Truly I think all such practices and proceedings should be discountenanced. I have heard it from as gracious a minister as any is in England; I have had it professed, that it would be a far greater satisfaction to them to have maintenance another way—if the state will provide it. Therefore I

think for the keeping of the Church and people of God and professors in their several forms of this liberty—I think as it “that of tithes or some other maintenance” hath been a thing that is the root of visible profession, the upholding of this I think you will find a blessing such—if God keep your hearts to keep things in this posture and balance which is so honest and so necessary.

Truly there might be some other things offered to you in point of reformation: a reformation of manners, to wit—but I had forgot one thing which I must remember! It is the Church’s work, you know, in some measure; yet give me leave to ask, and I appeal unto your consciences, whether there hath not been an honest care taken for the ejecting of scandalous ministers and for the bringing in of them that have passed an approbation. I dare say such an approbation as never passed in England before! And give me leave to say, it hath been with this difference from the old practice that neither the parson nor doctor in the university hath been reckoned scamp enough by those that made these approbations, though I can say, too, that they have great esteem for learning.

I think there hath been a conscience exercised, both by myself and the ministers, toward them that have been approved. I may say such an one as I truly believe was never known in England “in regard to this matter.” And I do verily believe that God hath, for the ministry, a very great seed in the youth “now” in the universities, who instead of studying books study their own hearts. I do believe, as God hath made a very great and flourishing seed to that purpose, so this ministry of England—I think in my very conscience that God will bless and favor it, and hath blessed it to the gaining of very many souls.

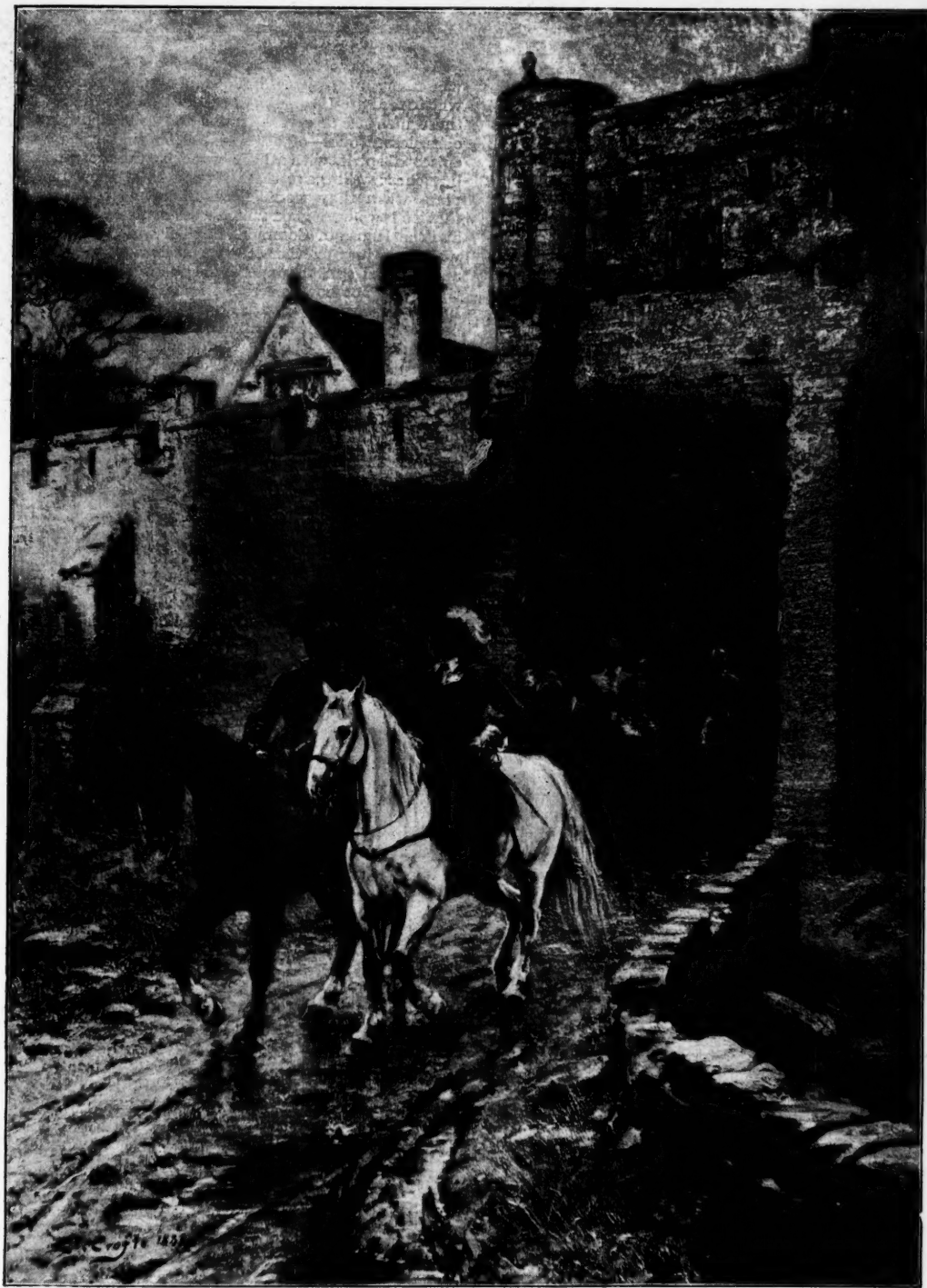
It is evident, further, that whatever opinions might prevail elsewhere, the lord protector was thoroughly well satisfied with the work of his hands.

Green, in his “History of the English People,” expresses his concurrence with Cromwell. He says:

Even by the confession of Cromwell’s opponents the plan worked well. It furnished the country with “able, serious preachers,” Baxter tells us, “who lived a godly life of what tolerable opinion so ever they were,” and as both Presbyterian and Independent ministers were presented to livings at the will of their patrons, it solved, so far as practical working was concerned, the problem of a religious union among the Puritans on the base of a wide variety of Christian opinion. From the Church which was thus reorganized all power of interference with faiths differing from its own was resolutely withheld. Save in his dealings with the Episcopalians, whom he looked on as a political danger, Cromwell remained true throughout to the cause of religious liberty.

Mr. Frederic Harrison mentions it among other ordinances which were “a real, wise, and moderate set of reforms.”

Mr. Gardiner maintains that the scheme, although put in force by Cromwell, was in reality based upon the proposals of the Rev. John Owen, but beyond saying that it “constituted the established Church in an unprecedented way,” he makes no comment on its working.



"CROMWELL AT THE BOOTHAM BAR."

(From the picture by Ernest Crofts, R.A. By permission of James Dole, Esq.)

IV.—THE CROMWELLIAN.

Cromwell seems to have had more complacency in his church reform than in any other department of the state. When he addressed the second Protectorate Parliament, he dwelt fondly upon the success of his great church ordinance. He said :

Truly we have settled very much of the business of the ministry, and I wish that be not an aggravation of our fault ; I wish it be not ! But I must needs say, if I have anything to rejoice in before the Lord in this world as having done any good or service, "it is this." I can say it from my heart ; and I know I say the truth, let any man say what he will to the contrary—he will give me leave to enjoy my own opinion on it and my own conscience and heart ; and "to" dare bear my testimony to it, there hath not been such a service to England since the Christian religion was perfect in England ! I dare be bold to say it ; however there may have, here and there, been passion and mistakes. And the ministers themselves, take the generality of them—they will tell "you" it is beside their instructions "if they have fallen into passions and mistakes," if they have meddled with civil matters in their operations as triers ! And we did adopt the thing upon that account ; we did not trust upon doing what we did *virtute instituti*, as if "these triers were" *jure divino*, but as a civil good. But so we end in this : we "knew not and" know not better how to keep the ministry good and to augment it in goodness than by putting such men to be triers. Men of known integrity and piety ; orthodox men and faithful. We knew not how better to answer our duty to God and the nation and the people of God, in that respect, than by doing what we did.

And, I dare say, if the grounds upon which we went will not justify us, the issue and event of it doth abundantly justify us ; God having had exceeding glory by it—in the generality, I am confident, forty-fold ! For as heretofore the men who were admitted into the ministry in times of Episcopacy—alas, what pitiful certificates served to make a man a minister ! If any man could understand Latin and Greek he was sure to be admitted—as if he spake Welsh ; which in those days went for Hebrew with a good many ! Certainly the poorest thing in the world would serve a turn, and a man was admitted upon such an account ; aye, and upon a less. I am sure the admission granted to such places since has been under this character as the rule : that they must not admit a man unless they were able to discern something of the grace of God in him. "Grace of God," which was to be inquired for as not foolishly nor senselessly, but so far as men could judge according to the rules of charity. Such and such a man, of whose good life and conversation they could have a very good testimony from four or five of the neighboring ministers who knew him—he could not yet be admitted unless he could give a very good testimony of the grace of God in him. And to this I say I must speak my conscience in it—though a great many are angry at it—nay, if all are angry at it—for how shall you please everybody ?

When the Parliament reassembled for its second session in 1658, he once more indulged in eulogistic references to the good work done by the triers :

We are not without the murmurings of many people who turn all this grace and goodness into wormwood—who indeed are disappointed by the works of God. And those men are of several ranks and conditions ; great ones, lesser ones—of all sorts. Men that are of the episcopal spirit, with all the branches, the root and the branches ; who gave themselves a fatal blow in this place when they would needs make a "protestation that no laws were good which were made by this house and the House of Commons in their absence ;" and so without injury to others cut themselves off ! "Men of an episcopal spirit : " indeed, men that know not God ; that know not how to account upon the works of God, how to measure them out ; but will trouble nations for an interest which is but mixed, at the best—made up of iron and clay, like the feet of Nebuchadnezzar's image : whether they were more civil or spiritual was hard to say. But their continuance was like to be known beforehand : iron and clay make no good mixtures—they are not durable at all !

You have now a godly ministry ; you have a knowing ministry ; such a one as, without vanity be it spoken, the world has not. Men knowing the things of God and able to search into the things of God—by that only which can fathom those things in some measure. The spirit of a beast knows not the things of a man, nor doth the spirit of a man know the things of God ! "The things of God are known by the Spirit." Truly I will remember but one thing of those, "the misguided persons now cast out from us." The greatest persecution hath been of the people of God—men really of the spirit of God, as I think very experience hath now sufficiently demonstrated !

We have here clearly enough presented to us the way in which Cromwell reformed the Church in his day. He deemed it incumbent upon him, in his capacity as civil ruler, to settle what form of church government should be set up.

Addressing his first Parliament on the subject, Cromwell declared his mind with his usual uncompromising emphasis. He said :

So long as there is liberty of conscience for the supreme magistrate to exercise his conscience in erecting what form of church government he is satisfied he should set up, why should he not give the like liberty to others ? Liberty of conscience is a natural right ; and he that would have it ought to give it, having "himself" liberty to settle what he likes for the public. Indeed, that hath been one of the vanities of our contest. Every sect saith : "Oh, give me liberty !" But give it him, and to his power he will not yield it to anybody else. Where is our ingenuousness ? "Liberty of conscience"—truly that is a thing ought to be very reciprocal ! The magistrate hath his supremacy ; he may settle religion—"that is, church government"—according to his conscience.

V.—WHAT MIGHT BE DONE TO-DAY.

So far Cromwell. Now for the bearing of all this upon our problems. The power of the supreme magistrate is now vested in the hands of the electorate. We of the free churches who object to the union of church and state in England are unable either to sever that union or to

rid ourselves of the responsibility which the possession of authority entails upon us. We are responsible for making the best of the establishment. Nor can we shake off that responsibility. The question is, therefore, fairly raised, What are we going to do about it?

The answer to this question that is suggested by Cromwell's precedent is to leave the whole establishment untouched, tithes and all, but to widen, to broaden, and to render more efficient and national the ministry of its clergy. As Cromwell broadened the Church so as to render it possible for any good and serious preacher not actively in opposition to the commonwealth to hold a living to which he might be presented, so we, inheritors of the Cromwellian tradition, might carry his principle to its legitimate development and open the ministry of the establishment to all good men without narrowing the portal of the Church by exacting any theological or ecclesiastical tests whatever. We could again constitute a commission of triers, in which, if the Church is liberally nationalized, we should place the official chiefs of all the religious denominations in England, including Cardinal Vaughan, Dr. Martineau, and Rabbi Adler, together with laymen like Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. John Morley, and Mr. Arthur Balfour.

The new clergy would have to be men of good morals, and they would have to give such testimony of the grace of God as to satisfy their examiners that they would not abuse their position in the interest of any sect; that they would honestly promote religious liberty and oppose with unwearying zeal the social inequalities and inhuman conditions of life which disfigure the England of to-day. A commission of expurgators would be a useful complement to the board of triers. They could be armed with absolute authority to eject any minister who after his appointment proved himself to be unfit for his post, either by gross, evil living, persistent indolence, indifference to the social welfare of his parishioners, or by failing to hold the balance fairly between all religious bodies in his parish. A single act of Parliament would be sufficient at once to repeal the act of uniformity, and vest the control of the clergy in a couple of commissions similar to those of Oliver's time. The new clergy could preach what they pleased and dress as they liked, so long as they did not transgress the fundamental articles and refuse to be common servants of the whole of the people without any distinction of sect or party. The Church thus nationalized would become more and more a great coöperative society for doing good, an agency for promoting mercy, justice, righteousness, and humanity among the people. Its min-

isters would constantly labor to unite all who love in the service of all who suffer, and there would be no longer a monopoly of the edifices and endowments of the national Church by a mere ecclesiastical or dogmatic sect.

In carrying out the new reformation non-conformists would do no violence to their convictions. They would maintain their spiritual organizations, and so would the really spiritually minded members of the present establishment. Of course no high churchman would consent to regard such a nationalized establishment without doctrine or ecclesiastical pretensions as the spiritual Church. They would naturally found their own Anglican sect and run it at their own charges. The bulk of English churchmen would remain where they are, nor would they see much difference in the establishment after it had been transformed into a national society for doing good, excepting that they would find the new parson constantly trying to break down barriers of sectarian pride and exclusiveness which the old parson was busy building up. Life in England would certainly be sweeter and happier if such a change could be brought about.

In view of the chaotic and anarchical state of things now prevailing in the establishment, who knows but Oliver Cromwell's plan, modified to suit the nineteenth century, may not commend itself to the common sense of his countrymen?

VI.—PRECEDENCE AND COMMON SENSE.

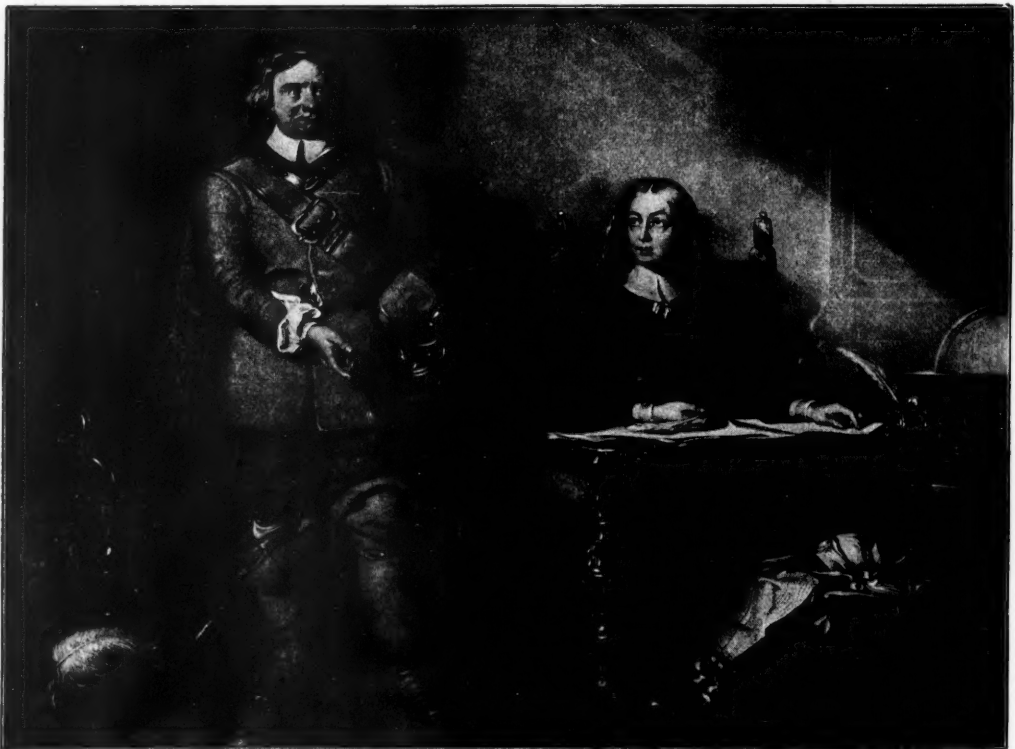
Startling as this proposition may appear to those who have lost even the very conception of the national character of the Church, it will present no inherent difficulties to the comprehension of any one who has followed the historical evolution of religious equality.

At first, the idea of the nationalizing of the Church was sought by compelling all citizens to profess belief and to conform to the ritual of the Anglican establishment. That was no doubt logical, but it had the disadvantage of being absolutely inconsistent with the principle of liberty of conscience. When that principle asserted itself, the attempt to reconcile it with the original conception of the national Church was made by the rigorous imposition of tests upon all those who served the state in any position of authority or received from the state any endowment or emolument. Non-conformists were only tolerated as aliens in the commonwealth of our English Israel. The system of universal tests from the cradle to the grave reminded them at every turn that their position was one of tolerance, not of right. They were the *Utlanders* of Britain. But by degrees the compromise by which the advo-

cates of the old theory of the national Church had endeavored to reconcile a modified recognition of religious liberty with their own belief in the absolute identity of the Church and the nation began to break down. First one position of influence in the national councils and then another was freed from tests. Protestant dissenters were admitted to Parliament, then Roman Catholics, after them Jews, and finally atheists. As it was with the House of Commons so it was with municipal corporations. The elaborate provision by which the local administration of the affairs of state was monopolized by the members of the Anglican sect was swept away. The Episcopalian monopolies of marriage, of registering the birth and officiating at the grave of the citizen shared the same fate. Still more pertinent as a precedent was the abolition of religious tests in the universities, which were regarded as the training colleges for the Church. Everywhere the practice of imposing religious tests as a condition for accepting the service of a citizen or the conferring a privilege or a position or a salary by the state has gone by the board—excepting in the national establish-

ment for the religious teaching of the English people.

It is probable that in church as in state we shall have to proceed by steps and stages. From a logical point of view there is no halting-place between absolute enforcement of one form of religion on all citizens and the absolute recognition of the right of all the citizens to share equally to fixing the religion to be taught by the state establishment. The only alternative is disestablishment and disendowment. But the English are not logical, and it is probable that the first demand that will be made upon the Anglican Church will be the repeal of all tests excepting adhesion, let us say, to the Apostles' Creed. This would exclude the agnostic, the atheist, the Jew, and the Unitarian, and although it might not exclude the Roman Catholic, a special provision might be made forbidding the sworn subjects of the Pope accepting ministry in the pulpits of the national Church. Personally I regard all such stipulations as illogical and indefensible; but I am now considering the probable course of events if the Cromwellian suggestion gained acceptance among our people. Ultimately, no doubt, we should see



CROMWELL DICTATING THE REPLY TO THE SPANISH AMBASSADORS.

the principle of the civic Church accepted in its entirety, and no good and capable person would be disqualified for service in the state church because of his theological opinions. But it will be time enough to talk about that when we have placed the national character of the church on as broad a foundation as it rested in the time of the commonwealth.

Of course there will be great outcry against this profanation of the idea of a church. I do not mean to deny that in the real spiritual conception of the Church the proposed creedless society for doing good would not be a church. A church in Cromwell's sense was a community of believers in Jesus Christ, each individually converted to God, and joined together in a holy fellowship for the purpose of getting the will of God done in the world. Such a church can never be national until all the members of the nation are individually converted to God. The present Anglican body is so far from realizing that ideal that the very conception of a church as consisting in a company of saved persons each of whom has experienced a personal change of heart, and is publicly pledged to united service to save the world, would probably be rejected by the majority of its clergy. Therefore while I should shrink from any proposal to found a national church as blasphemous and Erastian, I see no objection in transforming an Episcopalian sect which calls itself a national church into something that would be at least national and not sectarian.

The real Church of God in the Christian sense would be then, as now, a thing apart from the national establishment. Its members, conforming or non-conforming, would maintain their own organizations. Cromwell was most particular to distinguish between God's peculiar interest and his general interest. "His peculiar, his most peculiar, interest was his church, the communion of the faithful followers of Christ." "His general interest was the concernment of the loving people, not as Christians, but as human creatures between these three nations and the dependencies thereof." "The communion of faithful followers of Christ" can never be confounded with a national establishment. The latter must comprise all living creatures, saved or unsaved, in the three kingdoms and the dependencies thereof. The peculiar interest would be in less danger of being confounded with the general interest under the new *régime* than it is at present.

Cromwell, it will be objected, excluded Episcopalianism from the establishment. To this it may be replied that in the first place it is not strictly true, and in the second place that whatever exclusion was insisted upon was not because of their faith in Episcopacy as their disloyalty to the commonwealth. In like manner, the only people who would be disqualified for accepting the office of a minister in the re-reformed Church of England—excepting, of course, men incompetent or immoral—would be those who refused to treat all religious denominations on a footing of absolute equality. For such a man who rejected the fundamental principle of a national establishment in an era of religious equality there could necessarily be no place in the national pulpit. For the principle of religious equality and the absolute right of the citizen to religious liberty would be the corner-stones of the new Church of England, and those who refused to recognize the equal brotherhood of all believers could not accept office under the new *régime*.

If the proposed change is justified by reference to the precedents of our history, it is not less in harmony with the genius of our practical age. When a number of small competing concerns have been engaged for some time in the attempt to develop some great tract of territory, the invariable course is that, sooner or later, a great syndicate is formed. All the conflicting interests are harmonized by an act of amalgamation, and one gigantic concern, with consolidated capital and united effort, sets itself to accomplish the task which had overstrained the energies of the private companies. What is wanted to-day—and what would be formed to-morrow if Christians really believed as much in the kingdom of heaven as, say, Cecil Rhodes believes in the British empire—is a national religious syndicate for the moral, social, and spiritual regeneration of England. Seats on the board of directors would be allotted in some rough proportion to the number of sittings provided by the amalgamated concerns, and operations would be undertaken on a national scale to overtake the gigantic task which at present lies undone.

But the practical common-sense methods adopted instinctively when Englishmen desire to earn a dividend or extend an empire will probably be scouted as irreverent and profane when the work in hand is the salvation of the whole people. And so it naturally happens the people are not saved.

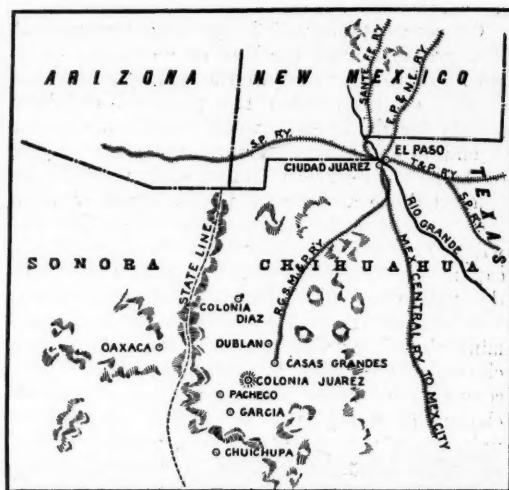
THE MORMONS IN MEXICO.

BY CHARLES W. KINDRICK.

(United States consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.)

THE Edmunds law, enacted in 1882, retarded the growth of Mormonism in the United States. It was the principal barrier raised in later times against the propagandism of Joseph Smith and his followers. At the time the Edmunds law was engrossed upon the statute-books of the country the Mormons, unmolested in the Salt Lake region, had developed and increased in the number of adherents to the faith until the hardships attending the flight from Nauvoo were forgotten in the general growth and prosperity realized in their new abode in the great West.

After the Edmunds act those Mormons who clung tenaciously to a belief in the justifiableness of the plural marriage looked to another land, and were ready to conquer another wilderness or subdue another desert in order to practice without restraint the institution of polygamy. Mexico seemed to afford a new area in which to settle and build homes without that opposition to their especial creeds which crystallized in the anti-polygamous enactments of the Government at Washington. But there were many things to be considered in a movement to the southern republic. The Mormons had been long enough



LOCATION OF THE MORMON COLONIES IN MEXICO.

in the West to reclaim the desert to cultivation and abundance. They had builded homes in Utah, planted gardens, erected temples, invested accumulations, and so identified themselves with the country that it was difficult for great numbers of them to get away. Those who held property were loath to relinquish it, and those who were not bound by such material interests were too poor to emigrate and build new communities in a new country without undergoing much toil and hardship.

In addition to these obstacles was the uncertainty of establishment in a strange land without encountering opposition of a serious phase. It was not known to what extent their coming would be encouraged or opposed. An effort, however, was made in the direction of the establishment of colonies which met with favor. The



COLONIA JUAREZ, THE CHIEF MORMON COLONY.



THE ACADEMY AT COLONIA JUAREZ.

emissaries of the Church who were sent into the southern republic returned with reports favorable to a general scheme of colonization. Concessions of lands were offered and exemption from certain taxation. All the goods and portable property were granted free admission to the republic, and it was agreed that for a considerable number of years all importations into Mexico for use in building their settlements were to be admitted without assessment of tariff duties. Whatever may be said against the tenets of Mormonism, it cannot be denied that the Mormons are colonizers and builders, and it was readily supposed they would form at once the nucleus of a prosperous community. The Mexican Government perceived in the proposed emigration to Mexico the future advantage to be derived from colonies of industrious people accustomed to labor and able to transform solitary valleys into yielding gardens and gloomy mountains into pasture-lands for thousands of cattle. What the original Mormons accomplished in Utah and the great West Mexico believed they could perform in the states of Chihuahua and Sonora.

Nothing was said about their faith in matters of religion, and no barrier was raised against the practice of polygamy. In Mexico a man may have but one legal wife. The second or third has no status in law, and in the eye

of the law their offspring are held to be not legitimate, but natural, children. The Mormons did not expect their belief in the sanctity of plural marriage to give the second or third wife a legal standing. They asked for non-interference with their institutions, believing that their creed justified the practice of polygamy and made the marriage tie with the second or third wife as sacred to themselves as the law of the land held the marriage tie with the first wife.

The Mormon settlers came to Mexico in 1889. They were poor people. Many of them had not even the means of transportation, and when they arrived in the valley of the Casas Grandes River, two hundred miles south of the New Mexican line and as many miles from a railroad, they had practically nothing but their physical strength and religious enthusiasm. Around them were high mountains capped with snow, dark canyons where wild beasts made their lair, and a narrow valley arid without irrigation and barren of vegetation except *gramma* grass and cottonwood trees. Apache Indians lurked in the hills, drove away their herds, and sometimes attacked their settlements. But the Mormons prospered. No difficulty, no hardship was great enough to appall them or drive them back. They made ditches, turned the water of the river upon their lands, planted fruit-trees, laid out gardens, tended their flocks, and plenty came to support and sustain them. Other colonies were established which were also prosperous. In a single "stake," comprising the colonies, or "wards," of Colonia

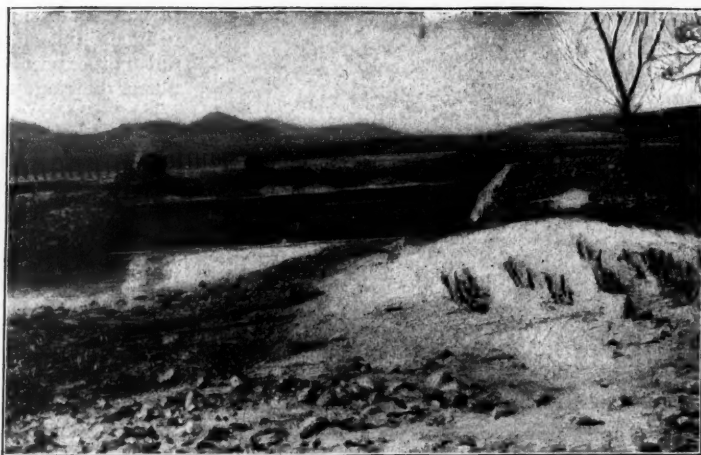


A MORMON SAWMILL IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Juarez, Colonia Diaz, Dublan, Oaxaca, Pacheco, Garcia, and Chuichupi, the Mormons number 2,523 persons and 477 families.

The original settlement, or chief colony, is Colonia Juarez, located sixteen miles from the terminus of a railroad recently completed. To reach Colonia Juarez it is necessary to cross the foot-hills of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The road winds through passes and defiles until the colony, nestling like a green garden in the wilderness, comes suddenly into view. It is beheld nearly a thousand feet below the hill-top. The roadway descends gradually until it enters the main thoroughfare of the village. The gardens are fragrant with flowers, and the blossoms of the peach, apricot, and plum trees glow in the pure air. Clear water from the *ascequia* along the hill-side flows down the gutter of each cross-street. Neat brick residences are nestled amid grapevines and pear-trees. On one side are the wind-swept timberless hills, piled in a great confusion of stone, lava, grassy sides, and sharp peaks. On the other the Sierra Madre Mountains, somber and fuscous, tower thousands of feet into the clouds. The green stretches of *alfalfa* below are in striking contrast with the brown summits that shadow them. From this valley the Mormons have extracted in ten years enough wealth to give them independence.

The capital colony is a beautiful village com-



IRRIGATION DAM ON THE CASAS GRANDES RIVER ABOVE COLONIA JUAREZ.

parable to any in New England. There is every evidence of thrift, cleanliness, industry, comfort, and good management. There is an absence of the vices common to modern communities. There are no saloons, tobacco shops, jails, nor houses of ill-fame in the colony. The property is owned by Mormons, and the internal affairs of the several settlements are under the direction of the Church. There is a grist mill, a furniture factory, and other industries in Colonia Juarez. There is an academy with 5 teachers and 400 pupils. It is the policy of the Mormons to erect school-houses before churches and temples.

The president of the colony is a man of striking personality. With his energy and enterprise there is mingled a certain religious enthusiasm which guarantees the success of his undertakings. He is tall, slender, with deep blue eyes from which there beams an unusual order of intelligence. He is a man of good birth and education, and under his leadership the colonies have prospered beyond expectation. He and other Mormons discuss without restraint polygamy and other matters appertaining to their Church and community. Precision of speech is a Mormon characteristic. There is a slight drawl peculiar to men of intense religious feeling. The Puritans in the time of Titus Oates were not more to be remarked for oddness of speech. They have no preachers, but are taught from youth to speak publicly, and any member of the colony may be called upon to deliver the Sunday sermon. The majority of the congregation are capable of conducting the services of the Church.

The Mormons are associated always with the idea of polygamy. The president says not more than 4 per cent. of the Latter Day Saints in



GRIST MILL AT COLONIA JUAREZ.

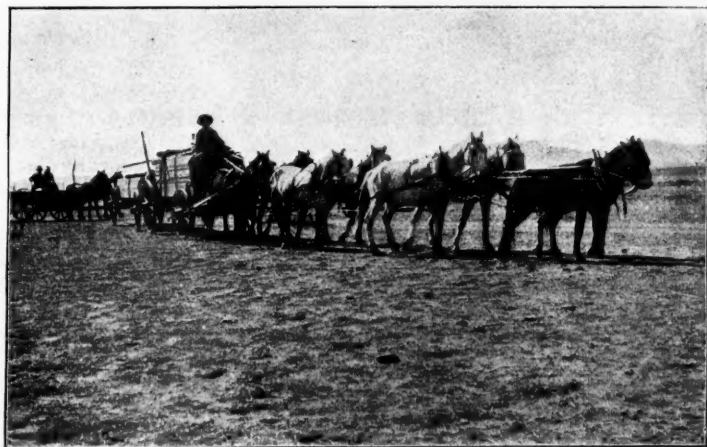


THE MORMON TITHING STORE AT COLONIA JUAREZ.

America ever indulged in the plural marriage. They do not take a second or third wife until able to support additions to the first family. Poverty and a scarcity of women seem responsible for the small percentage of plural marriages. Every Mormon strives to be prosperous and successful in his business in order to fulfill the teachings of the Church with regard to taking additional wives. They justify their practice of the peculiar doctrines of the Church by the interpretation they have made of the New Testament. They claim that the exercise of their

religious belief makes the appearance in a Mormon community of elderly unmarried women and women of unsavory repute an impossibility. Only a small number of the Mormons in the Mexican colonies are married to more than one wife. While they practice polygamy, they must be accredited with living in accordance with the general tenets of the Church. Unmolested in the sequestered valleys of northern Mexico, their daily lives fulfill their precepts. Their local church and school is supported by a system of tithing, and although the tax is one voluntarily imposed by each person, it is always to the full measure of 10 per cent. of his earnings or labor. Besides supporting an excellent academy they contribute to a general fund used by the Church in Utah. These men are sincere in the belief that they are to make, in the course of time, a peaceful conquest of North America. The ultimate and universal triumph of Mormonism is preached as an ordination of God. On the broad ground of the "survival of the fittest" they claim, in the end, a universal success.

There is a steady stream of emigration into the colonies from Utah, and now that the railroad has penetrated to their communities the Mormons expect rapid development in material interests and a large increase in the population. Here they are a people unto themselves, and there is no restraint upon the practice of their religion.



MORMON TEAMS HAULING LUMBER FROM THE SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS.

THE STATE AS A FARMER.

BY LEONORA BECK ELLIS.



A TYPICAL STALK OF COTTON.

IN the picturesque past of America there are no more romantic elements than those conspicuous in the old plantation life of the Southern States. The rich planter of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Mississippi was a lord indeed, dwelling in his great mansion that outrivalled the country seat of many an English peer, and bowed to as master by a thousand slaves and retainers who tilled his vast domain. That even abroad he was looked on as the representative of a pure landed aristocracy is abundantly testified to in many contemporary European novels. One needs only to recall the character of Colonel Campian, "an American gentleman with large estates in the South," who figures in Disraeli's "Lothair." "You know he is a gentleman," said the Duke. "He is a gentleman of the South. They have no property but land. It is not unlikely he may have lost his estates now.

But that makes no difference to me. I shall treat him and all Southern gentlemen as our fathers treated the emigrant nobility of France."

It is also true that the Southern planter in the first half of the present century was usually a man of cultivation and refinement. His sons and daughters were educated in Northern schools or abroad, as he had been before them. When the young people had completed their study and travels, they came home to be launched in a picturesque social life unlike that of any other section or country. Festivities of a nature peculiarly suited to the climate and the character of the people and their homes filled autumn, winter, and spring, but never uncomfortably full, for the beaux and belles of that day and class demanded that existence should be easy and elegant as well as gay.

But in that old plantation life there was a king, and he was called Cotton. Not the tobacco of Virginia, the wheat of Tennessee, the rice or sugar of Florida and Louisiana could command under that régime a tithe of the homage paid to this proud monarch whose sway was absolute over every acre of ground that he would accept.

Those days are no more; their picturesqueness lives only in old romances. The one-time slaves now press to the polls with ballot in hand. The ducal estates of the rich planters are broken up into small farms. Cotton, the king whose power made possible the most signal conditions and elements of that life, is a sovereign no longer, but takes his place in the file of man's useful servitors.

When the Civil War closed, a generation ago, the thinned ranks of men in gray turned quietly back to their homes, fully aware that they might not take up life under the old conditions—that the destruction which had been leveled at slavery had also cut and maimed the roots of other institutions.

But changes pressed more rapidly upon them than they had foreseen. To the hard problems of sudden poverty were added others as grave. Reconstruction oppressed them. The systematizing of labor out of chaotic elements was an herculean task for any generation. As one difficult year after another passed away the faint shadow of a new trouble grew more distinct, more ominous. Ruin still more absolute seemed staring them in the face.

But out of trial strength is born. The transition from cotton at 15 cents per pound to cotton at $4\frac{3}{4}$ cents has been achieved, and the South is not yet bankrupt—not even growing poorer. On the contrary, she is growing richer; for the tyrant's fall has set free many a locked-up resource that is now contributing its quota to the general prosperity.

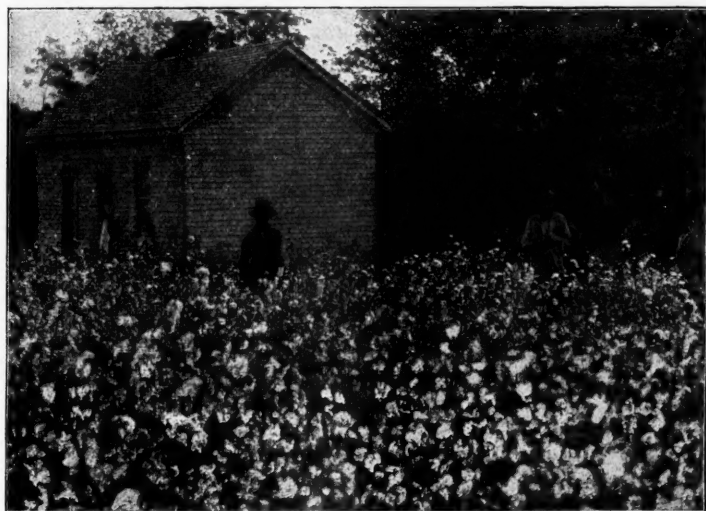
It is well to consider more closely one agency to which this section is much indebted for its present prosperous conditions. Few persons outside of the practical and theoretical farming classes have measured the beneficent results accruing especially to the South—impoverished, illiterate, and beset by change—from that act of

sults would follow in the United States if the sciences directly related to agriculture were taught in a practical way. From this grew the land scrip act of 1862, by the provisions of which schools of practical agriculture were to be established in all the States and Territories. The main object of such institutions was, to be sure, special technical education; therefore none of them had been long established before those in charge recognized the indispensableness of experiment farms if instructor and pupil were both to realize the best results from such teaching.

In many States these farms were immediately annexed to the agricultural colleges. But parsimonious State legislation and short-sighted policy prevented the general establishment of such annexes until the Hatch act, nearly twelve years ago, provided for the founding and continuance of "agricultural experiment stations" under State control, and connected, though not so closely as to handicap them, with the schools. Since then each State has turned experimental farmer, with a paternal government to pay the bills.

Section 2 of the Hatch act defines comprehensively the duties of the experiment stations: they must conduct original research and verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals, pathological as well as normal; remedies for diseases

in both must be studied; the chemical composition of useful plants in different periods of growth, the capacity for acclimation of new plants and trees, and the analysis of soils and water are specifically mentioned as within their province; the relative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops are to be thoroughly tested, and the chemical composition of manures, natural and artificial, with their effects on different products. The composition and value of grasses and forage plants is not omitted, nor the study of the various foods for domestic animals. The scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese must be practically investigated. Following these specifications, it is recommended that such other researches and experiments be made as bear directly on the agricultural industry of the United States. Due regard is to be had



COTTON-PATCH AND LABORERS' HOUSE.

Congress known as the Hatch act. Under the provisions of this act, which was approved on March 2, 1887, the sum of \$15,000 per annum has been appropriated to each State from the national Treasury for the purpose of paying the expenses necessary to conduct systematic investigation and experiment along the lines of agricultural science.

The Hatch act grew out of the old land scrip bill. Previous to the latter many thoughtful men had found food for grave anxiety in the steady decrease in the producing capacity of the arable lands in this country during the present century. As frequently before, America finally went back to the Old World to draw a lesson which held hope. The success attendant upon the establishment of schools of farming in Great Britain, Belgium, and Germany induced a few of our law-makers to believe that the same re-

to the varying requirements and conditions of the different States and Territories.

Another section provides for the distribution of frequent printed bulletins setting forth in full the results attained in all experiments and investigation—a thoughtful and necessary condition, for otherwise all present benefits would reach but a fortunate few.

Ample provision being made for purposes so well considered and generously planned, the results have been worthy of the thought. Education of the producing classes up to the completest measure of their needs is the main arch of a nation's prosperity.

But if Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania have drawn incalculable good during the past decade from their experiment stations—and no one can deny that they have—what must be the benefit to Georgia, Alabama, and their sister States, whose farmers knew only how to raise cotton, and this in too expensive a manner to sell at the present prices? The salvation of such an agricultural class lies in intensive farming; and could the new system be taught them so surely and directly through another instrumentality than the one provided? The State as a farmer is the safest instructor of her sons.

A visit to the Georgia experiment station while



THE STATION HERD AND BARN.

the last cotton of 1898 was being gathered would have convinced any one that this State is doing her work with discretion and skill. Her experiment station is located in her fairest farming section, middle Georgia, and occupies a beautiful tract of 129 acres in Spalding County. In the midst of well-kept grounds, about two miles from the town of Griffin, the residence of the director, Hon. R. J. Redding, the agriculturist, Mr. J. M. Kimbrough, and the other departmental heads are clustered together. In the rear of these are comfortable cottages for the laborers. Some very fine oaks add much to the natural charm of the location. The post-office is called "Experiment."

The agricultural department proper draws one's first attention. Forty-eight acres are devoted to this, and the rotation system is pursued with marked success. Each year one-third of the land is devoted to grain, one-third to corn, and one-third to cotton. The tract which this year produces cotton must next time bear corn, and the next small grain followed by peas.

Mr. Kimbrough has tested thirty varieties of cotton on his sixteen acres this season, and was gathering the twenty-fifth bale early in November. The first seventeen bales he sold for 4½ cents per pound, and realized a neat profit over the cost of production. This alone would be a valuable lesson to Georgia. The latest bulletin from this department ranks the variety of cotton known as Lee's Improved highest, while the Jackson Limbless, which last year came third, has fallen much lower. The bulletins also give the fertilizer formulas, demonstrating beyond a



PEACH NURSERY.

(Water tower and laboratory in the background.)

doubt that the guano bills need not eat up the entire revenue.

The fifteen and one-half acres in oats produced in 1898 1,075 bushels. When these were harvested peas were planted and 45,000 pounds of hay put in the barn from that crop. The ground is now being fitted for cotton next season.

We might forestall some of the bulletins by going minutely through each department. As it is not our intention to do so, cotton and grains may well be left and the orchards and vineyards looked at.

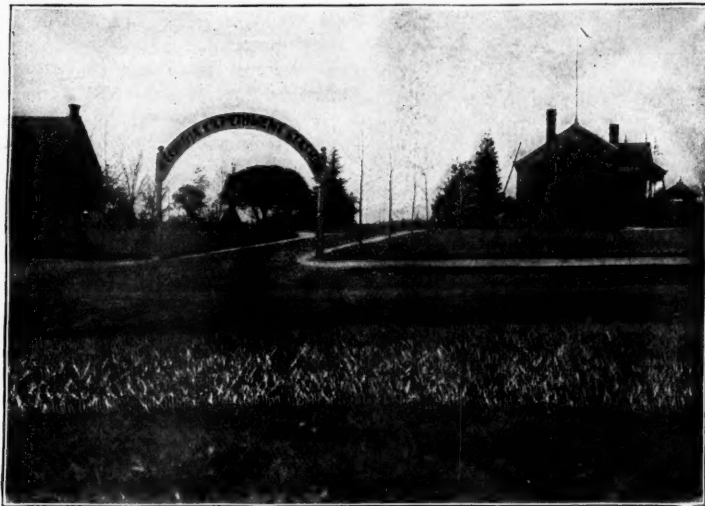
There are nearly four acres devoted to peaches; the famous Elberta, which had its origin in this section, monopolizes almost the half of that area. Five acres are given up to general grape culture, while there are, besides, two scuppernong arbors, one twenty feet wide and traversing four and a half acres. The scuppernong is a peculiar Southern product from which much is expected, some claiming that wines rivaling the most delicate and delicious of the lower French provinces will yet be manufactured from it. Then the apple, the pear, the cherry, Japan and native plums, and every variety of fig and berry that can by any mode of cultivation be grown in this climate have their allotted spaces, ranging from one-half to five acres. Each one is studied and cared for with enthusiastic zeal, and every failure seems to spur to further efforts. Even a chance visitor must grow interested in the warfare that is being waged, with every available weapon, upon the San José scale and the various forms of pear and quince blight.

Forestry has its province here also. The propagation of native trees is made the subject of study, as well as the comparative values of different woods. Ornamental trees and shrubs are cultivated with care.

The laboratory is an important feature of the station's organism, the chemical analysis of soils and water, of plants in different stages, of foods in varying combinations and changing conditions, and the measuring of the values of fertilizers being indispensable to any form of successful research in agricultural science. The Georgia chemical department is under the direction of Prof. H. C. White, who has long held the chair of chemistry at the State University and has a national reputation in the science of his love.

Not least among the debts the farmers of this State owe to the experiment station is the demonstration of the fact that cheese and butter dairying can be conducted with as much success in this as in any of the Middle States. Here a new and extremely profitable industry is opened up, and many have successfully entered it during the past five years. The station herd is small, but there are Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins, and common "scrubs" in it, and the records are kept separate. The cheese of this farm carried off the gold medal at the recent exposition in Omaha.

Thus the State is teaching lessons which her sons are eagerly learning. It is a wise government that is unafraid of the expenditure which makes her members richer.

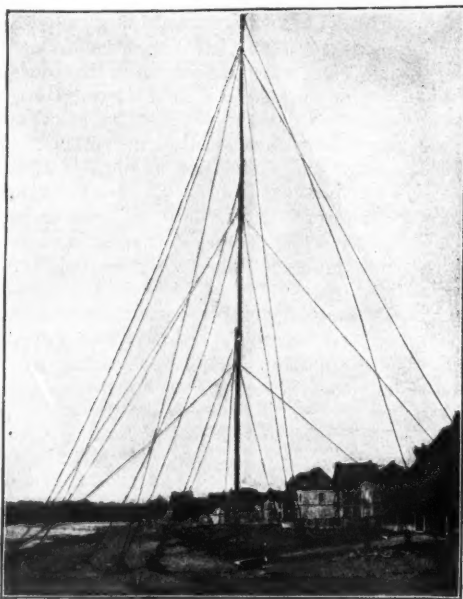


ENTRANCE AND OFFICE OF THE GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

MARCONI AND THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

THE June *McClure's* begins with one of Cleveland Moffett's breezy narrations, this month concerning the Italian inventor who has made such wonderful progress in the problem of telegraphing without wires. Young Marconi began his experiments in this subject in 1895 in the fields of his father's estate at Bologna, Italy. He is only twenty-four years of age now. To show the important practical success he has already obtained, it is only necessary to recall that



THE SIGNAL-MAST AT WIMEREUX, FRANCE, USED BY SIGNOR MARCONI.

his wireless telegraph system now sends messages with perfect ease from South Foreland, in England, to Boulogne, France, thirty-two miles away, across the channel. Among the most noted uses which the invention has been put to up to this time was the establishing of communication between Osborne House on the Isle of Wight and the royal yacht, with the Prince of Wales aboard, as she lay in Cowes Bay. The Queen wished to be able to get frequent bulletins in regard to the Prince's injured knee, and no less than one hundred and fifty messages of a strictly private nature were transmitted in the course of sixteen

days, with entire success. In order to make the wireless circuit it is necessary that the sending and receiving conductors should be mounted on high masts. In the last-named instance a one-hundred-foot pole was erected in the grounds of Osborne House and a wire lifted to the yacht's mast eighty-three feet above the deck. But the instrument was operated down in the saloon of the vessel, whence the wire led. The messages could be sent and received just as well while the yacht was flying along through the waves as when she was at anchor. On one occasion the yacht cruised so far west as to bring its receiver within the influence of the transmitter at the station on the Needles, and here it was found possible to communicate successively with that station and with Osborne, and this despite the fact that both stations were cut off from the yacht by considerable hills, one of these rising three hundred and fourteen feet higher than the vertical wire on Osborne.

Mr. Moffett reports the following interesting interview with Dr. Erskine-Murray, one of the chief electricians of the Marconi Company :

" 'I suppose,' said I, 'this is a fine day for your work ?' The sun was shining and the air mild.

" 'Not particularly,' said he. 'The fact is, our messages seem to carry best in fog and bad weather. This past winter we have sent through all kinds of gales and storms without a single breakdown.'

" 'Don't thunder-storms interfere with you, or electric disturbances ?'

" 'Not in the least.'

" 'How about the earth's curvature ? I suppose that doesn't amount to much just to the Needles ?'

" 'Doesn't it, though ? Look across and judge for yourself. It amounts to one hundred feet at least. You can only see the head of the Needles light-house from here, and that must be one hundred and fifty feet above the sea. And the big steamers pass there hulls and funnels down.'

" 'Then the earth's curvature makes no difference with your waves ?'

" 'It has made none up to twenty-five miles, which we have covered from a ship to shore ; and in that distance the earth's dip amounts to about five hundred feet. If the curvature counted against us then, the messages would have passed some hundreds of feet over the receiving-station ;

but nothing of the sort happened. So we feel reasonably confident that these Hertzian waves follow around smoothly as the earth curves.'

"And you can send messages through hills, can you not?"

"Easily. We have done so repeatedly."

"And you can send in all kinds of weather?"

"We can."

"Then," said I after some thought, "if neither land nor sea nor atmospheric conditions can stop you, I don't see why you can't send messages to any distance."

"So we can," said the electrician, "so we can, given a sufficient height of wire. It has become simply a question now how high a mast you are willing to erect. If you double the height of your mast, you can send a message four times as far. If you treble the height of your mast, you can send a message nine times as far. In other words, the law established by our experiments seems to be that the range of distance increases as the square of the mast's height. To start with, you may assume that a wire suspended from an eighty-foot mast will send a message twenty miles. We are doing about that here."

"Then," said I, multiplying, "a mast one hundred and sixty feet high would send a message eighty miles?"

"Exactly."

"And a mast three hundred and twenty feet high would send a message three hundred and twenty miles; a mast six hundred and forty feet high would send a message twelve hundred and eighty miles; and a mast twelve hundred and eighty feet high would send a message fifty-one hundred and twenty miles?"

"That's right. So you see if there were another Eiffel Tower in New York, it would be possible to send messages to Paris through the ether and get answers without ocean cables."

"Do you really think that would be possible?"

"I see no reason to doubt it. What are a few thousand miles to this wonderful ether, which brings us our light every day from millions of miles?"

"Do you use stronger induction coils," I asked, "as you increase the distance of transmission?"

"We have not up to the present, but we may do so when we get into the hundreds of miles. A coil with a ten-inch spark, however, is quite sufficient for any distances under immediate consideration."

"After this we talked of improvements in the system made by Mr. Marconi as the result of experiments kept up continuously since these stations were established, nearly two years ago.

It was found that a horizontal wire, placed at whatever height, was of practically no value in sending messages; all that counts here is the vertical component. Also that it is better to have the wire conductor suspended out from the mast by a sprit. It was found, furthermore, that by modifying the coherer and perfecting various details of installation the total efficiency was much increased, so that the vertical conductor could be lowered gradually without disturbing communication. Now they are sending to the Needles with a sixty-foot conductor, whereas at the start a wire with one hundred and twenty feet vertical height was necessary."

PROPERTIES AND USES OF LIQUID AIR.

PROF. IRA REMSEN, of the Johns Hopkins University, contributes to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for May an important paper on liquid air, the new agent now successfully produced in this country by Mr. Charles E. Tripler. (The article in *McClure's Magazine* for March describing Mr. Tripler's work was noticed in the Review at the time of its appearance.)

Professor Remsen describes several experiments with the new substance which must have astonished an uninitiated observer. For instance:

"When liquid air is poured upon water it, being a little lighter than the water, floats, not quietly, to be sure, but in a very troubled way. Soon, however, the liquid sinks to the bottom because the nitrogen, which is the lighter constituent, passes into the gaseous state, and the liquid oxygen which is left is a little heavier than water. The experiment is a very beautiful one. A scientific poet could alone do justice to it. The beauty is enhanced by the fact that while liquid air is colorless, or practically so, liquid oxygen is distinctly blue."

"When the liquid is poured out of a vessel in the air it is rapidly converted into gas. The great lowering in the temperature causes a condensation of the moisture of the air in the form of a cloud. The same thing is seen when the cover is removed from a can containing the liquid. Of course this liquid does not wet things as water does. When, however, as happened in New York, the lecturer deliberately pours a dipperful of the liquid upon a priceless Worth gown, he may expect to hear expressions of horror from the owner. This experiment passed off most successfully. Every trace of the liquid air was converted into invisible gases before the fleeting agony of the sympathetic audience had passed away."

Alcohol frozen by liquid air is as hard as ice.

When dropped into liquid air the drops of alcohol retain the globular form.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Professor Remsen mentions four distinct uses to which liquid air may be put—as a cooling agent, for the construction of motors, in the preparation of an explosive, and for the purpose of getting oxygen from the air. The second of these applications is the one to which attention was especially directed in the *McClure's* article, wherein it was stated that ten gallons of liquid air had been made by the use of three gallons of liquid air in the engine. Commenting on this statement, Professor Remsen observes:

"If that means that the ten gallons of liquid air are made from air at the ordinary pressure, the statement is in direct conflict with well-established principles. If it means that the ten gallons of liquid air are made from air that has already been partly compressed, we must know how much work has been done before the liquid-air engine began."

Leaving the question of cost out of consideration, Professor Remsen concedes that liquid-air engines would have the advantage of compactness, though they would necessarily be heavy, as they would have to be strong enough to stand great pressure.

It seems that an explosive in which liquid air is one of the constituents has been made and used for some time. "When the liquid from which a part of the nitrogen has boiled off is mixed with powdered charcoal, the mixture burns with great rapidity and great explosive force." This explosive has to be made at or near the place where it is used. It has been practically tested in a coal mine at Pensberg, near Munich. The chief advantage of this explosive is its cheapness; another point in its favor is that it soon loses its power of exploding.

A less obvious application of liquid air is in the extraction of oxygen from the atmosphere. Of the reasons and methods for doing this Professor Remsen says:

"This can be accomplished by chemical means, but the chemical method is somewhat expensive. Oxygen has commercial value, and cheap oxygen would be a decided advantage in a number of branches of industry. It will be observed that it is the liquid oxygen that makes possible the preparation of the explosive described in the last paragraph. Oxygen as such in the form of gas is of value in Deacon's process for the manufacture of chlorine. In this process air and hydrochloric acid are caused to act upon each other so as to form water and chlorine. The nitrogen takes no part in the act, and it would be an ad-

vantage if it could be left out. It is only the oxygen that is wanted. There are many other possible uses for oxygen either in the liquid or in the gaseous form, but these need no mention here.

"In conclusion it may safely be said that it is highly probable that liquid air will be found to be a useful substance, but it is impossible at present to speak with any confidence of the particular uses that will be made of it."

HOW DIAMONDS ARE MADE.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for April has a very instructive paper on the origin of diamonds. It appears that the South African diamond mines have thrown much light on this once obscure subject. These mines are "colossal cylinders, 200 to 500 feet across, pierced from below through a granitic substructure surmounted by an immense overlay of carbonaceous shales and sandstones." They are gorged with a blue rock named "kimberlite," which was evidently flung up by volcanic action from unfathomed depths and which contains the diamonds; the latter grow more abundant as you descend. These facts lead to the conclusion that diamonds hail from a subterranean and not a celestial source. "On the surface of the earth they are adventitious arrivals; their proper home is at some considerable distance underground."

Diamonds, of course, consist of pure carbon. "Hence alone among gems, spurious or true, they are perfectly transparent to the Röntgen rays"—which supply "an easy and infallible test for genuine diamonds." At a temperature of 750° C. the diamond is combustible. It is, in a word, carbon perfectly crystallized. But crystallization, so far as experience goes, only commences with a substance in the liquid state. And the difficulty has been to get carbon liquefied. It has generally passed from solid to vapor, skipping the intermediate liquid state. "The key to the enigma of diamond production should, accordingly, be found in the liquefaction of carbon."

THE REQUISITE HEAT AND PRESSURE.

Here lies one of the triumphs of high-temperature chemistry. The invention of the electric furnace has made possible temperatures up to near 3,600° C., and among other discoveries has shown unforeseen effects on various metals of carbon:

"The fundamental material is met with on the earth's surface under three elementary forms, definable as amorphous, foliated, and crystalline, or as charcoal, graphite, and diamond. Charcoal is

carbon of the ordinary current kind, the residuum of charred organic matter, the universal *caput mortuum* of the organic world. Graphite is the same substance modified by strong heat apart from extraordinary pressure. Diamond, finally, is the outcome of high temperature combined with great pressure. Now in pregeological times, when our globe was still liquid, its primitive store of carbon must have lain near at hand, awaiting the imperious calls of vitality; and M. Moissan opines it to have existed in the shape of metallic compounds, such as those produced with facility in his furnace. As cooling progressed aqueous reactions set in, carbides were replaced by hydrocarbons, and eventually by carbonic acid, huge volumes of which originally incumbered the atmosphere. Carbides, however, doubtless survived in subterranean cavities, and perhaps survive even now. Many volcanic phenomena might be explained by inrushes of water upon such Plutonic foundries. There is, moreover, strong reason to believe that they actually constitute the long-sought matrix of the diamond.

BUT HOW LIQUEFY CARBON?

"That fused iron dissolves carbon is no recent discovery; but the affinity, illustrated in the Bessemer process, has been widely developed and investigated by M. Moissan. At the temperature of the electric furnace he finds this ordinarily intractable substance to be freely soluble in aluminum, chromium, manganese, nickel, uranium—above all, in boiling silver and iron. Unluckily it separates from them in cooling, as it is deposited after sublimation, not in the radiant crystalline form, but merely in dull flakes of graphite. Only by main force can the desired substitution of the one for the other be effected. It would seem that the intimate marshaling power in this kind of matter is virtually annulled by a trifling separation of the centers from which it emanates. It acts only when they are brought within striking distance by mechanical means. The difficulty thus raised is formidable, yet it must be overcome before the manufacture of the gems enters upon a practical stage.

COOLING MOLTEN CARBURIZED IRON.

"M. Moissan was the first duly to estimate and successfully to cope with it. His experiments were grounded upon careful inquiry into South African mining conditions. That they disclose great profundity of origin for the excavated objects was at once apparent to him, and underground factories, if placed deep enough, can avail to an almost unlimited extent of geocentric heat and geogonic pressure. The crux was to produce the same results without the

same facilities. Sufficient heat was indeed at hand; the needful pressure was less easily evoked. But here a certain anomaly in the behavior of cooling iron came to the rescue. Pure iron follows the common rule of contraction in solidifying; but iron saturated with carbon expands, after the manner of water turning into ice. Silver shows the same peculiarity. Now, by suddenly refrigerating a mass of carbonized iron a hard superficial shell would obviously be formed, powerfully constricting the interior and hindering its natural expansion. Frost-burst water-pipes but too familiarly exemplify the all but irresistible strength of the molecular effort to get room under analogous circumstances. The tremendous interior pressure created by the restraint imposed upon it in M. Moissan's crucibles suffices to liquefy the carbon contained in them; and crystallization ensues."

GENUINE DIAMONDS MANUFACTURED.

For cooling purposes the French chemist found water unsuitable, because of the cushion of vapor which formed between the water and the heated crucible; so he took as refrigerator in place of water—boiling lead! The drop required in temperature being from 3,500° to 1,100°, the melting-point of iron, it is easy to see that liquid lead at 325° is comparatively a cooling bath.

By these means genuine diamonds have been made. But the largest was only one-fiftieth of an inch across, and within three months broke up.

"Laboratory diamonds are, then, unlikely soon to figure in trade returns; although it may prove possible to fabricate, on a remunerative scale, those imperfect varieties known as 'bort' and 'carbonado,' which, being no whit inferior for rock-drilling exigencies to the 'serenest' gems from Grao Mogor, command a steady market price."

A TRUTH SET IN DIAMONDS.

Diamonds are, however, derived not merely from "fiery underground pools" or "electrically heated furnaces." They fall from the sky, as in a rocky mass seen to descend at Novy Urej, in Siberia, in 1886. The reviewer concludes, from a reference to the Cañon Diablo diamonds, at first held to be *aërolites*, now found to be earth-born:

"They assure us that in the bowels of the earth, in the electric furnace, and on the unknown bodies disintegrated into meteoric dust similar conditions have prevailed or do prevail. Everywhere alike, carbon crystallized out from an intensely hot ferric solution under great pressure. The recipe for diamond-making is the same in the Sirian as in the solar system. The universe is one, chemically and physically."

NEEDFUL PRECAUTIONS FOR OCEAN NAVIGATION.

UNDER this title Mr. John Hyslop makes in the June *Harper's* some suggestions as to the proper handling of ships—suggestions no doubt prompted by the extraordinary list of terrible tragedies in ocean traveling that has marked the season of 1898–99. Mr. Hyslop asks whether, given a due complement of competent officers for the proper navigation of the ship, existing methods give full effect to their combined skill, care, and direction, or is it a fact that in important respects the captain is not only supreme, as he ought to be and must necessarily be, but that he is practically left without systematized help or check? Another point worthy to be noted is whether it is sufficient to merely provide for vessels boats of a sufficient number and size, even though the means of launching them are so utterly crude and inadequate that under conditions of much difficulty they cannot be safely gotten into the water within limited time. Mr. Hyslop calls to mind the catastrophe that overtook the *Mohegan*, which was lost last October by striking the Manacle Rocks, near Falmouth. The second and third officers were on deck, and it is supposed that the captain was, too, and he was a sober, careful, and capable man. Mr. Hyslop's theory of the mysterious and terrible mistake by which the vessel was being steered half a point more to the north than usual was that the very severe trials of physical hardship, responsibility, care, and exhaustive effort which come to shipmasters had unnerved Captain Griffith in this instance, and are likely to unnerve any sea-captain, no matter what his equipment of strength.

On this theory, when it is taken into consideration that a captain under the present conditions is apt to resent any examination of charts or questioning of his course by any other officer, Mr. Hyslop thinks that it is a dubious policy to leave a ship's safety wholly in charge of one man, who may be thrown out of his "form" by a headache or any unexpected physical disability. Mr. Hyslop suggests that instead of the captain laying the vessel's course, that should be made the ordinary routine duty of an officer under him, subject, of course, to the captain's concurrence. This would save the captain's dignity and would provide a new and valuable check. Certainly this would have saved the loss of the *Mohegan*.

Just as certainly it would not abolish all accidents at sea, for there are perils no human foresight or provision can prevent. Though this is true, Mr. Hyslop asks, Is it rational to have the present system of launching boats? and tells us a remarkable fact that on nearly all our large

passenger steamers the same kind of davits and the same means of launching boats are in use that were in use fifty years ago. Mr. Hyslop tells of the very elaborate movements that must be gone through with to launch a number of boats at once, and shows that a vessel carrying several hundred passengers and perhaps twenty boats may have only thirty or forty real sailors, the rest of the complement of the ship principally being made up of engineers, stewards, stokers, etc. These will do well enough if the boats are to be launched in daylight in smooth water, but it is in just the opposite kind of circumstances that boats are usually to be launched in a hurry. He says that there are new systems of davits vastly superior to those generally in use, and that some of the more alert companies—for instance, the Old Dominion Line of steamers, plying between New York and Norfolk—have fitted their new vessels with boat-launching arrangements free from the most serious defects of the old-style swivel davits. The Society of Naval Architects at its next annual convention in New York is to have papers read on launching ships' boats, and it is to be hoped that some new and better methods will result.

A PLAN FOR THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

IN the June *Cosmopolitan* Dr. Edward Everett Hale writes his belief that most of the old causes of war have died away, and speaks of the proposal of the Emperor of Russia to consider the maintenance of perpetual peace. Dr. Hale thinks it a pity that the proposition was not generally received with more enthusiasm. He thinks it mean to ask if the Czar was in earnest. Dr. Hale believes that there is no more reason why the European states should not be at peace than there is why the United States should not be at peace with each other.

"The peace of the United States for one hundred and six years out of one hundred and ten has been guaranteed by the Supreme Court of the United States. This court is indeed supreme. It is higher than the President, it is higher than the Senate or the House of Representatives. It is higher than any governor or any State. It speaks, and what it says is done. It is an international court between forty-five sovereignties, each of which has its own local pride, many of which are wholly different from many others in origin, in race, even in language and religion.

"For ten or twenty years past efforts have been in progress to bring about a similar international court between States which are even larger than New York, Virginia, or Missouri.

When Mr. Blaine called together his Pan-American Congress in 1890, it was with the hope that such a tribunal might be arranged as an international tribunal between all the republics of America. While the congress was in session Brazil ceased to be a part of the empire of Portugal and became an independent republic. At once Brazil sent a delegation to what was well called the Pan-American Congress. The Pan-American Congress made the plans for an international tribunal, which would examine any case of difficulty which arose between the sixteen nations represented there.

"When Mr. Blaine presented this plan to the world in his farewell address to the Pan-American Congress he said :

"If in this closing hour the conference had but one deed to celebrate, we should dare call the world's attention to the deliberate, confident, solemn dedication of two great continents to peace and to the prosperity which has peace for its foundation. We hold up this new Magna Charta which abolishes war and substitutes arbitration between the American republics as the first and greatest fruit of the international American conference. That noblest of Americans, the aged poet and philanthropist, Whittier, is the first to send the salutation and benediction declaring : "If in the spirit of peace the American conference agrees upon a rule of arbitration which shall make war in this hemisphere well-nigh impossible, its sessions will prove one of the most important events in the history of the world."

"From that time forward similar plans have been proposed by different bodies. That which has attracted most intelligent attention is the plan of the New York State Bar Association. The bar of New York State is composed of gentlemen who are not accustomed to dream ; they are not given over to theories or fallacies. But lawyers always believe in law. Lawyers know what is the power of justice. As Mr. Depew said admirably well in an address on this subject, it was the lawyers of England who beat Charles I. and who introduced constitutional government into the world. The lawyers of New York three years ago tried their hand on the forming of a plan for an international tribunal between the great states of Europe and the great states of America. Their plan has the very great merit of simplicity and it is almost automatic.

"It proposes that each of the nine principal powers of the world shall be invited to select a judge who shall sit in this central tribunal. And so as to be free from political entanglements or from the delays which would follow in the various changes of administration of these nine states,

it proposes that in each the highest court shall appoint from its own number the judge who is to sit upon the central tribunal. Thus the Supreme Court of the United States would choose one of its judges to be a judge in the international court, and the High Court of Justice in England would choose another from its own number. The requisites for the judgeship are thus stated :

" . . . Such representative to be a member of the supreme or highest court of the nation he shall represent, chosen by a majority vote of his associates, because of his high character as a publicist and judge and his recognized ability and irreproachable integrity. Each judge thus selected to hold office during life or the will of the court selecting him."

"As soon as three of these nations should have appointed their judges the court would meet. It would appoint its officers, it would announce the places of its sessions, and it would be ready to administer justice. As one of the gentlemen of the commission who framed the plan said, it would nail up its sign and say, 'International Justice Administered Here.'

"It would probably be some little time before any nation would dare bring a case before it. Meanwhile the judges would be conferring together on points of international law which have not yet been decided in form. They would be publishing from time to time reports or statements with regard to these matters. They could, if they pleased, be reviewing all the international law of the past. They could be preparing a formal and official statement of the results which the world has arrived at on what the Emperor of Russia calls 'those great principles of right and justice on which are built the security of states and the welfare of peoples.'

"The New York bar would not compel nations to appear before its tribunal unless they chose to. I may think my neighbor's bees hurt my peaches, but I do not go to law about it unless I choose. This freedom is the strong point of its plan. A certain supposed compulsion in the Olney-Pauncefote treaty was the only reason assigned for its failure. But there is no danger but that two nations who have some difficulty which escapes the clumsy meshes of our old-fashioned diplomacy will be glad enough to try a court of such prestige and dignity. Here is this knotty question of the Newfoundland fisheries between England and France. It is the curious question whether in the language of diplomacy in 1783 a lobster was a fish. The treaty of 1783 gives France the undoubted right to cure fish on the uninhabited parts of the western coast of Newfoundland. May she therefore can lobsters there ? If the lobster is a fish, yes ! If he is a

crustacean, no! This must be decided by a court. And if such a court had existed this question would have been submitted years ago. This is but one of many different suggestions which are before the international conference. It is worth the detail with which I have described it, because it was prepared by a commission appointed by some of the best lawyers in the world."

THE TROUBLE IN FINLAND.

ARTICLES on Russia's dealings with Finland, written from the Finnish point of view, are appearing in the English reviews. Dr. J. N. Reuter, of Helsingfors University, contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on "Russia and Finland." It is a well-written article, and useful, inasmuch as it begins with a sketch of Finnish history, and gives a precise statement as to what it is that the Russians have actually done in the grand duchy.

Dr. Reuter gives a very striking account of the wide diffusion of education in Finland. He says that there are at present as many Finnish secondary schools, preparatory to the university, as Swedish ones, that the periodical press numbers about 120 Finnish newspapers, that many lectures at the University of Finland are delivered in Finnish, and that the Finnish tongue is, equally with the Swedish, acknowledged as the official language of the grand duchy.

THE NEW MILITARY LAW.

This is Dr. Reuter's account of the present disagreement with Russia over the proposed military conscription law:

"The first blow that fell on the country was the imperial proposal for a new military law, which was to be laid before the estates summoned to assemble in January of this year to an extraordinary Diet. The summons was issued in July, 1898, thus before the Czar's peace proposal was offered to the world. In October the proposition was sent to the Senate, and shortly after its main features became known to the public.

"By the existing military law of 1878 the conscription system was introduced into Finland with a view to the establishment of a Finnish army intended for the defense of the country, an army under the command of Finnish officers and with a Finnish staff, ultimately subordinate to the governor-general, who, 'while likewise commanding any Russian troops that may be located in the country, is the chief of the Finnish army.' The standing army is limited to a number of 5,600 men. To reach this amount,

out of the annual contingent of about 8,000 young men of the proper age for conscription (twenty-one years) and fit for military service, about 1,920 are annually, after balloting, placed under the colors, where they serve for three years, on the lapse of which time they are transferred to the reserve, where they remain for two years, and ultimately stand in the militia until they have completed their fortieth year. The rest are at once placed in the reserve for five years, and undergo in the first three years military training not exceeding ninety days altogether.

"The new military scheme proposes that no fewer than 7,200 (out of 8,000) should be every year placed on the active service list for five years, and afterward for another period of thirteen years should stand in the reserve, and then in the militia, as before. The army in Finland would, however, not be increased, but the surplus of 5,280 men every year be sent to serve in Russia beyond the frontier of their native country with a service period of five years; this means a force of 36,000 men. This enormous increase of the Finnish army naturally implies a proportional augmentation of the expenses, while at the same time it directly deprives the country of an immense amount of labor—so much needed in our country, where the earth yields her fruits only as the result of very hard work—and indirectly by inducing many young men to seek their fortunes in America.

"The new military proposal further contains statutes to the effect that Russian officers henceforth should have a right to serve in the Finnish army, contrary to the fundamental laws of the country (Par. 10 in the 'Form of Government' of 1772, Par. 1 in the 'Act of Union and Security' of 1789, and Par. 120 in the Military Law of 1878, being one of the fourteen paragraphs in this law which are ratified as 'fundamental laws'). The Finnish military staff would be abolished and the army become directly subordinate to Russian military authorities.

"One of the first consequences of the Czar's manifesto will concern the work of the present Diet. In the middle of April a communication has been made to the Diet that the Emperor has approved the proposition of the minister of war that the army proposal, now under discussion by the Finnish Diet, shall be considered as 'possessing an imperial interest,' and thus to be dealt with in the way indicated in the manifesto of February 15, 1899—i.e., the Diet has only to give its opinion.

"It lies, of course, in the discretion and goodwill of the Czar to listen to the opinion expressed by the Diet or to take the advice of his Russian

ministers. So strong is even now in Finland confidence in the Czar that the hope is by no means extinguished that he will follow the former course; and it is very generally believed that if only the true facts could be brought home to him, he could not fail to reëstablish Finland's constitutional rights."

Petty Tyrannies of the Russian Governor-General.

In the *Contemporary* Prof. Edward Westermarck, another Finnish gentleman, says that the popular view holds Bohrikoff, the governor-general of Finland, responsible for the changes, and says of him:

"He is a perfect stranger to the spirit of our national life. He has displayed a contempt for the press which to our mind is truly cynical. . . . Already he has suppressed one [newspaper], while he has suspended the publication of two others. . . . Ever since his arrival, and especially after the manifesto, the country has been troubled with spies and *gendarmes*. Children are pounced upon in the streets and asked what they are taught at school or what their parents have been saying at home, money being offered as a reward if they tell the truth. We do not know if the governor-general takes any direct part in this abominable system of espionage. At all events he has done nothing to suppress it, and it was unknown in Finland previous to his arrival. We are treated as rebels, although there is not the slightest symptom of rebellion. Even persons suspected of being *agents provocateurs* have failed to drive the populace to violence. The regard for law and order so deeply rooted in the Finnish people cannot be shaken by any provocation whatsoever."

The writer says, "We want an express explanation from our sovereign." He "has been badly advised."

"Of a rebellion no one even dreams in Finland. We shall offer peaceful resistance to everything which is contrary to the sworn laws of our country. . . . The only weapon in which we put trust is that culture of mind and character which is involved in our Scandinavian civilization. Our Russian antagonists have no idea of the strength of this weapon."

Finland's Home Rule.

Mr. R. Nisbet Bain writes in the *Fortnightly* upon "Finland and the Czar." He disavows all imputations against the personal honor of the Czar. He thinks that the Finnish people have suffered grievous wrong at the hands of the imperial authorities.

He sets out by saying that "for more than

two centuries (since 1587) the Finlanders have enjoyed political freedom." During their union with Sweden they sent their deputies to the Swedish Parliament, and when subjugated by the Russians under Alexander I., in 1808, they were granted a Landtag modeled on the Swedish Riksdag. The four estates (gentry, clergy, burghesses, peasants), having received assurance from the Czar of his purpose to reign as constitutional monarch, swore allegiance to him as Grand Duke of Finland. Of the constitution granted in 1809 Mr. Bain says:

"Practically it was based on the constitutional compromise invented by Gustavus III. of Sweden in 1789, when he attempted to combine a strong monarchical government with a subordinate but still (within certain well-defined limits) free and independent parliament. The balance of power, in every direction, unmistakably inclined to the side of the monarch. He was the fountain of honor and justice, the commander-in-chief of the forces, the sole medium of communication with foreign powers, the head of the executive at home. The Landtag could assemble only when summoned by its Grand Duke; he could dismiss it whenever he thought fit; its deliberations were for the most part to be confined to the propositions which he might think fit to lay before it, and its jurisdiction did not extend to imperial measures or to the so-called economic or administrative legislation. But, on the other hand, no new law could be imposed and no old law abolished, nor could the fundamental statutes be in any way altered or amended, without the previous consent of the estates. Moreover, the Landtag was to coöperate in all legislative measures, in the proper sense of the word, comprising every question relating to the fundamental laws, the privileges of the estates, the civil law, criminal law, maritime law, ecclesiastical law. They had also a voice in all legislation relating to the coinage, the national bank, the organization of the army and navy, etc., although, as already stated, the Grand Duke in all these matters had the right of initiative. Moreover, the estates in general retained the right of self-taxation, although the regulation of custom-house dues was expressly reserved as a prerogative of the crown. It will thus be seen that the Finnish constitution was an innocent affair enough. The most jealous autocrat ran very little risk in bestowing such a harmless gift upon a portion of his subjects."

For ninety years this constitution has worked successfully. Instead of restricting it, Alexander II. actually extended it. The summoning of the Landtag, previously left entirely to the arbitrary discretion of the Grand Duke, was in 1869 made periodical, "at intervals of not more

than five years." Ever since 1882 it has really met every third year. "Alexander III. also promoted the development of the Finnish constitution by conceding to the estates the right of initiation in most questions which were not of the nature of fundamental laws, by the act of June 25, 1886."

So that it appears from Mr. Bain's account that Russia in 1809 conferred home rule on Finland such as she had not enjoyed under Sweden, and subsequently relinquished some of the imperial prerogatives in favor of Finnish autonomy.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The old arrangement, it appears, was altogether too liberal to meet Russia's present exigencies, and what followed after the submission to the Landtag of the military bill proposed by the Russian Government is thus narrated by Mr. Bain:

"For the Landtag to have accepted these military propositions in their present shape would have been tantamount to an act of political suicide; and the Russian governor-general in Finland seems to have reported that the only answer of the Finnish estates must needs be a *non possumus*, for before they had had time to even deliberate upon the bill submitted to their consideration they were suddenly confronted by a gratuitous and totally unforeseen act of despotism. It was resolved at St. Petersburg to deprive the Finnish estates of their right of veto as regarded the armament bill, and thereby save Russia from a political defeat within her own confines, by the simple expedient of making a slight alteration in the Finnish constitution by means of an imperial manifesto."

WHO IS TO DECIDE WHAT ARE IMPERIAL QUESTIONS?

This manifesto decrees that "in future it shall rest with the monarch alone to determine what questions are 'imperial questions' and what are of such purely local nature as can be left to the decision of the Landtag."

"Hitherto those questions which concerned both Russia and Finland had, in doubtful cases, been finally adjusted by a conference of the ministers of state of both countries; so that not uniform or common, but separate, though identical, laws were wont to be issued for the two separate portions of the empire respectively. Consequently the most ominous feature of the manifesto of February 15 is that henceforth the Finlanders can never be sure what questions the Emperor of Russia may choose to regard as 'imperial questions.' It is, therefore, not too much to say that the manifesto is a mortal blow at the

liberties of Finland, for it deprives the Finnish nation of its most precious privilege, the privilege of making its own laws in conjunction with its Grand Duke, and it degrades the Finnish Landtag from a legislative representative parliament to a mere consultative provincial assembly."

THE UITLANDERS' APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE discourses in the *National Review* on the coming crisis in the Transvaal. He insists that "the time has now come for the British Government either to act decisively in the terms of the colonial secretary's declaration or to acquiesce in the renunciation of a suzerainty they are unable to define or unwilling to maintain." The occasion is the petition to the Queen, which has been signed by 21,000 British subjects in the Transvaal. This, he says, is "an original, voluntary, and spontaneous demand on the part of middle and working class Uitlanders." None of the old reform leaders are in it; "above all, Mr. Rhodes and his *entourage* have refrained from intervening in the affair." This is their case as Mr. White puts it, who is no admirer of Mr. Rhodes:

"The petitioners, whose appeal to their fellow-countrymen is now under consideration by the government, are suffering from that class of injury which is the direct cause of every successful rebellion which has yet been made by people of our race. The chief burden of taxation is thrown upon their shoulders. They are refused by their Boer masters any share in its disposal. All representation is denied them. Education of their children is withheld. The use of the Boer dialect, or the *taal*, a barren tongue which has not yet bloomed with one literary flower, is enforced; while the English language, which is compulsorily used in the schools of yellow men in the far East, is forbidden in the Transvaal after children have passed the third standard, although the Queen is suzerain. They ask that Great Britain shall protect her subjects in the Transvaal from a system of high-handed oppression which has grown more severe with the lapse of years and has now become intolerable."

BRITON VERSUS BOER.

The issue between the British Government and the South African republic is stated thus:

"The former maintains that the suzerainty provided in the convention of 1881 and not abolished or named in the convention of 1884 is in full force to-day. The Boer Government maintains that the 1884 convention drops the suzerainty and that the South African republic is to-day an independent state."

In dispatches from Downing Street, the substance of which is publicly known in the Transvaal, though not promulgated in England, the argument of the colonial secretary is as follows:

"If the Boer Government declines to accept the preamble to the convention of 1881, which established the suzerainty, then their independence does not exist, for it was never granted. If, on the other hand, the Boers accept the 1881 preamble, then the suzerainty is a fact and is an insurmountable obstacle to the arguments recently advanced by Dr. Leyds and other apologists for independence."

ANOTHER TURN OF THE SCREW.

Meanwhile "further reactionary legislation is resolved on by Mr. Kruger:"

"The liquor law is to be tampered with. The 5-per-cent. tax on dividends . . . is to be converted into a 2½-per-cent. tax on the gross output, which is equivalent to nearly 10 per cent. on dividends. . . . The new law prohibiting natives under twenty from working in the mines before they have passed an apprenticeship on Boer farms is a piece of legislation that calls for the intervention of the suzerain power."

SIR ALFRED MILNER'S INFLUENCE.

Mr. White recognizes the effect of "the detachment of Mr. Rhodes from South African poli-

tics," but hopefully rather than otherwise. He says:

"By Mr. Rhodes' retirement into opposition, the extremely able and far-seeing personality who now occupies the position of high commissioner is what his position prescribes that he should be,

"THE KEY TO THE FUTURE."

Nevertheless, says Mr. White, "if the prayer of the petitioners who protest against the existing state of things is coldly ignored, events are bound to ensue which will involve action on the part of Great Britain, however reluctant she may be to intervene. The central figure in South Africa is now the Uitlander of the Transvaal. His position is recognized as the key to the future. If justice is accorded to him the federation of South African states under the British flag and the protection of the British navy is merely a question of time. If justice is denied to him the Boer dream of a Dutch republic from Cape Point to the Zambesi will gain force and reality."

Mr. White laughs Mr. Kruger's suggested "concessions" to scorn.

VAILIMA—STEVENSON'S SAMOAN HOME.

IN the May *Overland* Mrs. A. R. Rose-Soley describes Robert Louis Stevenson's beautiful Samoan home—"Vailima, the Place of the Five Rivers." A mournful interest is added to the article by the fact reported in recent dispatches that the house was completely wrecked by one of the *Philadelphia's* shells, after the Samoan savages had looted it. It is said, however, that Stevenson's books, furniture, and *bric-à-brac* had been brought to America and are now stored in the vicinity of San Francisco.

Mrs. Rose-Soley thinks it may have been the legends clustering about the five rivers that attracted Stevenson to the place in the first instance.

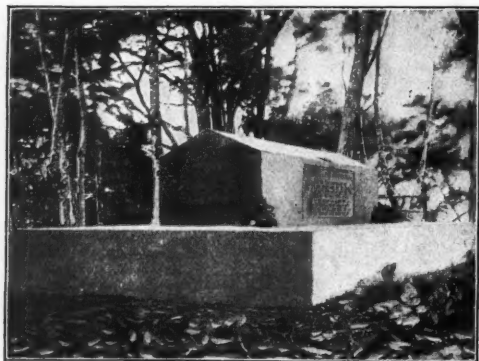
"Legends which have never been surpassed by Ettrick Shepherd or Highland wife. Samoa, to the Samoans, is peopled with the dead; their *angangs* regulate the doings of the living; pain and pleasure, health and sickness, failure and success—nay, life and death—are in their hands; the bush, replete with terrors, is sacred to them at night, their authority must be recognized by day, and the consequences of disobedience or indifference are whispered in grewsome tale. This was enough for Robert Louis Stevenson. He had found, climatically and spiritually, a country



SIR ALFRED MILNER.

after his own heart; and the nest he built for himself in that fair land was on a site where *anganga* traditions ran riot, where whole villages had been depopulated and warrior hosts were gathered to their fathers.

"Even now the way leading to Vailima is suggestively depressing. As you wind up the narrowing road, with steadily decreasing signs of habitation, you gradually leave graceful palm and sensuous tropic vegetation behind; signs of life die away with the echo of the distant breakers, the tangled mountain-bush hems you in with mournful silence; possibly a blithe kingfisher may flit across the path like a flash of sapphire, or the ruby head and breast of a *senga-senga* may gleam upon a branch; but save for these there is neither sound nor color to gladden you—nothing but dull browns and greens huddled together in a melancholy mass, twisted stems and



STEVENSON'S TOMB ON MOUNT VAEA, NEAR VAILIMA.

drooping leaves that even the sunlight fails to gladden. If the evening is closing around, you may hear the hoot of the little gray owl or the changing wail of the brown singer christened by the natives 'the bird with the seven throats.' But at last you emerge on level ground where a wide lane gladdens your eyes, a lane hedged in with limes and lemons, carpeted with green grass and mauve convolvulus; this is the 'Road of the Grateful Hearts'—the historical road fashioned by the willing hands of chiefs whom Tusitala's eloquent tongue and pen had released from bondage and whose hearts prompted them to a unique proof of gratitude. And when you have passed along the memorable lane and through the adjoining gate, Vailima itself bursts upon your view—Vailima, low, roomy, and verandaed, red-painted and set about with creepers, Vailima with its fields and gardens and English lawns, all redeemed from the wilderness, and wooded Vaea with its tomb towering above. But

when Stevenson took the land the scene was very different. A path scarce wide enough for pack-horses was the only means of approach—a path where fallen trunks caused a horse to stumble and straggling branches caught in the rider's hair and the sunlight scarce glimmered through. And ere the foundation of a white man's home could be laid on the property, wide-rooting banyans, sturdy *iti-iti*, tall *mamalava*, snakelike *lianas* had to be cleared away; war waged against insidious mimosa and defiant indigo. A daily, hourly fight with nature was begun and prolonged for years; neighbors were lacking, comforts few, natives only to be bribed to the haunted region, and save for romantic associations, the poet-writer's mind might well have lain fallow amid a life of constant work and frequent financial anxiety."

STEVENSON'S "SANCTUM."

Mrs. Rose-Soley first saw Vailima six months after its owner's death. The family who cared for the house guarded the author's rooms with jealous reverence.

"Even the library, fitted up specially for himself, was never used, while the little den he loved was only shown to those who had met the author in the flesh. Stevenson's *môt* about his library has become historical—'I can't work there, it is so replete with every convenience for working!'

"Yet to a man of more luxurious tastes the long room, with its polished floor and tiger skins, its spare furniture and rows of books, mainly modern, would have seemed simple enough. The author of 'Treasure Island' required still plainer surroundings to keep his imagination within bounds. In a tiny room taken off the veranda stood the narrow couch with its Samoan mat, where he loved to scribble his fancies, huddled up, his writing on his knees. A medley of books lay on the shelves around; a few chosen volumes, with a bound collection of *critiques* on the 'Wrecker,' were within reach; the original sketches for the 'Beach at Falesha' hung on the walls, and on the quaint table by the couch stood a small vase with a bunch of withered flowers, placed there on the morning of the writer's death.

"A tiny sanctum of ascetic simplicity; but at the head of the bed, carefully curtained off, stood articles by no means ascetic in character—half a dozen repeating rifles, brightly polished, and a supply of cartridges. These arms, the procuring of which brought their owner considerable annoyance at the time, have been much and unnecessarily criticised; recent events have shown that Samoa is not a place where the white man can always remain unarmed with safety, and in

the case of a sudden outbreak Vailima was a peculiarly unprotected spot. But it is more than possible that Stevenson loved the arms for their own sake, quite apart from any thought of protection from the natives he was befriending. The old idea of clan chieftainship, fostered by native custom, filled his mind, the longing for a baronial pile was in his soul; he could not convert low-running, unpretentious Vailima into a feudal castle, but he could play with associations of the past and imagine adventurous surroundings. The dark-stained banquetting-hall with its double staircase, which he considered the pride of Vailima, was filled with old-world relics; the low double doorway, cut as a communication between the old part of the house and the new hall, formed a closed recess which was looked upon as a possible place of concealment; and it is more than likely that the child-soul, still lurking in the author, loved at idle moments to 'play at make-believe' with guns, and quaint hiding-place, and banquetting-hall—the hall where indeed Vailima's tragedy occurred, for it was there Robert Louis Stevenson drew his last breath."

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

ARTHUR MAY KNAPP writes in the June *Atlantic Monthly* of Japan's attitude toward the Philippines, beginning his article with an incident at a dinner of the Tokyo Harvard Club, in which he said to the Japanese vice-minister for foreign affairs: "Give us those two cruisers you are building in the United States, and for them we will give you the Philippines." The Japanese minister evinced a decided indisposition to make the trade, and Mr. Knapp enlarges on the subject to prove that Japan does not nurse any desire for those islands.

JAPAN WILL STAY AT HOME.

"In fact," he says, "whatever ideal Japanese imperialism has in view, it is plainly not that of territorial aggrandizement. At the same time, Japan has very distinct ideas of whom she should like to see owning the Philippines. She has watched the expansion of Anglo-Saxon influence, and although she agrees with the rest of the world that England is a land-grabber, she also agrees with the rest of the world in esteeming England a land-grubber and cultivator as well.

ENGLAND'S SOVEREIGN VIRTUE AS A COLONIZER.

"Japan has also seen and weighed the fact that Russia, France, Germany, and Spain, all the other powers which have entered the field of

colonial empire, have adopted the opposite policy. Now that Spain has met condign punishment for the inevitable but flagrant misrule of her dependencies, the merits of England's wise administration stand out in bold relief to the keen eyes of the oldest and youngest of the empires, as it tries, for its own guidance, to learn the drift of the world movement upon the current of which it has embarked.

JAPAN PREFERS AMERICA, HOWEVER.

"It is true, as Japan and all the world know, that America, Anglo-Saxon though she is, in entering the field of colonial empire enters it as a novice, and is likely, therefore, to make egregious blunders at the start. It is also true, and patent to all acquainted with the present political condition of the republic, that its civil service, now in only its first stages of genuine reform, is almost wholly lacking in material for the new field of work; that America has not and cannot have for many years anything like the corps of trained colonial administrators to whom England owes in large measure her splendid success. Yet Japan would much rather see America than England in possession of the Philippines. All the dangers just now pointed out as incident to colonial enterprise are recognized as merely incidental and temporary. Deep down under all these surface indications Japan sees the clear grit, the indomitable pluck, and the sober common sense of our race. The want of experience, the lack of material for administrative service, and the initial opportunities for corruption are shortcomings which she perceives must sooner or later disappear before the strength of the Anglo-Saxon nature reinforced by the ingenuity, the fertility of resource, the conscious freedom, and the eager enterprise which distinguish the American branch of that masterful race.

WE MAY COUNT ON HER FOR HELP.

"It is for this reason that Japan, instinct with the spirit of progress as she now is, has a glad welcome for America in the East. Strong in her sympathies for a country which, like herself, has too long dwelt in selfish isolation, she longs to see America, so well fitted for the task by race and training, take up the new responsibilities thrust upon her, and give the impress of her character to this world of the Orient that is so greatly in need of such influence. Japan would not give one of her cruisers for the possession of the Philippines; but she would lend America the whole navy of which she is so proud could she have for her near neighbor the nation whose friendship she trusts."

THE CHINESE EMPEROR AND THE BIBLE.

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE writes in *Cornhill* a good paper on the Chinese Emperor and his surroundings. She reports well of the young man with "the large brilliant black eyes." She thinks the resolute way in which he revised the examination papers of 208 competitors shows greater energy and determination than he is often credited with. "It has been matter of notoriety that, though with abundant opportunities surrounding him, Kwangshu has abstained from wine, women, and cards." Here is another very significant anecdote:

"The Empress Tze Hsi's sixtieth birthday, had not the Japanese war interfered, would have been celebrated with unheard-of splendor throughout China, sixty years being Tennyson's celebrated Cycle of Cathay, to which he declared fifty years of Europe preferable, and I think most of us would very heartily agree with the poet. On this birthday the Christian women of China had decided to present the Empress with a Testament. All through the length and breadth of the empire little congregations of Chinese Christian women saved up their carefully earned copper cash and watched for the result with great eagerness. A revised edition of the Chinese translation was the outcome, beautifully printed, and above all beautifully bound in silver, inclosed in a silver casket, very finely worked. At last the offering, altogether worthy of an empress' acceptance, was duly presented at Peking. What was the surprise of the agent at the chief missionary book depot only a few hours afterward to receive a message by a palace eunuch, that the Emperor wanted a copy of the foreign book which had just been presented to the Dowager Empress! There was no other copy of this revised edition yet to be had. But the best copy of the best translation obtainable was at once handed to the eunuch, who presently returned with comments—believed to be in the Emperor's own handwriting—pointing out the discrepancies in the two translations, and saying he should like to have one quite the same as that presented to the Empress. The eunuch took away with him various other books, selected as likely to be useful to an Emperor of China. And here again the veil of mystery falls, and we know no more.

"All we do know is that just before the *coup d'état* last September the Emperor's chosen advisers, and it seems Kwangshu himself, were considering whether to proclaim Christianity as the religion of China, and that when the *coup d'état* occurred Kang Yu Wei, before flying by the Emperor's advice, went for counsel to the missionary, Timothy Richard, the man who has done more probably than any other man to re-

form China and prepare her people to be brought under Christian influences. This again looks as if the Testament had been read, if not by the Empress to whom it was given, with its costly binding and casket, by him to whom it was not given, Kwangshu, whose soul after all must be as precious in the sight of Him on high as that of the poor coolie."

The writer holds him to be a noteworthy young man, who dared all to improve the condition of the empire. She concludes:

"If not by the side of Luther, yet by the side of such failures as Rienzi or Savonarola, the large brilliant eyes of Kwangshu may fairly look out upon the world.

"But there is one great all-important difference. Kwangshu is yet alive. Oh, the pity of it! that no European power saw its way to stand by him and the youth of China!"

THE RESCUE OF THE WHALERS.

THE June *Harper's* begins with a very thrilling story of the sled journey of sixteen hundred miles in the icy barrenness of the arctic regions to relieve the whaling vessels which got caught in the ice last year. The particular species of whale from which whalebone is procured is only to be found in the polar regions in the midst of the eternal ice, and the daring sailors who venture after them suffer every year some terrible catastrophe. The fleet of whaling vessels reach Point Barrow during the first part of August. Arriving there, they follow up the whales to the eastward, as far as and sometime further than the mouth of the Mackenzie River. It is along here they make their greatest catch; but they must not remain too long in the season, and the whaling captains generally reckon on leaving that neighborhood by the middle of September, in order to reach Point Barrow again before the last part of that month. From there they work their way over to the westward, pursuing their whaling south along the coast of Siberia, and finally come out through the Bering Strait not later than the middle of October.

The catastrophe which came to the whalers last year was caused by the unexpected cold weather early in the fall of 1897, which blocked the whaling fleet as they attempted to get around Point Barrow on their way south, the northerly winds having blown the pack-ice down on the shores, while new ice was forming all the time. Eight vessels were caught and their situation was precarious to the last degree, because none of them had supplies enough to last them until spring. President McKinley discussed with his Cabinet the possible means of sending relief to

the imprisoned sailors, and finally it was decided that the revenue cutter *Bear* should go as near to them as the ice would allow, the officers of the service then proceeding on the ice. In eighteen days the vessel was made ready for a whole year's trip, with all the elaborate paraphernalia of a rigorous arctic experience. The programme allowed for finding herds of reindeer on Cape Prince of Wales and driving the deer northward overland to where the whalers were probably locked in. The plan succeeded, and it is very well worth while reading Lieutenant Bertholf's account of the wonderful journey, as he was one of the three men who left the *Bear* to take the dog-sleds and deer to the north.

The sled journey over the land from Cape Vancouver to the northernmost limits of Alaska was sixteen hundred miles in length, and was the longest ever made by a single party in one winter. That no lives should have been lost and no extraordinary suffering was endured speaks well indeed for the good judgment of the men who conducted the expedition. They succeeded in getting no less than four hundred reindeer to the starving crews of the whaling vessels off Point Barrow. One of the whaling vessels had been crushed in the ice and another had been set on fire by the natives, leaving two crews destitute.

WHAT SPAIN CAN TEACH AMERICA.

SEÑOR ESTÉVANEZ, a former Spanish war minister, contributes a frank and sensible article to the *North American Review* for May on "What Spain Can Teach America."

Colonizing powers, in the opinion of this Spanish statesman, should study Spain's colonial policy, "in rare cases to imitate her, but in many to learn wherein her example should be avoided."

Señor Estévez makes no attempt to palliate the record of Spanish cruelty in dealing with the aborigines. In some countries, he says, the Spaniards annihilated the natives, while in others they ruined and degraded them. Even when wise and just laws were made in Spain, they availed little, in countries whose viceroys had discretionary power to execute them or not, as they pleased. Señor Estévez is convinced by the conquerors' own testimony that horrible atrocities were committed. He reminds us, however, that Spain was not the only nation responsible for the extinction of races in America. Neither the Portuguese, the French, the English, nor the Dutch were guiltless in this respect.

Another of Spain's mistakes lay in the exclusion of the other European peoples from commercial privileges in the Spanish dominions.

Foreigners were compelled to become naturalized as Spaniards and to accept the Catholic faith in order merely to settle and live in Spain's American possessions. This policy gave rise to an enormous contraband traffic, lasting for two centuries, and to a long series of fights with pirates, filibusters, and natives. "Even the American-born Spaniards, children of the conquerors and colonists, were from the first violent enemies of Spain, of her monopolies, of her laws. The first Mexican separatist was the son of Ferdinand Cortés."

Señor Estévez has no fears that the Americans will fall into the errors of religious intolerance and commercial monopoly by which his own country has suffered so much, but he thinks there is some danger that they may treat the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos in an overbearing or unsympathetic manner. Anglo-Saxons generally, he thinks, hold a false theory—a theory which divides races into superior and inferior.

THE CASE OF MINDANAO.

A lesson for all colonizing governments may be learned from Spain's experience with Mindanao. That island, though discovered by Spanish navigators in the sixteenth century, was never conquered. Spain's sovereignty there was merely nominal. The inhabitants are Mohammedans. They showed a disposition to submit to Spain at the beginning, reserving only their religious beliefs; but Spain would not accept their submission unless they consented to be baptized in the Catholic faith. The result was that Spain had a war of three centuries with the people of Mindanao, who retained the greater part of their territory, Spain possessing only the coasts.

Señor Estévez predicts that Mindanao will offer less resistance to the United States than Luzon and the other islands. By means of tolerance and commerce, he says, the Americans can accomplish in a few months what the Spaniards failed to do in a little more than three centuries.

In conclusion, Señor Estévez declares that as a Spaniard he deplores his country's reverses, but that he considers them deserved, and that Spain will some day rejoice in them if true freedom is established in the Philippines.

"Whether it is made an independent republic or is incorporated in the United States, the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago must at last be allowed to enjoy liberty and the dignity of manhood, which were trampled upon by impure priests and by merchants without a conscience during the long dominion of Spain."

"If such was the result of the Spanish rule, let it be proved once more that liberty is the at-

mosphere of life, that all races have a right to it, that the United States is not a plutocracy, as they say in Europe, but a true democracy, a model republic, and a great nation."

WHAT WILL BECOME OF CUBA ?

MR. HERBERT P. WILLIAMS discusses in the June *Atlantic Monthly* "The Outlook in Cuba." He assumes that we must place our dealings with the Cubans on the understanding that they are as yet but children. He believes that the most probable future for Cuba is permanent American control. Two ways in which this may come about are possible. We may simply say that the Cubans are incapable of governing themselves, and we may therefore govern the island as we govern our Territories; or we may put the island into reasonably good working order and then remove our troops and officials on the ground that we had pledged independence. The result will be chaos, and we shall have to go back and take up the regeneration of the island from the beginning. He approves of the former plan.

"Why should we feel obliged to sail away from the island, pretending that we had established a government, and allow the Cubans to massacre one another? Is it either right or expedient to expose to the fury of the negroes and the other inflammable elements of the populace which the demagogues will stir up the resident Spaniards, the other foreigners (including our own people), and the Cubans who have proved friendly to us? The first thought of the Cubans after the protection of the Spanish troops was withdrawn was to murder the Spanish civilians, particularly in the small towns where the Spaniards, being men of honesty, industry, and stamina, kept the stores and owned most of the property. Are we to learn nothing by experience? Have we a right to wash our hands of a responsibility which we assumed not only voluntarily, but aggressively, and march away from that powder magazine when we know beyond a reasonable doubt that there are those who only wait for our departure to fire it? Europe has already taken it for granted (unofficially) that we are in Cuba to stay. Putting aside the enormous expense and the disturbance connected with moving our troops away from Cuba and then sending them back, are we called upon to put Cuba at the mercy of a half-barbarous rabble, with the inevitable result of having to go back there in force, reconquer the island, and do all over again the splendid work of the past year?

"To be sure, it may be said with much plausibility that if a vote were taken to-morrow, the

people of Cuba would by a large majority request us to leave the island, and that we ought not to go into the business of government without the consent of the governed. It is probably true that the Cubans who want us to go outnumber those who want us to stay. The point is that if all or nearly all the people whose convictions deserve respect are on one side, mere numbers should not be allowed to decide the matter.

"If we set theories aside and look at the situation squarely, it becomes evident that the event will not be determined by any logical or *a priori* considerations. Our possession of the island is growing more firmly rooted every week, and Americans are forming interests and connections in it which will slowly change the face of things. With every life and every dollar we send to Cuba our hold on the island is being strengthened. We shall stay to take care of our own, and thus, by imperceptible stages, the present situation will glide into permanent control."

TRUSTS IN EUROPE.

IN the *Forum* for May Mr. Wilhelm Berdrow gives an instructive account of the growth and present status of those industrial organizations in Europe which correspond to what we in America term "trusts."

It will perhaps surprise some of our readers to learn that as long ago as 1852 the Austrian penal code declared industrial combinations equally punishable with labor unions. Mr. Berdrow argues from this fact that trusts were not only in actual existence at that time, but had begun to exert an unfavorable influence. Even at the present day, however, trusts of the magnitude and influence of those now so numerous (and daily growing more numerous) in the United States are exceedingly rare in Europe; industrial combinations of small or moderate dimensions are far more frequent. Mr. Berdrow defends these small trusts as necessary because of competition and underselling, which are carried to a ruinous extreme.

GERMANY.

As an explanation of the undoubted fact that in Germany, of all European countries, the trusts have spread most extensively and been most successful, Mr. Berdrow reminds us that the German states, in respect to the recent increase of industry and the extraordinary growth of their great cities, bear a most striking resemblance to the United States, and like the United States they furnish fruitful soil for the growth of industrial combinations. There, too, over-

production and excessive competition have contributed to the formation of trusts.

The German trusts number less than 200 and are becoming fewer as the smaller combinations unite to form larger units. Only a few of these, says Mr. Berdrow, correspond to the American idea of a trust. Still, he thinks that the genuine trust is gradually becoming more common in Germany.

"As regards great industrial combinations, the most striking advance has been made in the German coal industry, the most prominent organization in this department being the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Kohlensyndikat*, which is distinguished by the characteristics of a genuine trust, exercising within its sphere of activity almost unlimited power. Like the American Standard Oil Company, it directly controls the sales, leaving the matter of production entirely to the separate companies. Under the innocent title of *ein Verein zum Ankauf und Verkauf von Kohlen* (a society for the buying and selling of coal), this trust has for the past five years completely controlled the west German coal industry and dictated prices.

"The German and Austrian rolling-mill unions, the trusts of the chemical industries, as well as the most important French trusts—the latter embracing more particularly the iron, petroleum, and sugar industries—have all adopted this method of selling conjointly by means of a central bureau, in order to dictate prices and to deprive the individual members of every vestige of independence. No member of such a trust has a right to take or to fill an order, whether at wholesale or at retail. Each order must be referred to the central bureau, which then assigns it to the separate factories according to their location or their facilities. All accounts must likewise pass through the central bureau."

As yet no large element of the population is arrayed against the trusts in Germany. The trusts have been moderate in the fixing of prices, and there is no popular demand for legal interference with their operations. The legal weapons for such interference do not now exist, and the fact that Prussia and other states are directly interested in some of the trusts would make legislation difficult, to say the least.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The tardy acceptance of the trust system in England is believed to be due in some degree to the thorough application of the principle of free trade; a protective tariff is a necessary adjunct to the successful development of the largest trusts. Furthermore, there is more reverence for individual freedom in England than on the continent.

"France is a country in which the trust system has long flourished and assumed extensive proportions. In the iron trade great trust companies—local in their character, it is true—have existed for the last twenty years; and the most powerful of these, like those of Germany, limit their activity to the establishment of sales depots. The chemical industry of France, like that of Germany, is now controlled almost exclusively by combinations, and this is true of several other lines which, in most other European countries, have as yet either successfully withstood the formation of trusts or in which the trusts have dissolved owing to disagreement among the members. The bottle-glass and sugar-refining industries may serve as examples. Several international trusts, such as the zinc trust, also have their headquarters at Paris."

RUSSIA.

Russia shows the same sequence of industrial conditions as the other countries of Europe—a powerful and poorly organized industry, overproduction, strikes, and, finally, the formation of trusts.

"It is true that the Russian courts, like those of many other countries, do not recognize the formation of trusts as legal, and in many instances vigorous proceedings to guard the interests of the poorer classes have been instituted against the smaller corporations—more particularly against those organized by jobbers for the purpose of the uniform raising of prices. But in Russia, as elsewhere, the small thieves frequently are hanged in order that the greater ones may escape, and the powerful trust combinations in iron, brandy, sugar, and petroleum have apparently never encountered the slightest resistance on the part of the Russian Government. On the contrary, many of these corporations have been organized under the protection and with the assistance of the government.

"When, in 1885, the sugar industry, in consequence of overproduction, had been brought almost to the verge of ruin, the large and influential manufacturers succeeded in inducing the government to fix the annual legal output of the raw material; whereupon it became an easy matter to apportion the quantity to be produced among the great factories and thereby to close the smaller ones. A few years later the prices of Russian sugar had, in consequence of this trust, advanced so far beyond the prices prevailing in the markets of the world that in 1892 and 1893 the Russian Government, in order to guard against so great an injury to the public, deemed it advisable to purchase about 2,000,000 poods of sugar abroad. This was sold, on account of

the government, to the Russian people, the government realizing a net profit of 3,250,000 rubles by the transaction. The favorable provisions guaranteed to the sugar trust regarding production and importation were, however, left unchanged.

"With the aid of the secret coöperation of the Russian Government the oil trust in Baku was established several years ago, with the object either of combating the influence of the American oil trust or of combining with the latter for the purpose of mutual advantage."

LEGISLATION.

Legislation against the trusts has been chiefly confined to Austria, where a bill has been recently submitted to the Diet advocating state jurisdiction and aiming at the prevention of such trusts as may restrict the sale of goods on which indirect duties are levied by the state for the purpose of revenue. Hungary is now occupied with a similar measure.

"The other countries of Europe have as yet done little or nothing to define the judicial status of trusts. In England there are no penal ordinances against them, and the civil law confines itself to declaring their contracts null and void whenever the latter conflict with the freedom of traffic or trade. Such a proceeding, however, would only be necessary in those instances where a certain branch of industry had become completely monopolized by a trust; and matters have not yet gone thus far in England or on the continent."

THE CONTROL OF MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

IN *Self Culture* for June Mr. Edwin Burritt Smith deals with the subject of municipal franchises. As to the present movement in the direction of public ownership this writer says:

"There is just now an increasing tendency to public ownership and operation of public enterprises. Of the fifty largest cities of the United States but nine now depend on private water works, these being San Francisco, New Orleans, Omaha, Denver, Indianapolis, New Haven, Paterson, Scranton, and Memphis. While about 200 cities and villages have changed from private to public ownership, only about 20 have returned from public to private ownership. Over half the changes to public ownership have been made since 1890, and only about one third of the reverse changes within the same period. Gas plants are owned and operated by 168 English cities, 338 German cities, by Brussels and Amsterdam, and by 11 American cities. Electric-lighting plants are owned and operated by nearly 300 American municipalities, by many English and Austrian cities, and by 13 German cities. Fully

one-third of the English street railroads are publicly owned and operated, notably in Glasgow, Leeds, Sheffield, and London, and but few expiring franchises are renewed.

"The advantages claimed for public ownership are, in part, improved service, lower rates, diffusion of use, stimulation of industry, and purification of politics. The last of these is of fundamental importance. The fear is widely expressed that the further municipalization of public enterprises will lead to state socialism; also that it will dangerously increase the raw material of spoils politics. On the other hand, it is contended that the municipalization of public utilities has gone too far with success to be now checked for fear of state socialism; also that the public-service corporation is really at the bottom of municipal misrule in America.

CORPORATIONS SECRETLY "IN POLITICS."

"The dangerous influence of political spoilsmen is obvious everywhere. It may well be doubted whether this influence is as great, as far-reaching, or as dangerous as that of the public-service corporation. The one and its methods are known; the merit system, its adequate remedy, is also known, and its general application in time is certain. The other is hidden and its methods are secret; its remedy, as many believe, cannot be found short of the annihilation of the offender. The public-service corporation is everywhere in politics. It is a potent, often a controlling, factor. It does not always or even generally directly bribe public officials. Its methods are various and insidious. As the spoilsmen are driven to the wall by the merit system, they are more and more allowed to name the employees of the public-service corporation. If its employment is to be continued, some form of the merit system will yet have to be applied to its service. A further large increase in the public service is not free from objection; but it is a less evil than a corporate service secretly controlled by political bosses. At whatever cost the secret political influence of the public-service corporation must be destroyed. This almost certainly means that this form of corporation must in time give way to municipal ownership and operation.

"The struggle for the public order which involves just government is everywhere and always against special privileges. Democracy aspires to secure government under which legalized special privilege shall yield to equal opportunity before the law. The time has fully come to refuse public grants to special favorites of the laws. The public-service corporation must go or submit to strict legal control."

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WOMAN AND FRENCH COMMERCE.

IT is a very interesting and highly suggestive article which Miss Ada Cone contributes to the *Contemporary* on English-speaking women and French commerce. To put the gist of it in a sentence, France commercially lies at the foot of the English-speaking woman. In the great international workshop France has specialized in the production of commodities for the decoration of womanhood, and for her oversea custom principally depends on the woman who lives in Great Britain or the United States.

THE PRINCIPAL FRENCH INDUSTRIES.

Miss Cone examines the statistics of French exports for 1895 and reports:

"Not only do we take a third of the entire French exports, not only do we take nearly half of the exported manufactures, in our purchase is included the greater portion of the art industries that France sells abroad. . . . It is no exaggeration to say that the most delicate, the most intrinsically precious, the most artistic fabrications of French exports are consumed in English communities."

Miss Cone shows that France, finding the advantage of specializing its labor, "has precipitated itself in a single direction. It has made luxurious dress industries its special field." But decorative dress, once worn by men, is now only demanded by women:

"English-speaking women, then, are the principal patrons of the art industries of France; and as French industries are at present constituted, their patronage is a necessity to the prosperity of French commerce."

A SHREWD AND "PALPABLE HIT."

From this fact Miss Cone derives an effective retort to French gibes at English taste:

"It is for our women that, after her own are served, France expends her ingenuity and her taste, and it is our patronage that enables her to keep her industrial reputation up to its high theoretic standard in the world. Whereby falls of itself the charge often made in French literature that the Anglo-Saxons have no taste. The client that buys the most beautiful objects offered in the market is, on the contrary, the client with the maximum of taste."

ANGLO-AMERICAN SHARE IN FRENCH EXPORTS.

In support of these general statements, a few of the figures quoted by Miss Cone may be given:

"The specialties of French industry are tissues, imitation furs, garments and underwear, milli-

nery and artificial flowers, accessories of dress, including jewelry, gloves, buttons, and fans; a class of articles known as *articles de Paris* and another listed as 'articles of collection outside of commerce.' All but the two last are articles of women's dress, and these two represent but a small fraction of the value of the rest. The most considerable of these industries is tissues, the export value of which is 711,000,000 francs. Of this value England takes 281,000,000 and the United States 123,000,000, making four-sevenths of the whole tissue export."

IN SILK.

"The value of the silk export in the year from which these figures are borrowed is 270,500,000 francs, of which amount England takes 120,250,000 and the United States 75,000,000, or the two together about two-thirds of the silk export.

"Of the elaborated silk weaves, England takes of gold and silver brocade nearly half the export, and of pure silk brocades the value of 6,000,000 out of a total of 8,000,000, which, added to that taken by the United States, makes a total for the two countries of seven-ninths of the silk brocade. Of gauze and crape England takes five-sevenths of the export; of tissues in artificial silk, more than four-fifths; and England and the United States together take one-half the silk tulle, each a value of 5,000,000.

RIBBONS, EMROIDERIES, ETC.

"Ribbons, that Richelieu fostered artificially to trim the doublets of the men, have become so large a proportion of the silk export for women as to be valued at 30,250,000 francs, of which amount England and the United States take four-fifths. Of the *passementeries*, which have a similar history, the English countries take well on toward two-thirds; of silk lace England takes 15,000,000 out of the value of 19,000,000, and the two English countries take eighteen-nineteenths; of silk lace mixed with gold and silver England and the United States are the sole clients, the bulk going to the United States; while of the pure raw-silk tissue export England takes nearly the whole."

Of the wool-tissue export—323,000,000—the two English-speaking countries take well on toward two-thirds. Of cotton embroideries England takes 46,000,000 and the United States 80,000,000 worth, or both countries together 126,000,000 out of a total of 128,000,000 worth exported.

IMITATION FURS.

In imitation furs France distinguishes herself: "The French turn every year 80,000,000

rabbit skins, 15,000,000 hare skins, and a proportionate number of cat skins, according to finish, into Canadian martin, Prussian martin, Swedish martin, Russian sable, North Sea otter, etc. . . . It is said that two-thirds of the fur used in the world is rabbit. It may be hazarded, then, that the greater number of fur jackets and muffs have their starting-point in French kitchens.

"Women's gloves are the most renowned French specialty in skins. The export is rated at 49,000,000, of which England takes 29,000,000 and the United States 18,000,000, or the two together practically the whole export.

"Of the 35,000,000 francs' worth of feathers for dress, England takes 15,500,000 and the United States 13,000,000, making this export depend entirely on our women."

WHO HOLDS THE SCEPTER ?

Miss Cone deduces the general inference: "It is over our women that the French scepter is held." Rather should one say, the English-speaking woman holds the scepter over French commerce. For, as the writer shows, France pays the penalty of the creative artist: she does not produce for the masses; her colonial failure proves her unsuited to minister to the more vulgar needs of the multitude; "she must depend on a special and limited public." The article concludes with a dark hint of what would happen if the English-speaking woman were to withdraw the scepter she now holds out to suppliant France:

"When masculine dress cast off the luxurious and the purely decorative, it freed itself at the same time from French dictation and from dependence on French industries. If the women go on they must do the same. It may happen to the critic to modify his taste; it will be less easy for the artist to change his principles of work."

CHANGES IN CATHOLIC FRANCE.

THE *Quarterly Review* contains a comprehensive study of "The Catholic Reaction in France." The writer begins by declaring France in a perilous condition, manifestly decadent and corrupt; outwardly rich and prosperous, intellectually restless and unhappy. He finds "the real reason of disquietude" in the fact that "France has never lived down her infamous revolution."

THE SECRET OF THE FRENCH SEE-SAW.

"The monsters who abolished the *ancien régime* put nothing in its place but lawlessness and hypocrisy."

"In the revolution of 1789 France forgot her traditions and stamped upon her history. She thought, so to say, that she might live *in vacuo*, and, disembarassed of her atmosphere, make a dashing return to first principles. Her intelligence was acute enough to invent fifty new constitutions; she saw the meaning of all things and deemed herself superior to the tyranny of kings or priests. She ignored only this: that her roots had sunk deep into the past, and that you can no more drag up a nation than you can drag up a tree without endangering its life."

"She is tired from sheer curiosity. What nation, indeed, could live through a century of experiment and be strong? She has been racked by iconoclasm on the one hand and on the other by the reaction which iconoclasm always necessitates.

"So France alternated between piety and free thought, until the disaster of 1870 compelled another revision of theology and politics. . . . The avowed object of the new republic, as of the old, was the complete secularization of France. This object, conceived by Jules Ferry, was carried out in the spirit of harsh intolerance by Gambetta. . . . For a while the republicans triumphed. With a Jew prefect in every department the anti-clerical government felt secure. The faithful Catholic was exposed to every indignity: the bigotry of free-thinkers surpassed the worst bigotry of the Church. The word 'God' was expunged from school-books, and the sanguine politician thought that 'God' was expunged from the hearts of the people."

THE PROPHETS OF VICTORIOUS BIGOTRY.

But the inevitable reaction arrived. France—even free-thinking France—is, says the writer, Catholic at heart. "The modern literature of France is persistently 'Neo-Christian.'" But the Church, in fighting the true battle of freedom and of emancipation from the yoke of fanatical secularism, has stooped to the basest instruments. Two agents of the reaction are selected for mention. M. Drumont, possibly a Jew, has no other policy or aim than to promote hatred against the Jews. His "*Libre Parole*" consists of a leading article on Jewish villainy, and "the rest of the paper is a tissue of lies, designed to prove that every crime committed in France is committed by a scoundrel of Hebrew blood." His "*La France Juive*" is "the Bible of the Catholic movement in France." And "what M. Drumont has done for the Jews, M. Ernest Renaud, in his '*Peril Protestant*,' does for the Protestants, but with less tact and even greater violence." The writer says that the Dreyfus case gave the Church her grand opportunity, of

which she has taken full advantage. Even she was surprised at her own influence. "For two years she has prevailed against all the forces arrayed on the other side." "The Catholic revival is assured."

"THE BELLIGERENT PAPACY."

MR. W. J. STILLMAN, late the London *Times* correspondent in Rome, discusses "the belligerent papacy" in the *National Review*. He gives prominence to one aspect of the long duel between Vatican and Quirinal which is often overlooked. He says:

"In case the Pope or the conclave should decide to leave Italy, it would lie in the power of the government to break up, once and forever, the constitution of the papacy for all political and mundane ends, for it holds him prisoner by a bond he dare not break. The Pope is Pontifex Maximus simply as bishop of Rome, and by the ancient right of the Church of Rome he must be elected by the people and clergy of Rome. The college of cardinals are only the delegates of the constituency, and should the government see fit, on any vacancy of the bishopric, to order the election to be made under the original and legal conditions, no assertion of authority by any foreign election would ever regain the jurisdiction, and the papacy would be split by a schism which neither conclave, council, nor Emperor could ever heal. The Italian Church would be constituted by formalities as valid as those which founded the Roman Catholic, and all Italy would adhere to it."

When the last conclave voted at its first sitting that it would go out of Italy to elect Pio Nono's successor, Crispi whispered to a cardinal friend that in that case the Vatican would be occupied by the Italian Government. Mr. Stillman proceeds:

"The Italian minister had but to hold his peace and the 'last rampart of the pontifical sovereignty had passed into the hands of the enemy.' That the decision of the minister was a misfortune for Italy has long been evident."

The belligerent policy of the papacy Mr. Stillman attributes to its ambition for political power and the temporal sovereignty. Its spiritual thunders have fallen flat; Italy, though Catholic, is still patriotic. The Pope, searching for temporal weapons, has come under the control of the Society of Jesus—"an intensely worldly body," "of the grossest materialism." Hence the eager coquetting with France and servile submission to Russia. Hence the Dreyfus case.

Civil war in France, in Austria-Hungary, and in Italy, with inevitable disasters to the papacy, is a possible outcome of this policy, in Mr. Stillman's opinion.

ASIA MINOR, PAST AND FUTURE.

THERE is a very good article in the *Edinburgh Review* on Asia Minor. It opens with insistence on two important facts too frequently overlooked—that for four centuries Asia Minor was the Roman empire, after the western half had been overrun by the northern race, and that the same region has practically been the Turkish empire. The Anatolian peasant and the Anatolian taxes have been the mainstay of the Porte for two centuries.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

After remarking upon the beauty and variety of the scenery in which few countries can surpass Asia Minor, and after commenting on its chief defect, the absence of great rivers, the writer deals with the nearer political horizon. He grants that England's policy of 1878 has proved a complete and signal failure, but he observes:

"One thing is certain, that the Disraeli policy, whether mistaken or not, was never given a fair trial. The object of that policy was to bring Turkey in Asia completely under British control—to reform its government, to develop its natural resources, and to utilize its armies as a check on the possibility of a Russian advance upon India. It was an ambitious policy, demanding continuous efforts and involving great risks, implying also most serious obligations. The efforts needed to convert the influence acquired by the Cyprus convention into a virtual protectorate of Turkey in Asia were not continued long. The peripatetic military consuls, who formed the very keystone of the new policy and who, in a very short time, had acquired an enormous influence in the country, were withdrawn by Mr. Gladstone. The only efficient means of fulfilling the obligations incurred by the convention—viz., the safeguarding of the Armenians and the introduction of reforms—were thus deliberately taken away. The obligations themselves remained."

RUSSIA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"The guilt of the Armenian massacres lies not at our door, but at the door of Russia. Men who ought to know believe that Russia deliberately encouraged the Sultan in his policy of massacre, aiming thereby at ultimately getting Armenia for herself without the Armenians. And there can be little doubt—for nothing else can explain Lord Rosebery's attitude in the spring of 1895—that Russia deliberately threatened us with war if we should dare to do our duty and coerce the Sultan. The blood-guiltiness is Russia's, but the discredit of it has been all our own."

The writer mentions with respect the opinion

of many that in spite of what both Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery said, Russia would not have gone to war had England insisted on a cessation of Armenian massacres. Many of the Turks would have welcomed any action on England's part which would have enabled them to put an end to Abdul Hamid's misgovernment. But, says the reviewer, "Englishmen have learned from their experience in Egypt and elsewhere that if they upset existing authority they become responsible for what is to take its place, and Europe was hardly ready to permit British influences, however admirable our motives, to take in hand the establishment of an improved Turkish government at Constantinople."

THE HIGHWAY FROM EUROPE TO INDIA.

So much for the past. For the future he argues:

"But sooner or later the Eastern question will force itself upon us again, and the commercial and political interests of Great Britain in Turkey—or, to speak more correctly, in Asiatic Turkey—are too great for us to allow the question to be entirely decided by others. Sooner or later the highway from Europe to India will lie through Turkey and Persia, and it is impossible for us to regard with indifference the fate of countries capable of such vast development and likely to be brought into such near political and commercial relations with our great dependency."

BRITISH AND GERMAN AIMS THE SAME.

He considers that the new German policy is perfectly compatible with the interests of Great Britain:

"Stated in its wildest terms, that policy means the strengthening and the commercial development of Turkey. Both these terms imply, as the very conditions of their fulfillment, the reform of the Turkish administration. They do not of necessity imply the support of the Sultan's iniquities; in the long run they cannot imply it. There can be little doubt that as German industry expands in Turkey, the German Government will be compelled to throw its weight on the side of law and order and to interest itself in the safety of the peaceful population. And the more that takes place, the more will the policy of the English and German governments coincide. Both must desire the moral and material development of Turkey; neither thinks—for the present, at any rate—of annexing the Turkish empire or any large part of it. Asiatic Turkey lies half way between Germany and India; its commercial development must benefit both; the German scheme of a railroad to the Persian Gulf must largely depend on Indian trade for its success; as a military ally, Asiatic Turkey could

be equally useful to India or Germany. Russian annexation would close the door to British and German trade alike. But Germany is not so backward commercially as to depend for its success on a policy of exclusion."

INDUSTRIAL NECESSITIES.

The reviewer grants that the development of German influence in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia would not be tolerated by Russia unless England supports it. Here is a sentence which might lead John Ruskin to exclaim how thoroughly damned a condition nations must be in of which such words could with truth be written:

"It is in the purely practical and selfish need of the two great industrial powers, England and Germany, to find a new field for their manufacturers and engineers to conquer and in the duty of protecting the interests that have already been established—not in treaty obligations, however strict, or in popular sentiment, however strong—that a really effective and continuous motive can be found for reforming the Ottoman government."

The writer thus forecasts this commercial policy:

"In course of time, perhaps, political reasons, not unlike those which have caused combined railroad action in China, may cause England and Germany to combine and support a railroad scheme under joint protection. Of this great undertaking the control of the western or Anatolian portion would naturally fall to Germany, while that of the Mesopotamian and Persian sections would fall to England, whose military and naval base is in India and the Persian Gulf. . . . Mr. Rhodes' visit to Berlin has brought German coöperation with England in the building of a great African railroad into the field of practical politics. The arguments for coöperation in Asiatic Turkey are no less cogent than those for coöperation in Africa."

THE NORWEGIAN SURGEON-GENERAL ON AMERICAN ARMY SANITATION.

SURGEON-GENERAL THAULOW, of the Norwegian army and navy, has made an official report of his visit to the seat of war last summer, which has been translated for the *St. Paul Medical Journal*.

General Thaulow was on board the *Olivette* when the wounded were brought to that ship after the fighting at Siboney in June.

"On the afternoon of the 25th the wounded began to arrive on board the *Olivette*; the saloon was arranged for a dressing and operating room, for which it was very well fitted. We ascertained

that the Rough Riders, a regiment of volunteer cavalry, all on foot and numbering about 1,000 men, had been attacked by the Spaniards unexpectedly. Wild rumors that the Spaniards numbered 5,000 and that their loss was enormous were bruited about, but the truth is that their number was only 1,000 and that their loss was less than that of the Americans. The last had about 20 killed and over 40 wounded, whereof 36 were brought on board the *Olivette*. There were no arrangements for the transport of the wounded from land to the ship; the wounded were brought on board either by comrades or by details of men in boats of the most varied kind, and there were no good arrangements to hoist the men on shipboard from these boats. The wounded kept on coming in until 3 o'clock in the morning, and some did not arrive until the next day. As the hospital had only four physicians and an extra one from another ship, my proffer of assistance was willingly accepted, and I had an opportunity to refresh my surgical skill. After the wounded were dressed they were put into the staterooms and berths prepared for them; but it must be said that these places were not as good for the wounded as the saloon was for a dressing-place, and isolation of the sick, many of whom suffered from contagious diseases, was impossible. The next day many of the sick were sent to another ship, it is true, but many of them were so weak that they could not be moved, and there was no opportunity for an effective cleansing and disinfection."

AN INTELLIGENT FOREIGNER'S OBSERVATIONS.

General Thaulow noted the fact that the medical corps in the regular army was altogether too small to provide physicians for even the principal posts in the volunteer army, so that surgeons had to be appointed from civil life. He deems it unfortunate that the operations of the Red Cross had to be independent of the work of the army medical staff.

General Thaulow was interested in the action of the small-calibered rifles. He says:

"It is hardly demonstrated as yet whether the modern weapons kill more at the time than the older, but as far as the wounded are concerned they certainly are more humane. Indeed the question is, Are the small-calibered rifles not too humane, since they do not render the combatants unfit for battle for a reasonable length of time in a great many instances? This seems to hold good at least for the wild and semi-savage races."

General Thaulow concludes as follows:

"To give a brief *résumé* of what I learned on my visit, I must first mention that it was of great interest to become acquainted with the organiza-

tion of American sanitation, and to see how the Americans with their practical sense understood how to quickly organize new detachments and supply them with *personnel* and equipment. But I saw also how impossible it was, even with America's immense resources, to prepare even a small force in the beginning of the war, and I learned further how little one can depend upon untrained masses, and how necessary it is for every nation who thinks of defending itself against regular armies to have everything down to the minutest detail in good shape, and to afford every one from the private to the highest officers in all their relations the greatest possible practice."

CARRIAGE OF THE BODY IN MARCHING.

FROM a *Contemporary* article headed "Quick March!" by Sir Edward Verney, it seems that the soldier's ordinary style of marching is unscientific. The writer says:

"In African tribes the humble bearing of the slave contrasts with the haughty stride of the chief. It is this upright posture that is admired and taught to the soldier, but it is the one that demands the greatest expenditure of physical energy and is the worst adapted for prolonged effort. Toiling men unconsciously assume the walk which saves them most and enables them to perform their day's work with the least waste of force."

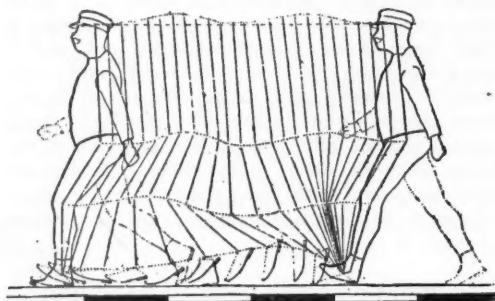
In the case of savage tribes, Oriental races, mountaineers, country folk, and hunters, "the body inclines forward, the knees are more or less bent, and the sole of the foot falls flat on the ground."

THE FLEXION EXPERIMENTS.

The more natural system is recommended in a book entitled "How to March," the authors of which are Dr. Felix Regnault and the Commandant de Raoul. They call it the "flexion" march. By aid of chrono-photography it is shown—

"(1) The body is more inclined forward in the 'flexion' march than in the ordinary march; (2) the leg taking the ground is more bent at the thigh; (3) the leg leaving the ground is more inclined. It follows, therefore, that the jar to the body by the leg taking the ground will be less, as it is transmitted by a more bent lever, while the greater inclination of the other leg is more favorable to propulsion. . . . The total of the vertical oscillations of the body in ordinary marching is about 74 yards per kilometer, while in 'flexion' marching it is but 34½—less than half. In 'flexion' marching, therefore, there is an economy of work done, besides diminution

of the jar at each step; and, further, owing to the greater inclination of the body, the action of each step has a greater propelling power. Experiments with a dynamometer have confirmed



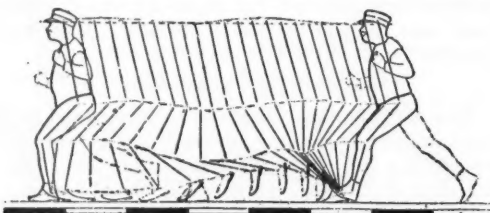
ORDINARY MARCHING.

this view. Two soldiers were made each to carry a metal box containing a few nails; the one who marched in flexion made less rattle than the other. It is a fundamental principle in mechanics that the speed of vehicles increases as jerks and shocks are diminished."

SEVEN MILES AN HOUR.

These are the mechanical facts. Now take the results of practical training in the "flexion" march:

"In the winter of 1889-90 two officers, two sergeants, and thirty rank and file of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment of the French army were put under training at Nantes. After



FLEXION MARCHING.

three months' instruction they marched, in the presence of General Fay, carrying their rifles, bayonets, one hundred rounds of ammunition per man, and food for one meal, along a hilly road a distance of twelve and a half miles in an hour and forty-six minutes, which is at the rate of rather over seven miles an hour. Not one man fell out by the way. After a rest of two hours they returned in three hours and five minutes, including two halts of ten minutes each, which gives an average speed of over four and a half miles an hour. Two days afterward these same men, in the presence of General Colonieu, in heavy marching order, covered a distance of six and seven-

eighths miles across fields on hilly ground in an hour and twenty minutes, which works out at about five and one-eighth miles an hour. At the end of their march they were at once told off to target practice, when their shooting proved superior to that of the best company of marksmen in the regiment. This was done to test whether the exertions of their rapid march had injured their capabilities as riflemen."

The immense importance of swift movement demands, in the writer's judgment, that close attention be paid to the new kind of march.

POLITICS AND THE JUDGES.

MR. FRANK G. COOK, in his article on "Politics and the Judiciary" in the June *Atlantic Monthly*, takes for his text the recent incident in New York, where Tammany Hall refused to renominate for the Supreme Court a good judge who refused to recognize his obligations to that organization, and examines into the history of our judiciary and the principles of their selection, with the result of becoming very dissatisfied with the election of judges by popular vote. He thinks it tends to degrade the office of the judge to the service of party politics.

"It is not to be inferred that all judges elected by popular vote are corrupt. The evil influence of politics upon the bench has been largely counteracted by professional pride, by conservative public sentiment, and by a critical bar. Lawyers as a class are influential in politics, and do not easily submit to the imposition and burden of an incompetent or unworthy judge. They often dictate nominations for the bench. But even with these safeguards the evil is not obviated. It is too subtle. Men of the highest qualifications, intellectual and moral, for judicial office, when chosen under the prevalent system of popular election, can scarcely escape the baleful influences to which that system subjects them. An under-feeling of political obligation, a brooding dread of political decapitation, consciously or unconsciously qualify the judgment and disturb the mind. They at least prevent complete independence and repose. 'It is plain,' says Mr. Bryce, 'that judges, when sucked into the vortex of politics, must lose dignity, impartiality, and influence.'

"In fact, the judiciary cannot escape the harmful power of politics so long as it is subject to popular election. The time has come for the States to return to the system of appointment. It is not contended that thereby all evil political influence would be obviated. Under a system of appointment the selection of judges may at times be controlled by executive favoritism or by politi-

cal considerations, but the possibility of such control is reduced to a minimum. The executive can be held personally and directly responsible for his appointments to judicial office, and any departure from his duty can be rebuked at the polls.

"Such a reform would be in harmony with a similar reform now in progress in municipal government. In recent years, in some of our great cities, notably New York and Boston, the method of appointment has been substituted for that of popular election in the selection of heads of departments and other similar officers. Thus we are to-day correcting the excesses to which the principles of democracy and of popular elections have been carried. The various functions and factors in local and municipal government are being readjusted with less regard to party passion and advancement, and with more attention to an expeditious, economical, honest, and efficient transaction of the public business.

"In this reaction toward better government let us not neglect the judiciary, the very foundation of the state. The statesmen of 1787 were not old fogies. With deep solicitude and with comprehensive view for the future welfare of the government that they were framing, they established the system of appointment for the selection of judges, and we would do well to follow their example."

EVILS OF COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

IN the *Overland Monthly* for April Dr. John S. White discusses college education from the point of view of the preparatory school. Dr. White complains that the colleges now compel the preparatory schools to force all pupils' minds into the same mold, whereas if the schoolmaster were permitted to arrange for each pupil the course of study best suited to that particular pupil's talents and capabilities, a far better quality of preparation would be secured. The entrance examinations set by the colleges merely encourage "cramming;" they are not real tests of the pupil's fitness to begin college work.

"To illustrate the point, 20 per cent. of every senior class of eighteen years of age in the preparatory schools can never be really taught algebra, and yet all may be made to pass the college examination—even that one in which the conundrum idea prevails to the greatest extent; in other words, the boy may be crammed upon those pet forms of problem and question which the college is known to select for its examination, who ten weeks later could not, to save his life, answer intelligently a series of questions, oral or written, which would accurately test his knowledge. I

contend that such a student, having no special capacity for the study of algebra, could far better have devoted at least one-half the time which he must have given to this study to subjects suited to his natural abilities, and from which he would doubtless have derived far more valuable mental training.

A STIMULUS TO "CRAMMING."

"The most pernicious effect of the present system of examinations for admission to college lies in the stimulus which it gives to this very practice of 'cramming,' which is a perpetual menace to real education. At the conference of schoolmasters referred to above the preparatory schools came in for a large share of blame, because the majority of candidates for admission to college murdered the Queen's English, wrote an illegible or unformed hand, spelled like schoolboys of ten, and were careless in their figuring in mathematics. But what else could logically be expected when the colleges were demanding examinations in eighteen or twenty different subjects, embracing physics, mathematics, history, modern languages, and an ability to read Greek and Latin authors at sight, but did not ask the candidate to present himself for examination in spelling, writing, English grammar, or arithmetic—the four fundamental subjects of an ordinary education? In order to pass without conditions in the twenty required subjects, a tenth of the senior class in any school must, from the nature of the case, be 'crammed' in mathematics, another tenth in Greek, and so on, inasmuch as a dull mind and memory cannot be developed by the ordinary processes of recitation so as to retain for the final test so diversified a range of subjects. The teacher is therefore practically helpless when he attempts to secure good work from such a student in still other subjects upon which the college asks no examination. In the matter of English, to be sure, this weakness has been largely remedied by the newer, though not altogether judicious, requisitions which the colleges have come to demand."

Dr. White asks that to the preparatory schools be granted the privilege of electing subjects, or groups of subjects, to be pursued by their students and the right to present candidates for admission to the colleges on certificate. With these reforms he promises that the next five years will see a revolution.

"The schools of real merit will have royally earned their right to such recognition, and the colleges throughout the land will begin to receive students possessed of a quality of training, a keenness of grasp, and a maturity of perception to-day practically unknown."

THE WORLD'S "MOST WONDERFUL LOVE-STORY."

"DISCRETION and Publicity" is the suggestive title given to the *Edinburgh's* review of the Brownings' love-letters. "As a rule," says the writer, "love-letters have no business with print," and he quotes Browning:

"God be thanked, the meanest of his creatures
Boasts two soul sides, one to face the world with,
One to show a woman when he loves her."

"Yet," he proceeds, "if ever we could make an exception to this rule it would be for the love-letters that passed between Browning and his wife. In many lives love plays a strong part, yet a subaltern one. Johnson's love for his Tetty was strong enough, so was Napoleon's for Josephine; but the real gist and tenor of the life lay elsewhere. You could leave these things out and still have the man. But with the Brownings it was otherwise. A person who should sit down to write the biography of Mr. and Mrs. Browning would have in effect nothing to record beyond the bare fact that they wrote certain poems, which the world can read and judge of, except just this. They acted one part which deserves to be memorable in the world's history; they were the hero and heroine of the most wonderful love-story, if you consider it rightly, that the world knows of. Here were two people who all their lives through in their poetry had been saying that the one thing in life which mattered, the one thing worth having, the one thing truly significant, was the love between man and woman which is inseparable from the sex instinct, but translates the most plainly animal fact in our lives into the most plainly spiritual. And having said this in their verse, it was given them, after long delay, to prove it in their lives."

"A MIRACLE."

It was not a case of early love or youthful romance:

"Here you had—what Elizabeth Barrett calls it—a miracle. Here you had, on the one hand, a man verging on middle age, who had glorified love in many poems, but who nevertheless, by his own avowal, repeated again and again with the plainest sincerity in these letters, had never known by experience what this glorified passion meant; who had deliberately ceased to expect it; who had settled his mind into the full anticipation of living his life to himself; had so far given up thoughts of marriage as not to have cared to provide money; had, in short, decided that either his nature was one that could not respond to love or would never find its counterpart. On the other hand, you have a woman not

only past youth, but to all appearance past health and the hope of recovery—"a blind poet," she calls herself in one of the early letters. "I have lived all my chief joys, and, indeed, nearly all emotions that go warmly by that name and relate to myself personally, in poetry and in poetry alone." It was a life in darkness. "My face was so close against the tombstones that there seemed no room even for the tears."

A TRULY "AMAZING MARRIAGE."

"The stories which the letters tell is how the friendship, allowed to continue as friendship, became on his side gradually a repeated avowal of love. How she at first put the question aside on the ground that she could not accept such a sacrifice as would be involved in tying him to her; how gradually he gained her admission that this consideration alone weighed with her, and gradually convinced her that she meant to him the one thing desirable in the world; how under this new influence health came back to her as if by magic; how he waited with infinite patience, never urging her, tolerant even of her father's insane caprice which regarded any desire for marriage in any of his children as the height of filial disobedience; and how, finally, this ended with their secret marriage."

Mr. Leslie Stephen's Misgivings.

Writing on the Browning letters in the *National Review*, Mr. Leslie Stephen confesses to misgivings as to their publication. He says:

"The difficulty about the Browning letters is, I think, this—whether, in spite of their own undeniable merits, they will not set a precedent eminently likely to be abused. They may be justified as exceptional. . . . Unfortunately when a precedent is set there is no way of limiting the application to be made of it. Everybody is apt to be exceptional in his own eyes and in the eyes of his nearest relatives; and one fears that the habit of turning out the most private receptacles will be encouraged without reason by the success of this particular performance. . . . All that one can do is to recognize the possibility of some bad consequences and reserve a right to condemn the next follower. There is, indeed, one other question. Admitting fully that the story ought to be told, that we had a right to be aware of this ennobling element in the lives of two such persons, was it really necessary that the whole correspondence should be published or the whole destroyed? I cannot help fancying that some one might have been found . . . who could have given the truth without publishing the correspondence in mass."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE *Century* publishes for June an "Out-of-Doors Number," and signalizes the occasion by opening with one of Dr. Henry van Dyke's fine out-of-door essays, which he calls "Fisherman's Luck." It is beautifully illustrated by Albert E. Sterner and Edward Edwards. Another article remarkable for its illustrations is the succeeding one on "Niagara," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, who writes of the great American falls from the point of view of the scenic artist. Gustav Kobbé continues his series on "Heroes of Peace," with an account of the work of the volunteer life-savers, chiefly those who have rescued drowning sailors on the Atlantic coast. Capt. James Cooper Ayres, of the United States army, tells about going "After Big Game with Packs," and incidentally gives some rather horrifying details of the slaughter that pack-hunters are apt to call sport. Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler in his eighth paper on the life and achievements of Alexander the Great comes to "Alexander's Mightiest Battle," where he defeated the Persian host at Gaugamela.

Mr. Josiah Flynt, the expert on tramps and trampdom, tells some remarkable things in his discussion of "The Tramp and the Railroads." For instance, he assures us the professional tramp population is about 60,000, a third of whom are generally on the move. "In summer the entire tramp fraternity may be said to be 'in transit.' The average number of miles traveled daily by each man at this season of the year is about 50, which, if paid for at regular rates, would cost, say, \$1. Of course one should not ordinarily pay so much to ride in a box car as in a passenger coach, but the ordinary tramp is about as comfortable in one as in the other, and on the dollar-a-trip basis he and his 59,999 companions succeed in getting out of the railroad companies \$60,000 worth of free transportation every day that they all travel. Multiply this figure by 100, which is about the number of days in a year when all trampdom 'flits,' and you have an approximate idea of how much they gain."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE June *Harper's* contains an article on "Needful Precautions for Safe Navigation," by Mr. John Hyslop, and the story of "The Rescue of the Whalers," by Lieutenant Bertholf, which we have quoted from in another department.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams makes an exceedingly interesting article of his subject, "The Century's Progress in Scientific Medicine." The landmarks, as he sees them, in the progress of scientific medicine begin in this century with Napoleon's physician, Jean Nicolas de Corvisart, who first practiced percussion, as the chest-tapping method is called, to elicit sounds indicative of diseased tissues within. Another Paris physician, the great Laënnec, following Corvisart's work, discovered in 1815, almost by accident, that the sound of the heart-beat could be heard surprisingly well through a cylinder of paper held to the ear and against the patient's chest, with the stethoscope resulting. Dr. Smith passes from Laënnec to Owen's discovery of the *trichina spiralis*, to the anæsthetic experiments of Dr. Charles W. Wells,

which were developed into immense importance by Dr. William J. Morton, of Boston, to Pasteur and his study of microorganisms, and Sir Joseph Lister with the wonderful improvements in medical practice which his antiseptics brought to surgery. The last great discovery of medical geniuses of the century is the antitoxine treatment of diphtheria, developed most fully by Dr. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute of Paris. While not attempting to define the limits of the success of the antitoxine treatment, which he regards as somewhat tentative as yet, Dr. Williams says: "In any event, there seems little question that the serum treatment will stand as the culminating achievement in therapeutics in our century." These essays of Dr. Henry Smith Williams are somewhat remarkable in the magazine literature of to-day, in possessing a style so beautifully fitted to the subject-matter. In the real worth of that subject-matter and the method of treatment they would add dignity to any of the periodicals of the world.

Homer B. Hulbert gives some brief descriptions of Corean inventions, in which he tells us that Corea was the first community to use movable types, that the Coreans invented the first suspension bridge and also the first ironclad warship, as well as the first bomb and mortar.

Mr. James Mooney contributes an interesting account of the Wichita Indians, in which he attempts an identification of the so-called province of Quivira, their ancient home. The Wichitas were the only Indians of the southern plains who lived in grass houses and practiced a native agriculture before the coming of the whites.

Frederic Remington is the author and illustrator of an exceedingly pathetic Indian story, which loses nothing in pathos from being told in that artist's bluff, straightforward way.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the June *Scribner's* Governor Roosevelt brings to a close his story of the Rough Riders, bringing the recital up to September 15, when the men left the camp on Long Island and divided to their widely scattered homes in the great cities of the East and the plains, the mountains, and the deserts of the West and Southwest. Another military feature is Mr. Percy G. McDonnell's account of "The Battle of the Block-Houses" in the war with the insurgents at Manila. Mr. McDonnell has something of an opinion of the Filipino as a warrior. All day, he says of the block-house battle, Aguinaldo's men fought against the combined attacks of the navy, artillery, and infantry. Scarcely a foot of ground was yielded until a charge was resorted to or the position fired, and experience shows that the Filipinos cannot stand charges. Dozens of places were defended until the men rushed the works at the point of the bayonet, and then they found the trench piled with the dead. As a fighting-machine the Filipino has gone up several pegs in the estimation of the American soldier.

A beautifully illustrated article written by Cecilia Waern on "The Modern Group of Scandinavian Painters," installments of letters of Robert Louis Stevenson and Sidney Lanier, and several readable stories complete this month's showing for *Scribner's*.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE June *McClure's* begins with an excellent article on "Marconi's Wireless Telegraph," by Cleveland Moffett, which we have quoted from freely in another department. Mr. R. H. Sherard tells about the wonders of "The Deep Mines of Cornwall" and the life of poverty, toil, and tragedy that the hardy miners have. Dolcoath, "the old pit," as it is called, is the deepest and richest of the tin mines of Cornwall, and seems to be inexhaustible. Only two years ago new deposits of great importance were discovered, and yet men have been busy looting her ever since 1758. The shareholders under the present lease had divided up to 1893—that is to say, in eighty-six years—the sum of \$4,600,000, and during the same period the lords of the manor had received in dues upward of \$1,247,895. The main shaft now goes down to a depth of 450 fathoms below the entrance, which is over 30 fathoms from the surface, so that the lowest depth is nearly 3,000 feet. The descent into the bowels of the earth is generally made by a gig or iron cage, in two stories, which will accommodate at a pinch twelve miners. This is lowered and raised by a steel cable, wound and unwound on a gigantic wheel worked by an engine. The cable is over half a mile in length, for the lowest point to which the gig descends is 425 fathoms below the surface. Mr. Sherard tells of dramatic moments when the cable has snapped and when the gig has gotten away from the engine.

Oscar King Davis, the correspondent of the New York *Sun* at Manila, tells of "Dewey's Capture of Manila," in which he emphasizes the fact right through that the surrender was due to negotiations which had been carried on between Admiral Dewey and the Spanish captain-general for a period of several weeks. It was only owing to this, he thinks, that the Spaniards came to surrender without a stubborn resistance, and makes ample notes from the diary of M. Edouard André, the Belgian consul in Manila, to prove his point of view.

Mr. Kipling contributes the last of the "Stalky" stories, and there is an interesting Lincoln chapter by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, entitled "Lincoln and the Soldiers," giving some remarkable instances of Lincoln's kindness and clemency to soldiers in trouble, a leniency which was always mingled, as might have been expected, with great shrewdness.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

THE *Cosmopolitan* for June contains an article by Dr. Edward Everett Hale on "The United States of Europe," which we quote from among "The Leading Articles of the Month." Mr. H. B. Nason opens this number with some account of the "Progress in Air-Ships," especially in Russian and French experiments, of which pictures are given. These European experiments are almost entirely with cartridge-shaped balloons, guided and aided by aeroplanes. Mr. R. L. Packard contributes an essay on "In the Philippines, Past and Present," illustrated with some striking photographs recently taken by Dr. Peterson, of the hospital corps at Corregidor Island. C. Francis Jenkins tells "How to Secure Expression in Photography," by some rules which are not altogether convincing to those who care for less studied poses. Mr. James G. McCurdy describes "Marine Disasters on Pacific Shores," giving some extraordinarily dramatic photographs of

great ships as they lie on the rocks or the beach. Mabel Osgood Wright has a little nature essay on some of the more common birds, and Prof. Harry Thurston Peck contributes an extensive essay on "The Woman of To-day and of To-morrow," in controversy with Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE most important article in the June *Lippincott's* is the venerable Mr. R. H. Stoddard's on John Greenleaf Whittier. He corresponded with the "good gray poet" very regularly and often on the subject of Whittier's poems. But Mr. Stoddard says of the ethic element in Whittier's verse which has so distinguished him before thousands of people that he was never at any time impressed by it, except with profound respect for his manly and upright nature and the sincerity of his moral convictions.

Mr. Albert G. Evans discusses "Chemistry in the Kitchen." He thinks that the constitution of a body may be entirely changed by diet alone, and that it is very important that people should have an intelligent idea of the chemical results of their various foods. To help them he goes through the list of commonly known food products and explains their special chemical results.

Mr. John E. Bennett writes on "Fires in Metalliferous Mines"—that is, in mines other than those containing coal and other carboniferous substances. The fires in metal mines can feed on nothing except the timbering, but this is quite sufficient to do enormous damage. Witness the recent severe fire in the Utica Mine of California and the terrible ones now raging in the mines of the Smuggler Mountain, near Aspen, Colo. Recent improvements in lighting, especially the incandescent lamp, and the replacing of sawdust with infusorial earth in the manufacture of giant powder have reduced the dangers of these conflagrations greatly.

Mr. Charles C. Abbott describes the birds that are commonly met with in summer, their habits and song notes, and Mr. Owen Hall recites his experiences at "The Samoan Feast of Pilau."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the *Ladies' Home Journal* for June Helen C. Candee gives some remarkable figures concerning the "Housekeeping on an Ocean Steamship." She says the weekly wash on one of the ocean greyhounds amounts to 20,000 pieces. The steward has to provide two tons and a half of butter, 16,000 oysters, 2,500 quarts of milk and cream, all of which is sterilized, 20,000 eggs, and vegetables and meats in proportion. When the ship comes into port the passengers have scarcely stepped off when the whole vessel is thoroughly renovated, every carpet being taken up from public places and staterooms and a thorough house-cleaning and scrubbing given from end to end of the vessel, even the walls and ceilings being washed. The steerage beds are burned, all utensils cleaned out of the kitchen, and these are scrubbed and invaded by persons whose business it is to exterminate insects. Whereas such a wholesale house-cleaning is indulged in only twice a year in most households, and in many not so often as that, this takes place twice a month on a transatlantic liner.

Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams, whose stories of Princeton

life and of the newspaper profession have been very favorably received tells "How a Young Man Can Work His Way Through College." He tells of a Harvard man who made \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year as a newspaper correspondent and of student-tutors with a reputation for being good teachers who make \$5 an hour in coaching. But these are well-known methods, and in addition he cites the management of clubs, agencies, typewriting, stenography, and publishing the college annuals. He knows two Harvard undergraduates who went into a much more ambitious publishing business before they had obtained their degree, and had even attained to the dignity of publishing some of Stevenson's works. Mr. Williams suggests that besides such occupations as these, a tutoring agency ought to prove successful, as should a college news syndicate or a firm of decorators. By a bolder stroke of the imagination he suggests a sock-darning and clothes-mending industry, and the job printing of the various athletic, musical, dramatic, and literary organizations. Mr. Williams says he has yet to learn of anybody coming unhandicapped by disease or great debt and then going away because he could not earn a living at college.

Mr. M. E. M. Davis describes the life of the Creole girl of New Orleans, and in the editorial department there is a symposium from celebrated clergymen of various denominations, answering the question, "What Is the Good of Going to Church?"

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

GEN. A. W. GREELY in the June *Munsey's* reviews in "The Race for the North Pole" the work now going on in the attempt to achieve the final north, an attempt which has been constantly occupying the minds of adventurous men for three hundred years. Of Mr. Wellman's expedition General Greely says that that explorer has cut out a very difficult task: first, to accumulate near the eighty-third parallel sufficient stores and shelter to serve as the base for his more extended journey to the pole; second, the journey over the rough, broken ice of the sea to the north, with the pack moving unceasingly to the northwest, for a distance of three hundred and fifty geographical miles to the pole, and thence back over the same route, within the period of a single arctic summer. Wellman was last heard of in August, 1898, comfortably established in Jackson's old quarters in Franz Josef Land, just north of the eightieth parallel and within six hundred miles of the pole. General Greely evidently thinks that Mr. Wellman's undertaking is beyond the limits of human endurance, especially the trip over the ice, which to the pole and back is little less than a thousand miles.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow gives a sketch of the life and character of the German Emperor. He says that the German Emperor opens all his letters, for the reason that he wishes every one who writes to him to feel sure that the letter reaches him. Of the Kaiser Mr. Bigelow says that he is personally brave and more inclined to court a combat than to shrink from one, but that he does not regard military glory as the principal object of his life, and that he has firmly announced his intention of never making war unless he is attacked.

Mr. H. G. Prout, editor of the *Railroad Gazette*, tells "How People Get Killed on the Railroads." Although 6,000 people are killed on American railroads in a year

and 36,000 more are injured, he considers railroad travel marvelously safe and that it is becoming safer. Of the 6,437 people killed in a year only 3½ per cent. are passengers, and of the 36,731 injured only 7½ per cent. are passengers, and it is true, too, that only about 100 passengers are killed by collisions, derailments, and accidents to moving trains, the others being killed at stations and highway crossings and on miscellaneous occasions. And it is further true that 55,000,000 miles are traveled for each passenger killed. At this rate one might spend 157 years on a limited train between New York and Chicago before one met one's death in a railroad accident.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

AMONG the carefully prepared and well-illustrated articles in the *New England Magazine* for June we notice a thorough account of the history of Hamilton College, which Mr. E. P. Powell, the writer, calls "New England's First College Out of New England." He says that as late as the administration of President Penny the faculty exercised the right of corporal punishment, and that President Penny was wont to carry a cowhide and lash the boys when he found them carousing out of legal hours. Mr. Powell adds that he knows no college where tradition has so strong a hold as at Hamilton.

Mr. William I. Cole describes the picturesque island of Grand Manan, with its population of 2,000 or 3,000 fishermen and its queer customs; and Walter Allen gives a history and description of the town of New Haven. One of New Haven's claims to fame, he tells us, lies in the fact that it was the first town in the world to have a telephone exchange, and that there was demonstrated the general usefulness of the new means of communication in the beginning of the year 1878.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

THE *National Magazine* for June begins with an account of "The Original Mr. Dooley," by Frank A. Putnam. Mr. Putnam says, however, that there is no original Mr. Dooley other than Mr. Finley Peter Dunne, who is thirty-three, Kipling's age, "and has a good deal of the Kipling front; you notice it in the firm lower jaw and the ample brain-pan, the man-o'-war nose, and the artificial detail of the eye-glasses." Mr. Dunne was graduated by a Chicago high school; "cub" reporter under the hardest city editor that ever terrorized a staff; political man and star assignment specialist on the big morning papers; later an editorial writer on the *Times-Herald*. It was in the latter position that he began to write down the sayings of Martin Dooley for the *Chicago Evening Post*. The Spanish war gave Dooley his opportunity, and the "Uncle George Dewey" sketch caught the country. Dewey himself wrote the author saying that he liked it better than anything else that had been written about him. It was not until this came out that Mr. Dunne began to take his efforts seriously enough to collect the sketches. They were then hurried through the press in book form, and the young editor became perhaps the most popular literary celebrity of the year.

Mr. Peter MacQueen, writing on "The Inside of the Situation at Manila," says that there is only one opinion at Manila as to the fighting qualities of the Filipino, and that is that they are beyond all praise.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE have selected from the *Atlantic Monthly* for June three contributions to quote from among the "Leading Articles of the Month:" "The Outlook in Cuba," by Herbert P. Williams; "Politics and the Judiciary," by Frank G. Cook; and "Japan and the Philippines," by Arthur May Knapp. Mr. Jacob A. Riis writes on "The Tenement House Blight" with his accustomed thoroughness and first-hand knowledge. He gives a vivid picture of the conditions in the worst portions of New York, and suggests a very dismal result of the system of herding the poor people together in squalor in these tall buildings. The great misfortune of the tenement system is that the home of the olden days is not to be found in it. "'No home, no family, no morality, no manhood, no patriotism,' said the old Frenchman. Seventy-seven per cent. of their young prisoners, say the managers of the State Reformatory, have no moral sense, or next to none. Weakness, not wickedness, ails them, adds the prison reformer." We have reared our civilization upon the corner-stone of the home. Mr. Riis thinks that the annihilation of the home by the slums has a dread warning for us. The "Letters Between Two Poets" are the correspondence of Bayard Taylor and Sidney Lanier during the years 1875 and 1876, with an introduction by Henry W. Lanier. Curiously enough, for a man like Bayard Taylor, immersed in the terrible grind of a New York editor's life, the friendship between the two poets sprang into being almost in a moment, the occasion of it being the reference of one of Lanier's newly published poems to Mr. Taylor. An important part of the correspondence deals with the severe criticisms of Sidney Lanier's Centennial cantata. Another contribution of literary interest is Harriet Waters Preston's essay on Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for May opens with two articles relating to trusts. The Hon. Aldace F. Walker, formerly interstate commerce commissioner, discusses "Anti-Trust Legislation," holding that most of this kind of legislation thus far enacted has brought on evils far worse than those that it was intended to cure. Mr. Walker gives a clear exposition of the relation between trusts and the discrimination in railroad rates. His proposition for ameliorating the present chaotic conditions is to legalize pooling contracts, which would put the carriers on an equality with the trusts. He believes, however, that united self-interest will in the end do away with this difficulty. The article on "Trusts in Europe" by Mr. Wilhelm Berdrow has been noticed in our department of "Leading Articles." Like Mr. Walker's paper, this article is moderate in tone, and sets forth the beneficial results of trusts rather than the evils of such organizations.

The article by Mr. Frank Moss on "The Problem of Police Administration" has application in other cities than New York, though it makes some startling revelations of police depravity under Tammany rule.

Gustave Kobbé makes a plea for native American art, taking care to stipulate, however, that by native art he does not mean "the old panoramic 'Hudson River school,' with its photographic attention to detail, nor pictures of cows standing beneath convenient oak trees near accommodating looking-glass pools. This is not

typical American art. It is simply bad art." Mr. Kobbé shows that various art institutions throughout the country are giving more attention than ever before to the representation of native art in their galleries. The Chicago Art Institute is preparing a special gallery for American paintings, and the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum in New York are discussing similar plans. The situation seems hopeful.

Mr. Francis H. Tabor contributes a suggestive paper on "Directed Sport as a Factor in Education." This idea of regulation of sport is somewhat novel in America, but Mr. Tabor shows that the system has taken deep root in England, and, indeed, would seem to be one of the most important elements in the English schoolboy's development. "Unselfishness must be practiced at every turn; the strong must help the weak; and the weak must be aroused that they may not be a drag upon the strong. The team that represents a school must be chosen purely on the merits of its members. The less attractive and more tedious positions in the field must be conscientiously filled without a murmur, the pride of success felt without conceit. As the credit of the school demands the best effort of every individual, there must be patient practice and steady perseverance. If wrangling and ill-feeling are to be averted, respect must be shown to the referee, even when his decisions seem palpably unfair." Mr. Tabor's picture of English school sports is calculated to impress Americans with the marked advantages of regulated sport.

Mr. W. Kinnaird Rose, Reuter's special war correspondent in the Soudan campaign last year, describes "War's Aftermath." Mr. Rose has made a careful study of sanitary conditions in the British army, especially the efficiency of the hospital and medical corps, and the food, drink, and clothing of the troops. He gives statistics of losses in previous wars, from which we gather that the improvement in hygienic conditions, in the British army at least, within the last thirty years has been remarkable. He is convinced, however, that under the very conditions under which war is waged the sanitary condition of armies can never be absolutely good.

Mr. Henry G. Kittredge, editor of the *Textile World*, gives a *résumé* of the textile industries since 1890. From figures that he presents it appears that the present value of cotton manufactures in the United States is considerably less than the value of the same products in 1890, notwithstanding the fact that there has been an increase of 24 per cent. in the number and 10 per cent. in the productive capacity of the spindles. The loss, or decrease, in value is entirely due to the great depreciation in the market price of the goods, which Mr. Kittredge places at 30 per cent.

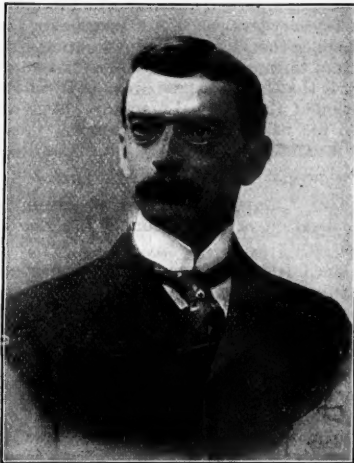
President Jordan, of the Leland Stanford University, writes on "Lessons of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration." President Jordan declares that five years of "protection and preservation" of seals under the regulations of the Paris tribunal have achieved the commercial destruction of the two most valuable and almost sole remaining seal herds.

Prof. Brander Matthews says of William Archer, "a critic of the acted drama:" "In the main Mr. Archer's criticism is sympathetic, although his sympathy is sane always and never sentimental. Certain things in the theater of to-day he detests, and he says what he thinks; but he does not dwell on these things again and again, losing his temper. He drops on them a few words of scorching scorn in passing by, and then gives

his attention to things that he likes, to things that are worth while. Here he is at odds with those who cry aloud for a crashing criticism that shall free the land of humbugs, pretenders, and quacks. But he is in agreement with the practice of all the foremost critics of the past."

Mr. John J. O'Shea writes on "The Irish Leaven in American Progress;" Mr. Oscar P. Austin, of the United States Bureau of Statistics, describes "The Colonies of the World and How They Are Governed;" and Mr. Jacob Schoenhof attempts "A Centennial Stock-taking: A Retrospect."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.



COL. GEORGE B. M. HARVEY,
Editor of the *North American Review*.

THE May number of the *North American*—the first under the editorship of Col. George B. M. Harvey—is a notable issue, quite worthy of the traditions of our pioneer review. Americans may be pardoned a little honest national pride in the vigor and alertness of this dignified periodical, now in its eighty-fifth year, in whose pages so much of the best work of our native writers has made its first appearance.

In the days of Channing, the Everetts, Francis Bowen, A. P. Peabody, and James Russell Lowell the review which these men successively conducted was "American" in an exclusive sense; its writers were almost all Americans, and the point of view taken on all subjects was therefore distinctively an American one. Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, in 1877, changed the plan of the magazine by incorporating in its contents the treatment of topics interesting to Americans by contributors having expert knowledge on those topics, without regard to nationality. Mr. Rice's successors have followed in his path, and it has come to be a matter of course to see the names of distinguished foreign writers on the *North American's* cover. We observe that the new editor is disposed to continue the practice, since of the thirteen articles comprising the contents of the May number seven bear the signatures of foreigners. The subjects treated, however, are without exception matters of interest to

American readers, whose horizon has greatly widened within the past few years.

The *North American's* partiality to international and colonial politics is marked; the following articles in the May number are clearly within this field: "The War with Spain—I," by Gen. Nelson A. Miles; "China and the Powers," by Rear Admiral Beresford; "The Nicaragua Canal," by Thomas B. Reed; "England and Egypt in the Soudan," by Col. Charles Chaillé Long; "Conditions and Needs in Cuba," by Gen. Leonard Wood; "Work of the Joint High Commission," by a Canadian Liberal; and the paper by Señor Estévez on "What Spain Can Teach America," which we have reviewed in our department of "Leading Articles."

In the department of science and invention the May number has two important articles on wireless telegraphy—one by Signor Marconi himself, on the origin and development of his invention, and one by Professor Fleming, the English expert in electrical engineering, on the scientific history and future uses of this system of communication.

"The Religious Situation in England" is presented by "Ian Maclaren;" literary criticism is represented in an article by Mr. William Dean Howells on "The New Poetry;" Rebecca Harding Davis describes "The Curse in Education;" and the Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, judge advocate-general of the British army, writes on "Courts-Martial in England and America."

THE ARENA.

THE leading feature of the *Arena* for May is a rather sensational *exposé* of "Christian Science and Its Prophetess" by two former disciples of the faith-healing cult, Mr. Horatio W. Dresser and Josephine Curtis Woodbury. These writers are evidently thoroughly familiar with the record of Mrs. Eddy's apostleship from the days of her alleged cure by Dr. Phineas P. Quimby. Mr. Dresser himself is now convinced that a disruption of the "Christian Science" church is at hand.

Writing on "The Republic of Cuba," Mr. Richard J. Hinton says: "We are, for the time being, in honest control of Cuba, but there are things we may not honestly do. We do not need an army in Cuba, for a small garrison is sufficient. We should let the Cubans do their own police work. We must not allow them to be despoiled of their franchises, utilization of which must be to enrich the island and not our speculators and investors. We must for our own health's sake, as well as the safety of the Cubans, set them to planning and working for sanitary improvement."

Mr. Albert L. Blair raises the heretical question, "Was Jefferson a Democrat?" He declares that in only one important aspect—namely, in his views on nullification and secession—was Jefferson a true Democrat. In his other political principles and public efforts, especially in relation to protection and anti-slavery, Mr. Blair declares that Jefferson was the forerunner of the Republicans of to-day. "Even in his chief act as President—the Louisiana purchase—an act to which the country owed incalculable good and for which he will ever be most gratefully remembered, he patriotically departed from his theory of strict constitutional adherence and set the example, followed by Lincoln's administration, to employ if necessary the inferential powers of the Government for the obvious benefit of the people. Republicans have really more reason than

Democrats for political pilgrimages to Monticello and Jefferson birthday banquets."

Mr. W. J. Corbet, M.P., writes on "Illustrious Lunatics;" Jean Porter Rudd on "The Divine Opulence;" and Mrs. Dario Papa on "The Italian Revolt;" while Mr. A. C. Coursen attempts an answer to the question, "Is Bellamy's Idea Feasible?"

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for May is a good number. We have dealt with several of its leading articles elsewhere.

THE THEORY OF BRAIN WAVES.

One of the most interesting papers is the last, in which Mr. Knowles reproduces, apropos of Marconi's wireless telegraphy, a letter which he wrote to the *Spectator* in 1869, suggesting that the phenomena of telepathy, etc., might be explained on the theory of "brain waves." He tells us that the suggestion came to him from seeing the way in which a hypnotist was able to impress his thought upon the mind of his subjects. Marconi's success leads him to reprint his letter and press home his conclusions.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN IN ISLAM.

Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, under this head, once more surprises the Western world by an exposition of the marvelous virtues of Mohammedanism. It is always a pleasure to read his articles, although in this case their perusal occasions the same kind of regret as that with which we read of the passing of the Amazons, for according to him the women immediately after Mohammed—and still more when the Arabs were supreme in Spain—had a position of influence and equality of opportunity for which the sex may now sigh in vain, not only in Mussulman countries. He declares that "the ethical movement created by the Arabian prophet was intimately connected with the elevation of women." One of the first persons to illustrate the improved position of women was the prophet's own daughter Fatima, who deserves a high place in the annals of female worthies:

"She lectured to mixed congregations of both sexes often in the court-yard of her house and sometimes in the public mosque. Many of her sermons are still extant. The remains of her sayings reveal to us a nobleness of spirit and high feeling that would do honor to the best women of any age or country."

His practical point is that if women did all those things in the old days, there is no reason why they should be forbidden similar liberties and opportunities at present.

THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE AT THE HAGUE.

Mrs. Lecky, writing on "The House in the Wood," where the peace conference will meet, describes a great allegorical picture, painted by Jordaens, a disciple of Rubens, in honor of the triumph of Prince Frederick Henry:

"We see the noble figure of the Prince seated in the triumphal car and crowned by Victory, who reserves another crown for his son and successor, William II. The young Prince, at the head of a band of cavaliers, rides near the car, which is drawn by four white prancing horses, led by Pallas and Mercury. The statues of William the Silent and Maurice on either side are surrounded with spectators. Hatred and Discord are trod-

den under foot. Death hovering above vainly struggles with Fame for the mastery, while Peace, one of the last wishes of the Prince on earth, is seen descending from heaven, holding an olive and a palm branch and accompanied by angels bearing the symbols of the arts and sciences, and an unfolded scroll with the '*Ultimus ante omnes de parta pace triumphus*.' The figure of Peace is dressed in white, as the painter tells us, to symbolize that peace should be 'of sincere intention and without fraud or guile.'"

THE FAILURE OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.

Prof. Goldwin Smith writes on the modern system of party government. He explains that "it is the permanent division of the nation into two political organizations, to one of which each citizen is bound through life on pain of being regarded as an apostate to adhere, and which are to carry on a perpetual struggle for the offices of state, each of them assailing and traducing the other with much of the moral bitterness of a civil war, though the theory is that both of them are equally necessary to the operation of the political machine. Such a system appears to me neither rational nor moral, nor do I believe that it can forever endure."

HOMING PIGEONS IN WAR-TIME.

Mr. George J. Larner, an officer, pleads in favor of greater utilization of the pigeon by the English War Office. He says:

"After the fall of Paris many of the powers immediately inaugurated pigeon systems that have ever since been growing in utility. Spain, Italy, Russia, France, Germany, Austria, and Roumania have all established military lofts, and to-day large amounts of money are annually spent on their maintenance."

Pigeons, he thinks, will be of great service in war-time in keeping up communication between the fleet in the channel and the English coast. Of course Marconi's system may obviate the need for such messengers, but until it is perfected the pigeons would no doubt be invaluable.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Alexander Ross quotes extensively from Lady Byron's letters, which show that she was a very religious, philanthropic person, who took a keen interest in everything that was going on around her:

"During eight years of wifehood and thirty-six of widowhood, Lady Byron found relief from personal griefs which she did not wish published to the world in an enlightened philanthropy. She made friends with the best workers and thinkers of her day."

Mr. Edmund Robertson, M.P., writing on "The Church of England as by Law Established," combats the arguments of the high churchmen concerning the judicial committee of the privy council.

Sir G. S. Clarke, writing on "Germany as a Naval Power," describes the naval programme of the German Government, and predicts with some degree of confidence that it will soon be discovered to be insufficient.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *May Contemporary* is an unusually brilliant number. The names of many of its writers form quite a constellation of eminence, while for range, variety, and opportuneness it would be difficult to find an issue so high above the average. Several of the articles claim separate notice elsewhere.

RURAL VICE IN PRUSSIA.

It is a heart-sickening tale which Mr. Richard Heath recounts in his paper on the Prussian rural laborer and the evangelical Church. He recalls the ancient prosperity of the German peasant, his overthrow in the peasants' war, and his subsequent serfdom. At last in 1807 the serfs were freed and day-wage laborers took their place. In 1821 the partition of the common lands left the laborer at the mercy of the landowner. His wage averages 1.17 marks a day. A woman laborer rarely gets more than a mark a day. Two volumes published by German pastors in 1895 on "Sex Morality of the Evangelical Rural People in the German Empire" show the result of this expropriation. The people live in cottages of one or at most two rooms, frequently unsanitary and in bad repair. "The reports use the strongest and most graphic language in describing the licentiousness which prevails among the young." It is, according to these volumes, universal and equally marked in both sexes.

PLEA FOR RESPECTABLE DRUNKARDS.

Mr. Thomas Holmes pleads for some extension of help to habitual inebriates who are not yet convicted criminals. He says:

"Since this act has been talked of numbers of men, mostly young men, have consulted me personally, wishing to be committed to some inebriate reformatory. And when I have told them the conditions—four times in one year before a magistrate—they have gone away sorrowing, for self-respect was not yet dead within them. I have on my list of friends a number of men, splendid fellows in every sense but one; good workers, with intelligence more than common; good husbands and loving fathers when free from drink."

PHANTOMS EXPLAINED AWAY.

Mr. Sydney Olivier contributes an interesting dialogue on portraits and phantoms. The naturalist tells how he had mourned over the death of his sister, until one night he suddenly woke and saw her there before him, so vividly outlined in the dark that he put out his hand to his drawing materials to sketch her. Then she vanished. He proceeds:

"Since that time I have never felt any trouble at all because of her death. It seemed to me as though what had been diffused in pain, as I said, all about me, had gathered itself together into one sense—the most joy-giving of all the senses—and so passed out in the form of a figure seen, outside of me, leaving joy only. It would not have consoled me at all simply to think that my sister had herself been there and had gone; my loss of her would have remained just as great. I did not think so; I felt quite sure of the contrary; and always since then I have been satisfied that there are no such things as ghosts, because I had seen one; for no one ever saw a solid ghost than that."

THE OLD MAN HUMANE.

Mr. W. J. Stillman presents a plea for wild animals, which is steeped in the reverent tenderness of a beautifully humane old age. He claims that "if a man is punishable for cruelty to a beast which is recognized as his, he is more responsible morally for cruelty to the beast which is not his." He argues that the susceptibilities of men like himself who cherish the "religion of the heart" should be protected from the outrage done

them by cruelties practiced on wild animals. Here are two incidents which the old man tells:

"A baby squirrel, brought to me by a village boy, and which I bought in order to give it more effectual protection, first taught me, by its devotion and its almost human sympathy, the community of all sentient being, and awakened in me the perception of the common parentage of the great Creator.

"I do not remember in all my life a more exquisite sensation of pleasure than when, last summer, in the great and crowded Central Park of New York, thronged with its heterogeneous public, all classes and nations meeting there, I saw a squirrel go about among the children on the broad footpath, stopping before each one and standing up on his hind legs to ask for his daily bread. It was an ideal of the millennium, when the lamb shall lie down with the lion and a little child shall lead them; and to me it has a pathos finer than the finest music."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* for May is a good number, marked by much variety and actuality. Some of its principal articles have received separate notice.

LORD SALISBURY AS HOME RULER.

"Milesius" writes on the Irish County Council elections and their bearing on home rule. After recounting and emphasizing the Nationalist victories, he concludes with a rather confident claim on the Unionist government. He recalls the famous Newport speech of 1885 and says:

"Lord Salisbury surely will, by a measure of home rule, relieve the loyal minority from ostracism from public life in Ireland. If, however, home rule be not granted, the loyal minority will soon join the ranks of their fellow-countrymen, and Ireland, with one voice, will demand the restoration of her native Parliament."

THE TITLE OF CARDINAL.

The recent alarm about the Pope's health leads Mr. Richard Davey to explain the procedure connected with the death, lying in state, election, and coronation of popes, under the title "Cardinals, Consistories, and Conclaves." The consistory is a meeting of the college of cardinals. When held under lock and key it is called a conclave. Of the word "cardinal" he says:

"The title of cardinal makes its first appearance in history in the fourth century, when Constantine assembled the council of Rome. Cardinal Belarmin, a great authority, tells us that in the early ages of Christianity the word cardinal was bestowed upon the principal churches of Italy, which were known as *Cardinalis*. From these churches the title, in course of time, became synonymous with the chief pastors who directed them. Pope Pius V., however, by a constitution dated March 13, 1567, ordered them to relinquish this title in favor of the chief priests of the Church of Rome."

THE FIRST GREAT NOVELIST.

Mr. Arthur Symonds contributes a very vivid study of Balzac, born one hundred years ago, whom he hails as the first great novelist and the creator of the modern novel. As Dante with his "Divine Comedy" was the father of modern poetry, so Balzac with his "Human Comedy" has made the novel the modern epic. The writer observes in conclusion:

"A great lover, to whom love, as well as every other passion and the whole visible world, was an idea, a flaming spiritual perception, Balzac enjoyed the vast happiness of the idealist. I do not know, among the lives of men of letters, a life better filled or more appropriate."

THE DOOM OF THE SOLILOQUY.

Mr. H. M. Paull turns on the dramatic convention of the soliloquy—for it is a pure convention—a cold douche of common sense. He says:

"A man does not speak to himself, unless indeed he is beside himself; when we hear any one muttering and talking to himself we are apt to think that he is not in full possession of his senses. Is it allowable, then, to introduce into a representation of ordinary life a convention not absolutely necessary, which is contrary to actual practice instead of merely a modification?"

But is it necessary in order to lay bare the inner workings of the soul? Mr. Paull offers a strong instance:

"If there is one dramatist who is introspective in the highest degree, whose every recent play is the history of a soul, it is Ibsen. Now, Ibsen uses the aside and soliloquy very rarely; in some of his later plays he abandons them entirely. . . . We may conclude that the soliloquy not being necessary, and being false to real life, it is desirable that its use should be abandoned. Even those who will not go quite so far must acknowledge that to an increasing section of intelligent audiences it is becoming irksome. If so, it is condemned. A convention that is questioned is doomed; its existence depends upon its unhesitating acceptance."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE principal papers in the May number of the *National* are Mr. Arnold White's on the *Utlanders*, Mr. Leslie Stephen's on the *Browning letters*, and Mr. Stillman's on "The Belligerent Papacy," which claim separate notice.

AMERICAN PARTIES IN TRANSITION.

Mr. Maurice Low holds out a doleful prospect for Mr. Bryan's friends:

"The Democratic party appears to be fast drifting to destruction, and at the present time is more hopelessly divided than it has been for years. It is rent into factions; it has no recognized leader; its titular chiefs are squabbling among themselves, and having no common ground on which to unite against the common enemy are fighting one another."

PALMERSTON AND GARIBALDI IN 1860.

The Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley gives a vivid picture of his trip to Naples in 1860. His Garibaldi reminiscence throws an instructive light on the attitude of England toward the insurrection in south Italy. Her "benevolence" was much more evident than her "neutrality," for the writer was then private secretary to Lord Palmerston, and this was his lordship's answer to his parting request:

"I do not want to know what you are going to do for a holiday. All you ask me is to give you a letter of introduction to Count Cavour. What you want it for is no affair of mine. I will hand you a letter asking his good offices on your behalf." That is what Lord Palmerston said to me with a chuckle. It was all I wanted, and with eagerness I started off in great spirits."

So it came to pass that he joined Garibaldi and witnessed his peaceful entry into Naples.

A NEW IRISH POET.

The Earl of Lytton introduces with warm commendation the poetry of an Irish writer whose identity is hid under the initials A. E.; and the passages quoted seem to warrant his lordship's eulogy. The writer says:

"The central idea of his poetry is the revelation of the divine in nature. Humanity is dwarfed and cramped and surrounded by a 'vestiture of pain,' but in rare moments when nature speaks to us through cloud or sunshine, dawn or twilight, mountain or sea, we transcend the limits of mortal sense and feel thrillingly our divine birthright. Another most fascinating characteristic of these poems is their author's firm belief in the connection between our own world and a world of fairies."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. M. M. Beeton, secretary of the Anti-Bounty League, rejoices over the countervailing duties which Lord Curzon has imposed on imports into India of bounty-fed sugar. He also lays stress on the fact that similar countervailing duties levied by the United States on European beet sugar have enabled the British West Indies to increase their exports of cane sugar to this country. The "moral" which the writer urges is that the home government should follow suit.

Sir John Sterling Maxwell criticises Sir William Richmond's work in St. Paul's, and while admiring the "very glorious roof" of mosaics, declares much of the new work under the dome to be on "essentially wrong lines."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

STRENUOUS, hortatory, and doctrinaire, the May number of the *Westminster Review* has in it much that is interesting.

LEADERSHIP OF THE BRITISH LIBERALS.

"Will He Lead?" is the title of the first article. The writer generally approves the commencement of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's leadership and asks for a resolute and explicit policy. This is the programme which he cuts out for Sir Henry:

"Let him proclaim from the house-tops the glorious truth that the House of Lords cannot block financial measures; and let him also proclaim from the house-tops that if returned to power at the next general election the Liberal party will in their very first budget impose on present values the existing land tax of four shillings in the pound, introduce payment of members and of election expenses and old-age pensions, and abolish the breakfast-table duties. Let him further pledge the Liberal party to introduce in their very first session a bill to empower local bodies to tax land values."

PIETY IN MODERN FICTION.

Writing on "religion in novels," Mr. H. H. Bowen expresses much dissatisfaction with the stories descriptive of New England life. In them, he says, "we have simply a series of wooden, hypocritical, conscience-riven figures. So much stress has been placed upon their tendency to religion and religious subjects that all sense of symmetry and propriety has been lost. . . . The discerning reader will admit that the prevailing schools of fiction of the day are those of New England and Scotland, and that a prominent characteristic of

their pages is a continued revelry of churches, parsons, and catechisms. The goodness is so dense as to be almost impenetrable."

He hopes that people are not really as these novels show them to be.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Isabel Foard writes somewhat depressingly on the power of heredity. She argues that though education, sanitation, and longevity advance, there is a growing loss of concentrative brain power. "Originality is becoming rarer every year." Everything must be done with rapidity. A "casual type of mind" is being developed. This is largely due, she holds, to alcoholic parentage.

"Liberalism and Empire" is a subject discussed by Mr. A. C. F. Boulton. He says that the idea of empire with the Tories is the domination of a central government, exercising its patronage in colonial appointments; with the Liberals it is empire by home rule.

Mr. Charles E. Hooper advances what he calls an abstract scheme of democracy, an ingenious speculation for securing mathematically exact proportional representation.

Madeleine Greenwood pleads for the extension of trade unions among women. Oliphant Smeaton defends Grosart as a great Elizabethan scholar from Mrs. Humphry Ward's disparagement. Mr. O'Neil Daunt asks, "Has there been a deluge?" and exercises himself to disprove the universality of the flood.

BLACKWOOD.

"BLACKWOOD" for May has in it some interesting material. The splendid service rendered by the Gurkha scouts in the Tirah campaign is outlined and cordially commended. Mr. Alexander Macdonald describes his adventures "pioneering in Klondike."

There is a sketch, not wanting in humor, of what an unbeliever saw at a Christian scientist meeting in London. Christian science, says the writer, is important, because for the moment it is gaining ground rapidly in London; but he predicts for it "schism, mutual vituperation, and extinction."

Germany's influence at Constantinople is recognized ungrudgingly by a writer who strongly urges England, whose influence there at present is *nil*, to assume the rôle of sympathetic coöperator with Germany and Turkey, siding with the triple rather than with the dual alliance in relation to the Porte.

A very curious chapter of English expansion is brought to light in a paper on "A Forgotten Puritan Colony"—the island of Old Providence, off the coast of Honduras, now known as Santa Catalina. A patent was granted to an "intensely Puritan" company of adventurers in 1630, but the attempt to make the island a home of Puritan industry was "hopeless from the beginning." The place sank into being a nest of pirates. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1641 and its inhabitants deported to Cadiz. It was an illustration of Puritan and buccaneer in one, and showed how the old buccaneering policy toward Spain persisted long after Drake's death.

The "Looker-on" regrets that though there is a rage for the theater—and there are a thousand playgoers in the British Isles to-day where in 1860 there were not twice ten—there is no corresponding increase in the number or genius of playwrights.

CORNHILL.

THERE is not such a profusion of anecdote as usual, but the May number of *Cornhill* is full of good matter. Reference has been made elsewhere to Mrs. Little's account of the Chinese Emperor.

Mr. W. E. G. Fisher supplies the centenary tribute to Balzac, who was, he says, "the first novelist who had the courage to conceive and the genius to depict a world as real and complex" as the one we are educated to call real. The three or four thousand personages of the *Comédie* possess a strange vitality; they were to him more real than his own friends of flesh and blood. The writer quotes Mr. Browning's saying about him: "He is a writer of most wonderful faculty—with an overflow of life everywhere—with the vision and the utterance of a great seer."

Prof. R. Y. Tyrrell takes up the discussion on "Sense of Humor in Women" in a paper which does not heighten one's appreciation of the sense of humor in man. It is a solid attempt to vindicate the position that of all English writers George Eliot shows conspicuously the Shakespearean quality of humor. Dickens he sets down as possessed of overflowing fun, but no insight into human nature, no humor that will stand the test of time.

"Urbanus Sylvan," in his conferences on books and men, deplors the lack of patriotic songs to stir the heart of the empire, laments that even Kipling leaves Demos cold, and offers—whimsically burlesquing his own suggestion—a lot of doggerel on parish councils. He makes one suggestion which sets thought astir: what if Milton, instead of writing "Paradise Lost," had put his blood into battle-songs of Worcester or Dunbar? Would he not have merited more of an imperial people?

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THERE are a few articles of exceptional interest in the April number of the *Edinburgh*. We have noticed elsewhere papers dealing with the past and future of Asia Minor, with the origin of diamonds, and with the Browning letters.

FRENCH BLUNDERS IN MADAGASCAR.

The story of Madagascar as a French colony is told in no unfriendly spirit, but it leaves the impression of a fatuous series of blunders. It was a blunder to break up and discredit the Hova ascendancy—the one important instrument of government ready to hand. It was a blunder to carry out the *politique des races*. Even the too sudden emancipation of the slaves was a blunder, though generous in intent: it dislocated the economic system, as the upsetting of the Hovas had dislocated the political system. The sudden and general imposition of taxes, as on cattle and rice, and the differential duties in favor of French imports, which simply reduced the takings at the custom-houses, were other errors. Nevertheless civilization is advancing:

"No doubt the French have created some enormous improvements throughout the island. Tananarive has been transformed into a fine town of almost European aspect. The roads and communications are rapidly being made fit for vehicular traffic. The railroad from Tamatave to Hivondro is laid down, and the 'pangalena' or isthmuses, which divide the series of lagoons between Tamatave and the Ihavoka, are now nearly cut through to allow water transit throughout their length.

A new line has been traced across the Angavo range, and a concession for a railroad from Tananarive to the east coast has been granted to a company."

"WHERE PARNELL AND GLADSTONE FAILED."

A review of Parnell's life declares him to have been "badly treated in the end both by his Irish followers and his English allies." It leads up to this conclusion:

"Irish patriotism, as time goes on, will, we cannot doubt, develop on lines very different from that of the late Nationalist leader. After all, among the majority of Irishmen, love of their country does not mean hatred of England; and the day will come when all educated Irishmen will look upon John Bright as a far truer friend of Ireland than ever was Parnell. Parnell failed utterly and completely in the object he had set before himself, the making Ireland a nation, and the instrument by which he was to achieve it broke in his hands. His party could not, as an independent party, impose its will on Parliament, and when it entered into a close alliance with the Gladstonians it lost the independence of even choosing its own leader. Where Parnell and Gladstone failed it is not likely that lesser men will succeed. It is impossible to arrest the tendency of our times toward national consolidation."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

LOVERS of literature and art will find a feast of fat things in the April *Quarterly*. Students of affairs are less sumptuously provided for. We notice elsewhere an article on the Catholic reaction in France.

PAINTERS, CLASSIC AND TEUTON.

Velasquez and Rembrandt are finely compared and contrasted. One essential point of likeness is found in their marked individuality. "Each, undisturbed by contact with great painters and foreign influences, was himself and no other." Both paint what they actually see; "but Velasquez leaves us alone with the sitter." Rembrandt, on the other hand, "seems present at the interview; his personal influence is distinctly felt." Velasquez fixes his attention on the permanent alone. Rembrandt on the transitory also. Velasquez was a Greek of the Greeks:

"If Velasquez is severe, symmetrical, classic in his fiber, Rembrandt is a Teuton of the Teutons, mysterious, vague, passionate, tender."

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LONG BOW.

Recent works on mediæval warfare lead to a singularly high valuation of the long bow and its function in the evolution of Europe. The long bow first came into use possibly in South Wales, certainly in the dominions of Edward I., who first made intelligent and systematic use of it in battle. It was practically a new weapon, surpassing the short bows preceding it, as the rifle the musket. It won Falkirk for the English, but its advantage was thrown away by Edward II. at Bannockburn:

"In England, on the contrary, the lessons alike of Falkirk and Bannockburn were thoroughly taken to heart. The archers, properly supported, won for England the astonishing series of victories which laid France prostrate at the feet of her insular neighbor, and broke forever the supremacy of mailed horsemen on the field of battle, and with it the political system which the mailed horsemen represented."

HOW MAHOGANY "ARRIVED."

A paper on "old oak" utters a warning against the spurious antique, with its worm-holes cleverly carved in newly manufactured furniture. The writer tells how oak was superseded—for a time—by a more showy wood from the West:

"In the year 1724 the master of a West Indian ship brought home some logs of wood called mahogany as ballast, and gave them to his brother, Dr. William Gibbons, a London physician of some repute, who was building a house. The carpenters declared that it was too hard for their tools and refused to use it. Mahogany as we know it is more easily worked than oak; but it must be remembered that the early importations consisted of what is known as Spanish mahogany from the island of St. Domingo, an extremely hard variety, and the use of English oak had then for some time been largely superseded by soft-grained woods. A candle-box was afterward made of the new wood, which looked so well that a bureau was taken in hand. This attracted the admiration of the doctor's visitors and, among them, of the Duchess of Buckingham, who ordered another of the same material. A supply being easily obtained, mahogany became the rage."

WHAT BRITISH WORKINGMEN HAVE "PUT BY."

From Mr. Brabrook's recent work on provident societies, an article treating of the "Wages and Savings of the Workingmen" quotes the following list of investments made by the working class:

Trade unions.....	£2,138,296
Friendly societies.....	25,408,253
Workingmen's clubs.....	107,938
Other societies under the friendly society acts.....	535,301
Industrial and provident societies...	28,451,328
Building societies.....	56,397,457
Trustee savings banks.....	53,609,532
Post-office savings banks.....	108,098,641
The railroad savings banks.....	3,124,069
The loan societies.....	265,869
	<hr/>
	£278,216,684

This sum, taken with the annuities and assurances granted by the national debt commissioners, accounts, says Mr. Brabrook, "for not far short of £300,000,000." To this may be added £14,000,000 for industrial insurance companies and a good many millions for the "ordinary" insurances effected by the working class. The rate of increase of this total may be indicated by the statement that in 1877 a similar computation would have brought out the total of £111,500,000 and in 1891 £220,000,000.

OTHER ARTICLES.

A writer on the government of London reviews its progress up to the present bill. He describes Lord Salisbury's famous "suicide" speech as "casual and inexplicable words." He recognizes the county council as a permanency, but traces to its jealous influence the opposition to the bill.

"Ecclesiastical Courts" is the subject of a solemn talking to Lord Halifax and the Church Union, in which the writer sees great triumphs in store for the Anglican Church if she can consolidate her forces, but insists that consolidation must be on central lines—not on either wing.

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE interest of M. Brunetière's review for April is considerable; there is no lack of variety in the contents and the topics treated are important.

A BELGIAN IN PEKING.

M. d'Ursel describes in the first April number his mission to Peking on the part of the Congo Free State in May of last year. The traveler does not linger long over the stopping-places on the way from Marseilles to China, but it is interesting to note that he admires Singapore as a model town of the English style, while at Hong Kong he is struck by the magnificent appearance of the English soldiers, with their air of being the conquerors of the world. When he gets really into China he gives an extremely vivid picture of the state of transition in which the Middle Kingdom finds itself. Though, as is well known, railroads cannot be built in China without desecrating an enormous number of ancestral tombs, M. d'Ursel nevertheless prophesies that in ten years the empire will be covered with a network of iron roads. The strain of life among the small group of Europeans in Peking must be terrible. With few exceptions they belong to some embassy or legation, and the aims of their respective governments being necessarily kept as far as possible secret, conversation tends to be centered on the most banal subjects. It is interesting to note that the traveler at the time when he left Peking last July was able to traverse every street in the city without being insulted by the native Chinese, and he attributes this, in part, at any rate, to the presence of the detachments of troops which were ordered to guard the various legations. He does not believe much in the thrilling newspaper stories of what went on recently in the imperial palace. He defends the Empress' action in snatching the reins of power from the enfeebled grasp of her nephew, on the ground that the latter's policy of reform was an attack upon the essential bases of Chinese society, and he points out that from a Chinese point of view the present position of the Emperor is not a humiliation at all, but simply a family arrangement. It will have been gathered that M. d'Ursel is a firm believer in the opening up of China to Western civilization. Will it, he asks, be accomplished peacefully? He thinks this very doubtful, but he suggests the possibility of the Czar's peace conference resulting in another conference, which would deal with the Chinese question as a whole.

HOW WE ARE WARMED.

M. d'Avenel continues his interesting series on the mechanism of modern life with a paper on the various methods of warming houses. France is a country which displays the most astonishing variations of temperature, and to this fact he attributes no small portion of the tact and mental agility for which his countrymen are famous. They pay in hard cash nearly 1,000,000,000 francs (\$200,000,000) every year on various methods of warming themselves. On coal about 540,000,000 francs are spent, on wood about 360,000,000 francs, and the rest goes in petroleum, methylated spirit, and gas. Altogether, Frenchmen spend about 5 per cent. of their total annual incomes in warming themselves, though, of course, it must be remembered that a certain propor-

tion of the warmth serves also for cooking purposes. It is a curious fact that the French words for home—namely, "hearth" or "fire"—are both becoming obsolete, because the old-fashioned open fire is being more and more replaced, especially in the towns, by stoves, which no doubt give out more heat, but have not the same associations in poetry and history. Of course before the introduction of coal the staple fuel was wood, which is now becoming, especially in Paris, the luxury of the rich. In Paris, as in the United States, the competition of electricity has driven those who are interested in gas to develop the utility of that product for cooking purposes—indeed, in France gas has ousted charcoal from the kitchens of the people. Moreover, there is nothing like gas for certain operations, such as grilling a steak, because the heat can be applied from above, and the principles of Brillat-Savarin can be perfectly carried out. M. d'Avenel tells an amusing story, showing for how long the south of Europe remained ignorant of the existence and use of coal. An Italian cardinal, who was on a visit to a bishop in the Netherlands, saw with astonishment a distribution of alms in the court-yard of the palace of his host. "They gave," he said, "to each poor person a piece of black stone, with which he went away as pleased as if he had been given a loaf of bread." Electricity is still too expensive to serve as a general heating medium, though it is sometimes employed for ladies' curling-irons. M. d'Avenel looks forward to the time when our houses will be warmed on a coöperative plan, as is already done in some quarters of New York, by means of hot air conveyed in pipes through a practically unlimited number of houses.

FRANCE IN THE LEVANT.

M. Lamy continues his series of articles on "France in the Levant" with an examination of the causes of her decline there. The French protectorate over the Catholics of the East is of old standing and has been ratified by many treaties; indeed, at one time Russia herself, or what afterward became Russia, had to rely upon the protection of the French flag. It is well known that nowadays there is no love lost between the Greek Orthodox and the Catholics, and the quarrel seems to have arisen over the custody of the holy places in Palestine. In 1757 the persistent intrigues of the Greek Orthodox were rewarded by obtaining from the Sultan the guardianship of the holy places. M. Lamy evidently has no very high opinion of Russian intrigues in Jerusalem, which are aimed, he thinks, at the acquisition of as many of the holy places as possible; and the curious thing is that the Franco-Russian alliance was a signal, not, as might have been expected, of an agreement between the two powers, but of renewed activity and rivalry on the part of the Greek Orthodox—that is to say, of the Russian—propaganda. Whatever the Franco-Russian alliance has gained for France in other ways, it has certainly been followed by a diminution of her prestige in the near East. Protestantism has begun to play a part in this conflict between the Roman and the Greek Orthodox churches. The extraordinary proceedings in connection with the Anglo-German Jerusalem bishopric, as well as the recent visit and speeches of the German Emperor, have rendered the problem still more complicated.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned a remarkable account by the Marquis de Gabriac of a visit which the Duchess de Guiche paid in 1801 to Napoleon, with the view of inducing him to play the part of a General Monk in restoring the old dynasty, and an able review by M. Valbert of Miss Mary Kingsley's "West African Studies."

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE articles in Madame Adam's review for April are scarcely of so much immediate interest as is usually the case.

PITY THE FRENCH SCHOOLBOY.

M. de Coubertin, in the first April number, pleads for what he calls the urgent reform of the day in France. It is nothing less than a radical reform of the system under which the French schoolboy apparently groans. M. de Coubertin says that at first sight the proceedings of last year seemed of good augury for the advocates of reform. There was a highly successful meeting at the Sorbonne; a public school on the English model was set up; and the Chamber appointed a commission to inquire into the possible improvements of secondary education. But M. de Coubertin is very pessimistic. It is an old story in France, he says, and he does not expect much from these new efforts, because every reformer rides off on his own particular hobby-horse, and the French parent remains enveloped in the old foggy apathy. The fundamental vice of French education is that old fallacy of confusing education with instruction. Instruction is only a part, and not by any means the most important part, of education. French parents and the French state alike ask about every pupil, not, what can he do? but, what does he know? and the success of the schoolmaster is measured by the amount of information he has contrived to cram into his pupils' heads, regardless of the character, the power of initiative, and the moral energy which they have almost certainly failed to acquire under this one-sided and hide-bound system.

It is a barren task to denounce Napoleon or the Jesuits for bringing about this state of affairs. Whoever is responsible in the past, there can be no doubt that the future of France as a great power depends almost entirely on whether she will perceive and remedy the defects of her national education. Future historians will tell how much the British empire of to-day owes to the English public-school system with its organized confidence in schoolboy honor, its tactful policy of keeping the terrors of discipline in the background, and its persistent cultivation of that indefinable sentiment of *esprit de corps* and of reciprocal loyalty between the school and the boys, who regard themselves as belonging to it, not for a few years of childhood, but for the whole of their lives. M. de Coubertin rightly brushes aside the absurd theory that Frenchmen are not made for liberty. They are the inheritors of the oldest civilization of modern Europe, and if the parents of to-day have had their initiative ground out of them by the iron discipline of the *lycées*, that is all the more reason why their children should be submitted to the influences of a wiser system. M. de Coubertin places his finger unerringly on the first and most important reform. The schools or *lycées* must be made self-governing; they must be emancipated from the iron cen-

tralization which checks all individual effort and cuts down originality to an official routine of red tape. In other words, the way must be cleared in France for great educators like Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and Edward Thring, of Uppingham—men of individual enthusiasm and originality for whom the present system leaves absolutely no scope. Such a reform would inevitably bring in its train subsidiary changes such as the abolition of the degrading espionage which saps the self-respect of the French schoolboy.

MADAME ADAM ON FOREIGN POLITICS.

Madame Adam praises the ability of M. Delcassé in his conduct of the Anglo-French negotiations, but she still believes that England is animated by hostile sentiments toward France. The reception of "Sir" Cecil Rhodes at Berlin makes Madame Adam somewhat uneasy. As for the relations between Italy and England, Madame Adam represents the government of King Humbert as the dupe of British perfidy in China and in Africa. As to the peace conference, Madame Adam tells us that the young Queen Wilhelmina is deeply interested in its success. Madame Adam considers on the whole that wars undertaken out of greed and ambition may be suppressed, but she thinks that defensive wars against invasion will always be holy wars, and she drops a terrible hint of the "yellow peril" which seems to threaten Western civilization.

REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* keeps up an extraordinary high level of excellence and general interest, and its contents reflect more truly than do those of any other French review the French life and thought of the moment. Wagnerians will find much to interest them in a curious article contributed by M. Saint-Saëns, entitled "The Wagnerian Illusion." In it the writer draws a comparison between Wagner and Homer, Æschylus, Shakespeare, and Dante; still he warns composers of the future against what he styles the Wagnerian tradition, apparently holding the view that genius is essentially unique in its manifestations.

DAUDET AND MEREDITH.

Of very general interest is the concluding chapter of Daudet's "Notes on Life." In the first few pages the great novelist attempts to transcribe on paper some of his most curious dreams, including even some verses which he composed while asleep. He must have been a man singularly open to varied impressions, for in giving his impressions of London he speaks with enthusiasm, though of course with a very different choice of language, of the Zoo, of the Tower Bridge, and of the Abbey, and he suggests that an admirable story might be written explaining the feelings of a grandchild of Dickens who in early childhood finds himself shut up one night in the Abbey, close to his grandfather's tomb. Exceedingly charming is the account of a visit to George Meredith. "George Meredith was waiting for us at the station; though of medium height, he appears tall; he has a delicate fine face and short white beard." He was also much impressed by Holland House, which he considered with truth one of the unique mansions of London. Eton struck him more than Windsor; but it is to Oxford that he devoted most of his space, for, as he truly says, there is nothing in France that gives the slightest idea of a great university town. French in-

terest in England is further shown in the *Revue de Paris* by a second article on Rudyard Kipling and by a translation of one of the same writer's short stories.

FRANCE AND THE FINNS.

The only political articles in either number are two entitled "The Right of the Feeble," which deal with the Schleswig-Holstein question and with Finland. M. Bernadini's article on the Finnish question is the first criticism of Russian policy which has appeared in a French publication during the last four years.

THE INFANTICIDE QUESTION IN FRANCE.

Perhaps the most notable example of modern French philanthropic methods is that embodied in *L'Assistance Maternelle*, by which an attempt is made to deal with the infanticide question, a vital one for France, owing to the fact that the population is steadily decreasing.

In the year 1811 a law was passed by which the state adopted all children abandoned by their parents; the mother had only to bring her baby to a kind of central hospital, there to be rid of it forever. In the year 1812 there were 235 centers where children could be abandoned, and very few of these *crèches* were really looked after properly. The child was put in a basket, which turned on a swivel placed in the door of each *crèche*, the theory being that the mother would be too much ashamed to bring her baby in. It was finally decided, however, that it would be much more practical to assist the girl-mother with money and medical aid at the time of her confinement, and later to help her to support her child. Accordingly *L'Assistance Maternelle* was founded, and the results have been very satisfactory. Instead of taking the baby away from the mother a small sum toward its keep is allowed her, and everything is done to secure that each child shall be brought up with his or her mother. In other words, the old system encouraged women to abandon their illegitimate offspring, while the present system helps them to develop the maternal instinct. Since the year 1869 poor married women are also given temporary help at the time of their confinement, though even now greater favors are showered on the unmarried mother.

One serious difficulty constantly confronting the officials whose duty it is to deal with this delicate problem is that concerning the period before the birth of an illegitimate child. The town of Paris took the matter in hand some years ago and built a very suitable building, *L'Asile Michelet*. There not only *filles mères*, but also poverty-stricken married women, are welcomed some time before the birth of their children, and no inmate is compelled to prove more than extreme poverty. They are not even obliged to give their names. In the year 1897, 1,994 women were for longer or shorter periods inmates of *L'Asile*; of these 1,641 declared themselves to be single, 259 were married women, 82 widows, and 12 *divorcées*. The fact that 1,248 were domestic servants throws a sad light on the conditions of French service. On the whole, *L'Asile Michelet* has been a very great success; an astonishing improvement in the health of the women always takes place during their stay there. The inmates are not obliged to work, but are encouraged to make the garments for the little strangers whose

arrival they are expecting. In one matter France is very much behind many great countries, notably Germany, Austria, Norway, and Holland, where no woman is allowed by law to begin work until a month after the birth of her child. Notwithstanding the incessant efforts of Jules Simon, the Comte de Mun, and Jules Guesde, no analogous law has been passed in France.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

IN the *Nuova Antologia* Prof. G. Sergi draws a parallel, interesting as coming from an Italian and highly flattering to the English, between the modern English and the ancient Romans, in respect both of individual character and national policy. Referring to Demolins' much-discussed book, he declares English superiority to be a question not of education, but of race.

Prince Baldassare Odescalchi continues his sporting reminiscences, and gives an amusing account of his first fox-hunting experiences in England.

The mid-April number republishes the address on Gladstone which Signor Luzzatti recently delivered at the *Institut de France* on his election to that body in succession to the English statesman. The address is an able and sympathetic appreciation of Mr. Gladstone, such as one might expect from an Italian source, and is in great measure a reply to the recent onslaught of Mr. Lecky. Signor Luzzatti dwells especially on his genius for finance. Admitting that a great politician can scarcely also be a great saint, he sums up his subject in the following passage: "He too had to present himself before the divine mercy with the burden of his sins as a man, an Englishman, and a minister; but assuredly he has been absolved by the sincerity of his faith in God, by his horror of blood-stained glory, by his eloquent defense of the weak and the oppressed, by his immortal invective against Bourbon tyranny, by the reparation made by him to the Irish nation, the victim of centuries of injustice, and finally by his invincible faith in the goodness of human nature."

The *Civiltà Cattolica* celebrated in April the fiftieth year of its existence by a special jubilee number (April 1). This is prefaced by a warm letter of congratulation in Latin from Leo XIII. and by a historical sketch of the progress of the magazine. From it we learn that the *Civiltà* was founded with the express sanction of Pius IX. in order to counteract in a measure the evils that sprang from the disorders of 1848, and in spite of the numerous practical difficulties in the way of distribution at a time when Italy was subdivided into a number of independent states, the magazine soon reached a circulation of 11,000. In general it may be said to have maintained the interests of an *intransigent* Catholicism.

Considerable space is given in the various reviews to the question of the recent acquisition of San-Mun and an Italian forward policy in China, but nowhere does the policy seem to call forth enthusiasm or even approval.

The *Rivista Politica e Letteraria* in an unusually strong number contains a good critical essay on D'Annunzio and the criminal tendencies of his various heroes, by S. Sighele; an article on Sir Cecil Rhodes and African railroads, and an illustrated account of the Spanish Academy in Rome.

SUMMER READING.

NOTES UPON THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT FICTION.

Nobody has been able to discover just what quality in a book gives it the success that is attested by large sales and wide reading. A good many well written American novels have appeared within the past few months, but not many of them show signs of making a wide or deep impression. The story that has for the past two or three months led all others in demand has been *David Harum*. It appeared, if we mistake not, last October. Its success came gradually rather than immediately. It is the story of a country banker of Central New York,—a quaint and original personage, whose sayings are likely to become proverbial. The author of *David Harum*, the late Edward Noyes Westcott, was himself a banker who was born in Syracuse in 1847, and died there in March, 1898, of consumption,—just as he completed the book, and six months before it was published. It is pathetic to note the remarkable favor with which *David Harum* has been received in every part of the country, when one remembers the months of pain and ever increasing weakness in which the author wrote it.

Next to *David Harum*, the best selling American novel of the season has also been a first book by a previously unknown author, namely, the romance entitled *When Knighthood Was in Flower*, by Mr. Major, of Indiana. Thomas Nelson Page's *Red Rock*, a book already strongly recommended by this magazine, fairly ranks with these other two by the market tests. No other American novels that have lately appeared begin to approach these three in popularity; for one could



Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

EDWARD NOYES WESTCOTT.

not call Mr. Dooley in *Peace and in War* a novel. Mr. Howells' new story, *Ragged Lady*, is evidently destined to achieve success in the popular sense, and Mr. Cable's *Strong Hearts* makes a propitious start in the race.

The American actress, Miss Elizabeth Robins, has achieved in her last novel, *The Open Question*, an international reputation. The book was published in London last fall, and had received an abundance of favorable mention from the pens of the most competent European critics before a copy of it appeared in the author's native land. Miss Robins was born and brought up in Zanesville, Ohio, and came to New York at the age of seventeen to begin her career on the stage, and within a few years was playing *Jessica* with Booth and Barrett. A few magazine stories, and a novel called *George Mandeville's*

Husband were favorably received by the public, but gave little indication of the rare power shown in *The Open Question*. Since its publication in this country Miss Robins' story has had an enthusiastic reception.



Courtesy of Harper & Brothers.

MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS.

The hero and heroine of this tale, Ethan and Val Gano, while they figure as representatives of a physically degenerate Southern family, are themselves types of anything but degeneracy. The "open question" suggested by the story relates to intermarriage between families in which consumption is hereditary. The question is merely stated without an attempt at an answer.

Another book that has been warmly welcomed on both sides of the Atlantic during the past spring is Mr. Richard Whiteing's *No. 5 John Street*, which can hardly be properly described as a novel, since it is quite destitute of plot. It is a partially disguised study of social conditions, and in more than one respect it reminds us of Mr. Wyckoff's *The Workers*, but the characters in *No. 5 John Street* are more self-assertive than the people who figure in *The Workers*, and one cannot help thinking that Mr. Whiteing took a more vital interest in the people themselves than in the problems with which they were concerned. Mr. Whiteing, like Mr. Wyckoff, disguised himself as a workingman, burned his bridges behind him, and went to live among those who toil with their hands. Mr. Whiteing is an artist, a word-painter, and the portraits that he has drawn of *Covey*, and *Tilda*, the flower girl, are more than merely realistic. Mr. Whiteing's literary style is precisely adapted to such work as this, and we

trust that we shall have more studies from his pen in the same line.

One more "international" novel has recently appeared. *The Market-Place*, by Harold Frederic, was announced before the lamented author's death. It is a study of Americans in England, dealing with certain phases of English life, which have never been so fully described before in works of fiction. Mr. Frederic was evidently familiar with the financial and business side of London social life, and certain matters that have been recently exposed in the Hooley scandals were exhibited in *The Market-Place*. It is a matter of gratification to the many American friends of Mr. Frederic that the author's last book is fairly representative of his best work.

Eden Phillpotts, the author of *Down Dartmoor Way*, has written *Children of the Mist*, a realistic novel, the scene of which is laid in a Devonshire village. Mr. R. D. Blackmore, the author of *Lorna Doone*, has said of this book: "I was simply astonished at the beauty and power of this novel. A pleasure is in store for many, and literature is enriched with a wholesome and genial and noble tale."

Across the Campus is a bright story of an American girl's college life by Caroline M. Fuller. Miss Fuller is a graduate of Smith College in the class of '95 of that institution, which is believed to be the class whose fortunes are related in this story.

Even the most consistent and devoted realist of them all might well hesitate before choosing an Indian half-breed of our Western plains as his hero, but Mr. Frederic Remington understands just how to utilize such material. The short stories brought together under the title of *Sundown Leftare* are, with one exception, Sundown's own productions; Mr. Remington has simply transcribed them—at any rate, that is what Mr. Remington would like to have us believe. However that may be, the stories have a basis in personal experience on the plains, and they present a phase of life that is rapidly becoming obsolete. It goes without saying that Mr. Remington does his own illustrating.

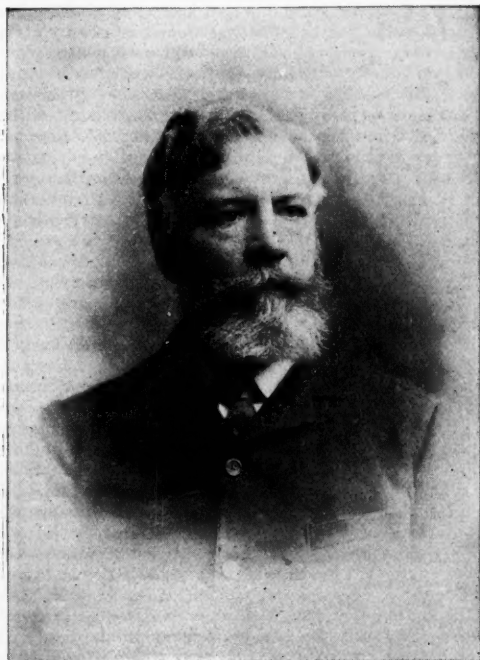
Several months ago there appeared a very bright, original and wideawake story of sea adventures off the California coast, from the pen of a new writer, Mr. Frank Norris, entitled *Moran of the Lady Letty*. It won prompt attention from the discriminating who like to welcome really strong, fresh, and vital work in American fiction. That first story has been followed by another entitled *McTeague: A Story of San Francisco*. This story moves in a wholly different sphere, but, even more strongly than its predecessor, it shows power and directness of method. It is about the most unpleasant American story that anybody has ever ventured to write. It is a study of life and character among a class of people that story-tellers generally avoid, or at least seldom select for their chief characters. *McTeague* is an ill-born lad of the mining country, who learns something of dentistry as a trade from a traveling dentist who makes the rounds of the camps. The young fellow finally opens an office as a dentist on a side street in San Francisco, where he lives in his office and takes his meals at a third-class restaurant near by. He falls in love with a girl of German-American family who happens to find her way into his dentist's chair, and their marriage leads to ever-increasing wretchedness through the development of the brutal side of *McTeague's* nature, and of a miserly quality in that of his wife. It is unnecessary to follow this story to its

hideous end. Mr. Norris has shown us in this powerful study of life an ability that it is to be hoped he may henceforth use in the writing of books that will be not less true but a good deal more agreeable.

Mr. Howells' latest novel, *Ragged Lady*, has been acclaimed with a chorus of praise as conceived in his happiest and most delicate vein, and as relieved from a certain air of responsibility for the working out of social problems that had weighed down some of his more recent work and really reflected Mr. Howells' personal views of our contemporary conditions of life. "Ragged Lady" is a New England girl of Mr. Howells' favorite type, and there is a transition from the New England atmosphere to Florence and other Italian spots, where Mr. Howells is so perfectly at home that he knows just how to make those Americans behave who are anything but at home in a place like Venice.

Mrs. Burton Harrison has made a firmly established reputation as a writer of attractive, wholesome, and thoroughly representative American stories. There is differentiation enough to lend fresh interest to each new book of hers as it appears, while there is a sameness of quality that seems to make these stories all of one piece. They have certainly come to be "standard goods." Her new story, *A Triple Entanglement*, like its predecessors, deals with the class of Americans who travel abroad a good deal, and the love story is worked out with the usual accompaniment of travel incidents, and of sojourn in various parts of Europe.

Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield's story, *Latitude 19°*, will probably be read more generally for its presentation of the romantic and strange side of life in the West Indies, and particularly in Haiti, in the early part of



Courtesy of the Century Company.

RICHARD WHITEING.

the century than for its literary qualities. It is evidently based upon a study of the accounts that are to be found in the libraries of the remarkable period in the history of the Black Republic that followed the death of Toussaint. The adventures described in this story purport to be those of an American skipper and his companions, who were captured by pirates, and who, as fugitives in Haiti, had strange adventures and witnessed still stranger things.

Mr. George W. Cable in the volume entitled *Strong Hearts* has collected three short stories, namely, *The Solitary*, *The Taxidermist*, and *The Entomologist*, and he returns for his scenes and characters to New Orleans and the Creoles. This new work has much of the quality of the delightful stories which gave him his first fame, but their method is a little more serious. There is reason to expect a great deal of excellent fiction yet from Mr. Cable's pen.

The Armenian question, for the time being, is somewhat in abeyance. It has not been settled, however, and it cannot be dismissed. A very valuable contribution to its literature (*Through the Storm*) comes from the pen of one of the leaders of the party that represents Armenian aspirations, who is the editor of the principal organ of that party, his name being Avetis Nazarbek. This book, which was written in French, has been well translated by Mrs. Elton, and appears with a preface by Professor F. York Powell, of the University of Oxford. In the form of descriptive sketches and narratives one finds most of the history of the recent Armenian massacres and disturbances recounted in a manner at once eloquent and appealing.

Mr. R. Nisbet Bain, the translator of one of Dr. Maurus Jokai's most important novels, under the title of *A Hungarian Nabob*, has taken what would seem a questionable liberty in cutting down the book by a full third. But surely none of us would ever have discovered this ourselves if the translator had not frankly told us about it. Jokai is one of the greatest story-writers of our time, or of any other time; and we ought to be thankful when his books are made accessible to us. Just now his readers in Hungary are making it worth while for his publishers to bring out a new uniform edition of the more than one hundred novels that he has produced. This particular story is a characteristic account of Hungarian life in the early part of the present century, and is delightful reading.

Mr. S. R. Crockett, in the opinion of many of his readers, is decidedly strongest in those stories of his which are distinctly devoted to phases of Scotch history. His contemporary tales of rural love are a trifle insipid and palling, but when he writes of Covenanters and border raiders he gives us a stronger diet. His new novel, *The Black Douglas*, deals with the Scotland of the 15th century, and its theme is the fall of the great house of Douglas, which, he informs us, is the most popular of all the traditional tales that have been handed down in Galloway. Mr. Crockett has had this story on hand for a number of years, and it will enhance his reputation.

Dr. Conan Doyle's new novel entitled *A Duet, with an Occasional Chorus* is as readable as possible, and is deserving of entire approbation. It is a London story of happy married life, with enough external incident and description to keep the movement rapid.

Swallow: a Tale of the Great Trek is another African novel from the pen of Mr. Rider Haggard. The heroine is a maiden of the nation of Oom Paul

Kruger, and the hero is an Englishman, who very properly weds the heroine. The villain is a half-breed, and he steals the Boer heroine, who is, of course, happily rescued in the end. Mr. Haggard supplies all the thrilling adventure that the most exacting reader could possibly demand.

Mr. Robert Barr's contributions to literature are always welcome in summer vacation time, and his collection entitled *In a Steamer Chair and Other Ship-board Stories* will not fail to serve the purposes of light reading for idle moments. It is only fair to say, however, that these stories—or some of them—appeared some years ago, and the present volume appears to be, in the main, a reprint.

Mr. Henry Gillman, author of a romance of Palestine entitled *Hassan: A Fellah*, is said to have derived his materials from a knowledge gained by a residence of some years in the Holy Land. The story is romantic enough, certainly; but the book derives such importance as it possesses from its accurate portrayals of present-day life in the East, with the commingling of races and the sharp distinction of types. There stands out from these pages the Turk, the Syrian and the Jew, and one may gain from the book a great deal of instruction concerning the land, its people and its problems.

The one humorist brought to light and to high favor in our recent war period, is the author of a now widely-famed book entitled *Mr. Dooley in Peace and in War*. Mr. F. P. Dunne is a Chicago newspaper man, whose little sketches, reprinted in book form, were first contributed day by day to the columns of the *Chicago Journal*. These sketches purport to contain the conversations and reflections of an Irish philosopher named Martin Dooley. Mr. Dooley's comments are drawn out by contact with the more or less stimulating mind of his friend Mr. Hennessy. Dooley talks on diplomacy, on war preparations, on appointments, on the Anglo-Saxon, on our Cuban allies, and many kindred matters, while war is the theme of the day. In peace times he discusses new year's resolutions, paternal duty, the new woman, football, the Victorian era, anarchists, the Dreyfus case and any other matter of interest that happens to engage his attention. These sketches are often wise, and they are always exceedingly funny.

The Professor's Daughter by a Western writer, Miss Anna Farquhar, is a story that has earned very favorable attention and that evinces much talent. It is a characteristic American love story.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins' newest story, *The Jamesons*, appears in book form after having appeared as a serial in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. It is as clever as one expects her work to be, and it is a good deal more free than her usual writing from painful analysis of the unpleasant side of New England life. The Jamesons are simply a city family who make their appearance in a New England village which had never before taken any summer boarders; and the manner in which Mrs. H. Boardman Jameson undertakes to make over the village is highly diverting.

Miss Beatrice Harraden's new novel is called *The Fowler*, in allusion to that text of the Psalms which refers to the escape of the soul as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers. This is a story of contemporary life in London, somewhat in the analytical mood of Henry James. The heroine—who is the highly intelligent and modern sort of young woman that Mrs. Humphry Ward and others have frequently told us about—comes

somehow under the influence of a disagreeable cynic and pessimist, whose unpleasant and objectional attitude towards life and all that is worth while is presumably the "fowler's snare" in which the able-bodied and intellectual heroine is in danger of being entangled. She gets out of the net eventually, and, having escaped from Mr. Theodore Bevan, she goes out to Lower California. In the end she makes an unromantic but appropriate marriage. The best character in the book is a London trained nurse.

The Rev. William Barry, the author of a new novel entitled *The Two Standards* which has caused no little comment, is an English Catholic clergyman, whose story *The New Antigone* a dozen years ago was a pronounced success. The present book deals in the main with ethical questions as illustrated in the history of the life and career of its heroine, and it is a versatile and scholarly piece of writing that derives its chief charm from its atmosphere of music and art.

There is no just reason why the romantic and pathetic history of the Acadians should be closed to all subsequent writers on the ground that Longfellow had immortalized *Evangeline*. Professor Charles G. D. Roberts, probably better than any one else, is qualified to write a sympathetic and charming story of those times and people, and he has certainly done this in the narrative (*A Sister to Evangeline*) which tells how Yvonne de Lamourie went into exile with the villagers of Grand Pré.

Mr. Rounseville Wildman, who has been a conspicuous personage in our recent public affairs in the far East, through the fact of his being Consul General at Hong-Kong, is, first of all, an accomplished writer. His nine years of residence and experience on the Malayan coast have given him the material for a very readable volume, entitled *Tales of the Malayan Coast*, made up partly of descriptive sketches and partly of short stories.

Miss Murfree does not like to wander far from her beloved Tennessee mountains; but in her *Story of Old Fort Loudon*, instead of a tale of the contemporary mountaineers she carries us back to the days when the English-speaking pioneers overcame the wilderness, successfully resisted the French claims, and faced the still fiercer opposition of the Indians. The book contains a charming story, but it is even more valuable as a chapter in the history of what Mr. Roosevelt calls "the winning of the West."

As a record of a phase of life on our Western plains that will soon have disappeared, the book entitled *A Texas Ranger*, by N. A. Jennings, will probably come to have a considerable value as testimony. It is a simply written and transparently truthful account of the experiences in Texas of the well educated son of a Philadelphia merchant, who had read of frontier life until he was determined to try it, and who went at the age of eighteen, in 1874, to become a cowboy. The book is one, of course, that will appeal most strongly to boys,

but it has peculiar value, apart from the interesting adventures it recounts, in its quality as an historical document.

Mrs. Coates, who continues to be known as "Sarah Jeanette Duncan," has added to her growing series of readable books a novel called *Hilda*, which deals with social life in India, with an actress and a Salvation Army girl as the principal characters.

Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams brings out in an attractive volume the newspaper stories which have been so successful in their magazine publication. It is not because Mr. Williams is a good newspaper man and understands the technique of newspaper making that these stories are so successful, although his special knowledge is, of course, a factor. He has given us good stories of newspaper life and work simply because he has the knack of making good stories. It is to be hoped that he will venture into wider fields and deal with more varied material, for he has certainly earned a right to rank with our best short story writers, in *The Stolen Story and Other Newspaper Stories*.

The love story in *Young Mistley*, Mr. Henry Seton Merriman's last novel, is not remarkably exciting, but from first to last the hero passes through a number of varied and startling adventures, displaying much courage. As a picture of modern social life in London, the story is what might have been expected from Mr. Merriman.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Dr. Sven Hedin is a learned Swede who possesses a knowledge of many sciences, but who is particularly eminent as a geographer. It is no small feat to go across Asia, even as a mere traveling adventure. But it is a colossal feat to take four years in going across, making daily record of geographical, geological and various other scientific data. Dr. Hedin has produced a work of about as fascinating a quality as Nansen's *Farthest North*, and it is as original and instructive as it is entertaining. We have known very little, after all, about Central Asia,—its deserts, its vast mountains and its nomadic tribes. All Europe is uniting to praise and honor Dr. Hedin for the wonderful study he has now given us of the almost inaccessible Pamir region. The two volumes contain about 200 illustrations and some very valuable maps. Although they are especially praised by scientists, they are written avowedly for the general reader, and are as attractive as travel books can well be made.

It is wonderful how the systematic opening up of Africa, by virtue of the division of the continent into spheres of influence, has been resulting in the establishment of order and peace, and has rendered accessible great regions which only five or ten years ago were practically closed to the outside world. This is well illustrated by a remark on the first page of Dr. Ansorge's *Under the African Sun*. This attractive volume is an



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JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS.



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SVEN HEDIN.

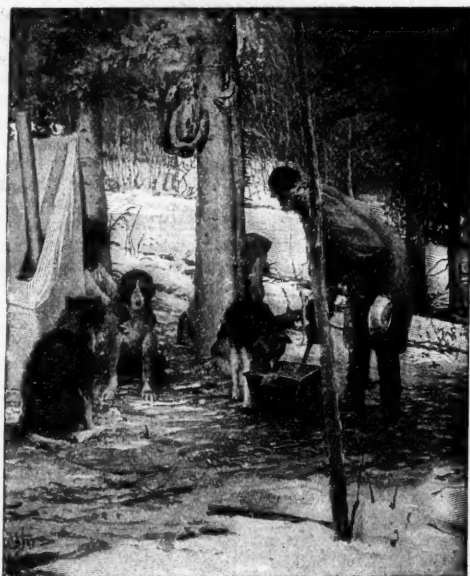
account of life in Uganda. The author says that he made his first journey to Uganda in 1894. At that time the caravan route to Port Alice, a distance of 800 miles, was very difficult and dangerous; but "now a gentleman can travel the whole distance in absolute safety, armed with nothing but his walking stick." This change has come about through the British protectorate. There is a railway running 200 miles inland from Mombasa. It will, of course, in due time go much further, connecting with the prospective Cape-to-Cairo trunk-line upon which Mr. Cecil Rhodes has set his heart. Dr. Ansorge is a distinguished naturalist and a great authority on animal life in Africa, with an especially famous collection of African birds. This volume abounds in descriptions of African hunting, and is full of the valuable observations of a highly trained naturalist. Dr. Ansorge was formerly a professor in Mauritius.

A good many Americans will have played some part in the work of opening up the African continent. It was as an American newspaper man that Stanley first went to Africa; and American missionaries in various parts of the dark continent have done their full share. In the adventurous work of developing the mining resources of South Africa and of opening up the great region now called Rhodesia, Americans have been particularly active. One of these Americans, Mr. William Harvey Brown, gives us an excellent volume entitled *On the South African Frontier*. Brown, while in the University of Kansas, was active in zoological work, and spent his vacations in studying western fauna, from bison and grizzly bears down to butterflies. Subsequently he went to Africa as naturalist of a United States Government expedition. That was in 1889. He remained in Africa eight years, and this book recounts his experiences, "mainly as collector, big-game hunter, gold seeker, landowner, citizen, and soldier during seven years' participation in the settlement and early development of Rhodesia." Our English friends will approve of this book, since it contains glowing defenses of the value to the world of British imperial development in the dark continent.

Our budget of books on Africa includes two devoted to the British possessions on the west coast. The one by Miss Kingsley is not her first volume on West Africa. Miss Kingsley is an indefatigable inquirer, and a very charming and breezy writer. The volume is almost encyclopedic in the range of its information and discussion. It is historical, descriptive, political, and at the same time devoted especially to the study of such questions as fetish worship. It has some valuable contributed appendices by expert authorities on the negro tribes of West Africa and on West African trade.

A projected "Imperial Library," so-called, which is to contain a series of books on the different parts of British Empire, begins with an opening volume on British West Africa, by Major Mockler-Ferryman, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who has previously written of Africa and is accounted an authority. The book is a systematic historical account of the opening up of Western Africa. It discusses very frankly the great bane of West Africa for white men, namely, the malarial fever. The author admits that the climate is very bad, but shows that with due precaution it is not necessarily fatal.

Major Younghusband's book about the Philippines, and that part of the world, will be especially appreciated in the United States because of its outside testi-



"IN CAMP—THE DOGS' PORRIDGE."
(From "In the Klondyke.")

mony upon our own men and their achievements. Major Younghusband is a well-known English author of interesting books of travel and exploration, and he reached Manila at a lucky time. He pays tributes to Admiral Dewey that will be very grateful to all American readers, and he gives a good account of our soldiers and their behavior in the Philippines. His story of the difficulties between the American and German fleets will attract especial attention. Like all of Major Younghusband's writing, this book is turned off in an easy, gossip style.

Few current writers in this country have so great a capacity for rapid production as Miss Hamm. She has been one of the foremost of the writers who have contributed valuably to the contemporary literature of the war period. It was her good fortune to have lived and traveled extensively in the far East, and to have known the Philippines through recent and extended observation. Thus, a few months ago she gave us a very useful volume entitled *Manila and the Philippines*. More lately she has been in Cuba and Porto Rico, both before and during the war, and she was active in hospital and relief work. With the experience of a trained journalist she has gathered and presented just the sort of information about Porto Rico that American readers would be most likely to desire. Besides the chapters about the people,—their life, industry, productions, political, social and religious institutions,—Miss Hamm gives us much information of a zoological and botanical sort that enhances the value of her book, and lifts it safely out of the class of merely ephemeral performances.

Mr. Frank T. Bullen's *The Cruise of the Cachalot* is one of those books that will go on a shelf with Dana's *Two Years Before the Mast*, Kipling's *Captains Courageous*, and a few books of that same quality. This

book is by the first mate of a whaling ship, who has been many years at sea, and whose object is to tell in a direct way the most interesting and least known things about the life and adventures of men engaged in that little understood calling, the taking of whales in the south seas. Mr. Kipling has indorsed it with glowing enthusiasm. It will rank as a classic.

To Mr. Frederick Palmer, the well known newspaper correspondent and magazine writer, must be accorded the credit of writing what is, on the whole, the most satisfactory account of Klondike experiences that has yet issued from the press. Mr. Palmer made the winter journey to Dawson City, and records its unique hardships and perils. During the early summer he was able to explore the mining camps of the region, taking the first steamer down the Yukon. Mr. Palmer's pictures of life in the gold seeker's country are free from sensation, and the general reader will find them invariably bright and entertaining.

HISTORY.

In the field of modern history new books are not lacking this season. Professor E. A. Grosvenor of Amherst College has prepared a brief *Contemporary History of the World* which covers the period 1848-1899, and serves very conveniently as a continuation of Duruy's *General History*. Professor Grosvenor outlines in this volume of 160 pages the most prominent political events in Europe and America during the past half-century. Taking the year 1848 as a turning-point in history, we are almost amazed when we consider the changes that have been wrought since that date. The German Empire has been created; the unification of Italy has been secured; the Balkan provinces have become independent States; Africa and Oceania have been divided and seized by European powers; Asia, too, has undergone considerable dismemberment; the United States has moved westward to the Pacific Ocean, more than trebling its population, and the British colonial system has developed into an empire. All these and many other important transformations are described in Professor Grosvenor's little book. It is a compact and handy volume for reference.

For a more detailed study of England's part in this nineteenth century advance the reader is referred to Mr. Justin McCarthy's *Story of the People of England*, just published in two volumes. The first volume brings the narrative down to the year 1832. It was noticed in our last number. The second volume is almost entirely taken up with the events of Queen Victoria's reign. Such topics as the treatment of criminals, the movement for church disestablishment in Ireland, the foundation of the Dominion of Canada, the Chartist agitation, the opium question, the Irish national movement, the Crimean War, Mr. Gladstone's career, and the development in literature, art and science are sketched in Mr. McCarthy's graphic style.

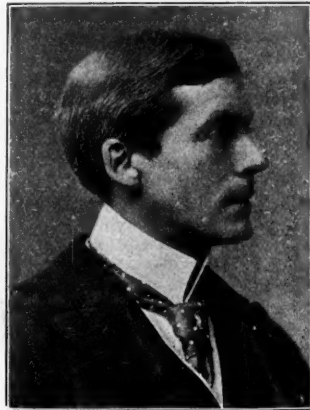
Returning to the continent of Europe, a volume on *Austria* has just been added to the "Story of the Nations" series, by Mr. Sidney Whitman, the author of *Imperial Germany*. As the story of Hungary already had a place in the series, Mr. Whitman's volume attempts no more than a record of that particular part of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire which has always, to a great extent, been German in race and character, just as its ruling dynasty, the House of Hapsburg was itself German in origin. In a word, he has written the story of Austria proper, the home of the Hapsburg dynasty.

This story he brings down to the assassination of the Empress in 1898. His discussion of Austrian literature, science and art will open a new vista to many American readers. Like its predecessors in this series, the volume is well illustrated.

Mrs. Augusta Hale Gifford has written *Germany: Her People and Their Story*, a popular history of the German Empire from Arminius to William II. The book is especially adapted to the needs and demands of American readers. Mrs. Gifford has had in mind not only the youth of American parentage, but the young German-Americans who desire to obtain a fuller knowledge of the country of their ancestors.

At first glance it would seem that Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's *Short History of the United States* must have been intended for British consumption, since it traverses so much ground already familiar to Americans, and so very little that is unfamiliar; while it contains a great deal of information that would doubtless be new and strange to English readers. It is evident that Mr. McCarthy's sympathies are with the United States from the beginning, and he does not

attempt to conceal them. Very few Englishmen have ever written our history from a like point of view—but Mr. McCarthy happens to be an Irishman. There is this to be said of his book, that in style it is far superior to many works covering the same ground by American writers. Furthermore, it is well up to date and includes the Spanish-American War. It is not to be relied on as



JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY.

a text-book, since better works of that kind are abundant; but as a broad and readable sketch of our national history it is to be cordially commended.

Ever since Daniel Webster uttered his famous remark about Massachusetts, "There she is; behold her," Massachusetts men seem to have interpreted it to mean "write about her," for certainly no American State has had her history so exhaustively treated, and probably no State has been the scene of so much historical romancing. It is certainly true that every school history studied by the youth of the land from Maine to California has a disproportionate amount of space devoted to the record of Massachusetts. Nevertheless, much of this material is worthy of preservation, and we would not willingly let it die, if there were the slightest danger of such a catastrophe. The latest addition to this voluminous literature is a little book by Elbridge S. Brooks, entitled *Stories of the Old Bay State*. Mr. Brooks justifies the publication of this work on the ground that it is meant to foster a broad national spirit rather than simply to gratify State pride. And it is true that the names of its heroes belong to the whole

country, not to Massachusetts alone. These stories are calculated to inspire patriotism the country over.

The election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency marks the epoch to which historians commonly assign the beginning of popular rule in the United States. Prior to that time popular sentiment did not control in our national politics. For this reason the period of Jackson is a peculiarly important one, involving as it does the development of a remarkable group of public men. We do not need to accept the opinion recently expressed in the *New York Sun* that the statesmen of Jackson's time were the most distinguished ever brought together in this country; but we have only to recall the names of Calhoun, Clay, Webster and Benton, and the issues that these men debated on the floor of Congress, to appreciate the importance of the times in which they lived and the policies which they shaped. Mr. Charles H. Peck has just given us a volume of 470 pages entitled *The Jacksonian Epoch*. This work includes a critical survey of the political history of the United States from the first candidacy of Jackson to the accession of Tyler, with a preliminary review of the period beginning with the War of 1812. Mr. Peck has combined in this work the methods of the biographer with those of the historian, and the result is a remarkably life-like picture of the period. The writer's evident attempt to present all the facts on the controverted points gives the impression of candor and fairness; and all the positions which he takes are stated with moderation. So much has been said of Jackson's relations to the spoils system that Mr. Peck's treatment of the subject seems to minimize the evil. He places the responsibility, however, on the people, rather than on their chosen rulers.

The West Indies, by Amos Kidder Fiske, is the latest accession to Putnam's "Story of the Nations" series. In this volume of 400 pages Mr. Fiske has not only recorded the history of the islands, but has given a very compact and useful account of their physical characteristics and resources. In short, his book is an encyclopedia of the West Indies, and will probably be recognized for years to come as the best brief compendium of the subject in the English language.

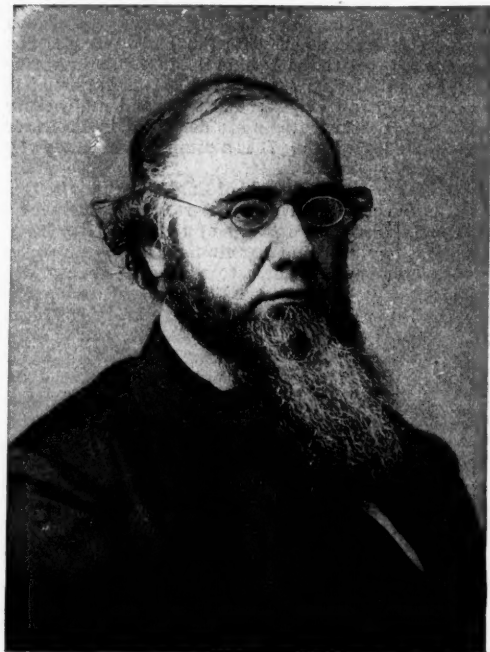
Mr. William A. Johnston has entitled his brief account of the war of 1808 between the United States and Spain *History Up to Date*. Mr. Johnston is inclined to minimize the importance of the war from a naval and military point of view. The relation of the events of the war to the future of the country, and especially to the colonial and foreign policy of the United States, makes their accurate preservation important; and this is Mr. Johnston's reason for publishing his little book. It will be found convenient for reference as to the leading facts of the war.

The first complete story of the war with Spain for younger readers that we happen to have seen comes from the pen of Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks. The narrative has movement and life, and will not fail to interest young Americans for years to come. The book is illustrated with snap-shot photographs taken at the front.

BIOGRAPHY AND CORRESPONDENCE.

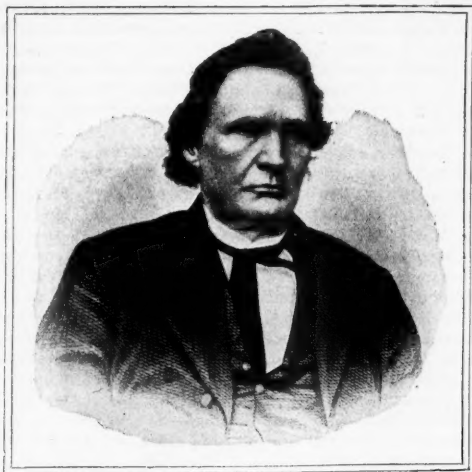
The country has waited a long time for the authorized life of Edwin M. Stanton, the great War Secretary, who died just thirty years ago after completing eight years of heroic and unsparing public service rendered in the cabinets of three presidents, namely, Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson. Stanton was an Ohio boy, like so

many of the strong men who came to the front in the war period. His success in some important law business for the Government lifted him into Buchanan's cabinet towards the end of the administration, where he showed great strength in resisting the movement for the breaking-up of the Union. He was a Democrat, and was not a member of Lincoln's cabinet as originally formed; but a necessary vacancy in the secretaryship of War soon gave Lincoln an opportunity to appoint to that supremely important post a "war Democrat" who had won the confidence of the entire North. Mr. Gorham, who writes these volumes, deals only briefly with Stanton's personality apart from his eight years of public service. No other member of the Government excepting Lincoln himself, and probably no general in the field, had so difficult and arduous a labor to perform during the war as Secretary Stanton. He was a man of iron will and dauntless courage. He made many enemies and was subjected to bitter criticism. Mr. Gorham's biography does not purport to be written from the outside and critical point of view. It has been done with the aid of all the valuable data preserved by the Stanton family, and is in avowed sympathy with Stanton's position in all controverted matters. This detracts nothing from its value, but on the contrary adds much to its real worth, as supplying a needed point of view for the study of the politics of the war period. Mr. Gorham has done his work admirably, and to him and to the members of the Stanton family—without whose materials and aid, doubtless, these volumes could never have been written—the public is indebted. There is evidence of abundant patience and painstaking; and this important biographical work



Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

EDWIN M. STANTON.



THADDEUS STEVENS.

has gained, rather than lost in value and real significance, through the calm deliberation which has matured it and ripened the public judgment for its reception thirty years after the death of the great American whose public services it recounts.

Another of the great statesmen of the Civil War period, hardly second in personal power to the great War Secretary himself, was Thaddeus Stevens, the leader of the House of Representatives. It seems strange that no complete biography of Stevens has ever before been published, but it is certainly most appropriate that such a volume should now appear in the "American Statesmen" series. Mr. McCall has devoted his special attention to Stevens' vigorous campaign in behalf of free schools in Pennsylvania, his anti-slavery record during his first term of service in Congress, and his leadership in that body after the outbreak of the war in 1861; including his chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means, and, after the war, his chairmanship of the committees on Appropriations and Reconstruction, noting particularly Mr. Stevens' identification with the financial measures of the war, such as the legal tender acts, all the important war revenue measures, and the tariff. After the war the various reconstruction plans and the impeachment of President Johnson, together with the great Constitutional amendments of that period, absorbed Mr. Stevens' energies down to the day of his death in 1868. There are, of course, many other matters with which Mr. Stevens had to do in those days, but this biographer has wisely confined the narrative to the events which monopolized public attention at the time. In a very true sense this volume is a history of the times. The life of no other man of that period would embrace so

much of the really vital and essential legislative history of the Civil War. Like the other volumes in this series, Mr. McCall's book has been carefully written and carefully edited.

As one of the small circle of Lowell's lifelong friends Dr. Edward Everett Hale has been chosen to write for the benefit of the present generation the story of Lowell's early life and especially of his Cambridge and Boston associations. Dr. Hale has written often and delightfully about the Boston and Harvard of half a century ago; and no one was more intimate than he with the whole group of Boston men and women of letters of whom Lowell was for years the natural leader. In this volume Dr. Hale adds to his personal reminiscences many interesting notes that throw helpful side-lights on the history of our country for the past fifty years. His recollections of the anti-slavery agitation and of the Civil War are especially full. The book has been illustrated with many portraits and facsimiles of manuscripts. Not the least important service rendered by Dr. Hale in this volume is the bringing into notice of more than one of Lowell's contemporaries who had become well-nigh forgotten. The papers comprising this volume have appeared in the *Outlook* during the past year.

If any one knew the Cambridge of Lowell's time more intimately than Dr. Hale did it was Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, whose *Old Cambridge* has just appeared as the initial volume in the Macmillan Company's series of "National Studies in American Letters." Colonel Higginson describes the three literary epochs



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

(Frontispiece of "Lowell and His Friends.")

of the *North American Review*, the *Dial*, and the *Atlantic*, and adds entertaining reminiscences of Holmes, Longfellow, and Lowell.



THOMAS CARLYLE.
(Frontispiece of "Letters.")

For his series of brief essays on Bismarck, Napoleon III., Kossuth, and Garibaldi, Mr. William Roscoe Thayer has chosen the appropriate title *Throne-Makers*. In the lives of these men is embodied a great part of the history of continental Europe in the nineteenth century. Mr. Thayer has pictured these personalities in an attractive way, and the historical student will find these papers very suggestive. The latter half of the volume is devoted to portraits of "Carlyle, Tintoret, Giordano Bruno and Bryant." The sketch of Bryant was written for the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in 1894 on the occasion of the Bryant centenary.

Controversy still continues about the propriety of Mr. R. B. Browning's action in publishing the letters of his father and mother. To many it seems an unnatural course for a son to take, and almost to imply a lack of true filial respect for his mother's memory. But to others the impression left by the letters is so attractive that it would seem unjust to the memories of both parents for the son to have withheld these letters from publication. There is little to be said of the two published volumes except that they contain the letters written by Robert Browning to Elizabeth Barrett in the years 1845 and '46, just preceding their marriage. These letters have the greater significance since they comprise the sum total of correspondence between Browning and his wife. After their marriage they were never separated. Browning's wishes in the matter of the publication of these letters had never been stated. He had destroyed all the rest of his correspondence, and in reference to these letters he said: "There they are; do with them as you please when I am dead and gone." The son thinks that his own alternative was to publish them or destroy them all. Why a selection could not have been made for publication is not apparent. However that

may be, the letters have been published precisely as they were originally written, and no publication of the kind for many months has aroused so much interest. Both writers indulge in characteristic comment on literary topics of the times; and the addition of these volumes to the Browning literature already in existence is a matter for congratulation.

Felix Moscheles, the amiable portrait painter, whose personal acquaintance has ranged from Mendelssohn and Rossini to Robert Browning and Grover Cleveland, has just published *Fragments of an Autobiography*. M. Moscheles will be best remembered by American readers as the author of *In Bohemia with Du Maurier*. This keen and versatile Frenchman has taken advantage of his privileges as a portrait painter to interrogate the eminent personages who at different times have been his clients. Various were the replies of the "sitters" to M. Moscheles' insinuating questions; but perhaps the most sphinx-like of all were the utterances of Governor Cleveland in 1884. M. Moscheles invented a name for Mr. Cleveland while the sittings were in progress; he labeled him "Solid and Stolid." As for the "solid," that needed no apology. "Physically, any weighing machine would prove his substantial solidity; and intellectually, even a slight acquaintance with him would show him to be a powerful man." One of Mr. Cleveland's sayings that M. Moscheles has thought it worth while to preserve is this: "They'll have to find out sooner or later, and the sooner they find it out the better, that I'm not a figure-head to be put in front of a tobacconist's store."

Wordsworth and the Coleridges, with Other Memories, Literary and Political is the title of a volume just published by Ellis Yarnall, whose span of reminiscences extends through seventy years and upwards, taking in the visit of Lafayette to America in 1824. This writer made a visit to Wordsworth in 1849, and in the same year became acquainted with the son and



By Courtesy of Harper & Brothers.

BROWNING IN 1845.

daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He contributes a chapter on Mr. Justice Coleridge, of whom no adequate memoirs have ever been published. There are also reminiscences of Charles Kingsley, John Keble, William Edward Forster and other eminent Englishmen.

Among the recent literary "discoveries" of importance is a collection of letters written by Thomas Carlyle to his youngest sister, Mrs. Robert Hanning, who died in Toronto on December 13, 1897. The first of these letters was written in 1832 and the last in 1875. In the volume now published under the editorship of Prof. Charles T. Copeland of Harvard University, other letters are included, notably several from Carlyle to his mother, a few from the mother to her oldest and to her youngest child. Professor Copeland contributes an essay on "Carlyle as a Letter-Writer," growing out of a comparison between Carlyle's correspondence with his family and his letters to other persons, already published.

In *The Martyrdom of an Empress* we have an account, apparently written by a lady of the Austrian court, of the life and sad death of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. The writer, it appears, was an intimate friend of the Empress from the early years of the latter's marriage down to the day of her assassination. So intimate was her association with the Empress that after offense had been given at Vienna by the refusal of the Empress to take part in some court ceremony the two together left Vienna and remained away on hunting expeditions for months at a time. The writer indignantly repudiates the intimation that the Empress was of unsound mind.

Many readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will recall the sketch of George Müller which appeared in this magazine in May, 1898. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson has written a life of Müller which has just been published by the Baker and Taylor Company. The book is illustrated with views of the Bristol orphanages and other buildings connected with Mr. Müller's work, and there is a frontispiece portrait of Mr. Müller himself.

NATURE STUDY.

Miss Alice Lounsberry's *Guide to the Wild Flowers* has had its value to the student greatly enhanced by the insertion of 64 colored plates by Mrs. Ellis Rowan, who also contributes a series of drawings in black-and-white to the same volume. These plates, like those in the *Butterfly Book* and other recent works in natural history, illustrate the great practical importance of the new process of color photography. This new form of illustration for such books is not only attractive for young readers, but it conduces greatly to accuracy in the study of natural history. A suggestive introduction to the volume is furnished by Dr. N. L. Britton, the director of the New York Botanical Garden.

Mrs. Frances Theodora Parsons, formerly Mrs. William Starr Dana, the author of *How to Know the Wild Flowers*, has written a guide to American ferns under the title *How to Know the Ferns*. Not a great deal has been done heretofore in the way of popularizing knowledge of our native ferns, and indeed Mrs. Parsons' book is practically without a rival in its field. *How to Know the Wild Flowers* was perhaps the most successful book of its class ever published in the United States, and the methods of that work have been largely followed in the present one. The illustrations are from original drawings and photographs. We shall expect that hereafter the names, haunts and habits of our American ferns will be far better known to intelligent Americans than they have been in the past.

Mr. Frederick L. Sargent has brought out a book on *Corn Plants: Their Uses and Ways of Life*. The

author describes the six important grain plants of the world,—wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice and Indian corn. Familiar as these plants are, the young student or indeed the reader of an older growth will be surprised to find how much there is to be learned about them which the untrained observer would never notice. Mr. Sargent's book is designed for use in schools, but not strictly as a text-book. It forms admirable supplementary reading for classes in elementary botany.

The multiplication of books about home-making, with particular reference to landscape gardening is a very good sign of the times. Nature has given us a beautiful country, some portions of which have been sadly disfigured by the ruthless hand of man. With the constant improvement in the average standard of taste, and with some practical guidance by experts, our country districts—particularly in the vicinity of large towns—are destined in the near future to become as beautiful as the best parts of rural England. Among the books that give just the sort of guidance that is needed, we have found nothing more sensible and sound than Professor Samuel T. Maynard's *Landscape Gardening as Applied to Home Decoration*, which has just made its appearance. It is free from the stilted language and rhapsodical quality of some of the books that have been written by landscape architects, and it is a perfect mine of useful information about grading, road-making, preparation of soil, trees, shrubs and kindred matters.

LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM.

A comparatively obscure field has been invaded by Mr. Leo Wiener, instructor in the Slavic languages at Harvard, who has essayed to write *The History of Yiddish Literature in the Nineteenth Century*,—a literature which, as Mr. Wiener very truly remarks, is less known to the world than that of the Gipsy, the Malay, or the North American Indian. Mr. Wiener tells us that when the suggestion to write this book first reached him in the spring of 1898, his library contained several hundreds of volumes of the best Judeo-German literature, which had been brought together with great difficulty owing to the absence of bibliographies or guides of any sort and what he terms the "whimsicalness" of the Yiddish book trade. He therefore resolved to visit Slavic countries for the purposes of gathering data. First, however, he familiarized himself with the Oppenheim collection of Judeo-German books of the older period in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. In the British Museum he also found a few modern works now difficult to procure. In Warsaw he discovered many books, and obtained valuable information. At St. Petersburg, Odessa and Cracow he also added greatly to his collection, and in the course of his journeyings he succeeded in seeing nearly all of the living Yiddish writers of note. Mr. Wiener has found a collection of data on Yiddish writers in America even more difficult than in Russia. Most of the periodicals published here, he says, have been of an ephemeral nature, and the newspapers, of which there have been forty at one time or other, can no longer be procured. These are a few of the difficulties that beset Mr. Wiener in his investigations. He is certainly entitled to great credit for having rescued so much perishable material and presenting it to the American reading public in such a systematic and interesting form. An appendix of the volume contains a bibliography covering 25 pages.

René Doumic's volume entitled *Contemporary French Novelists*, translated into English by Miss Mary D. Frost, contains critical essays on the following authors: Octave Feuillet, the Goncourt brothers, Émile Zola, Alphonse Daudet, Paul Bourget, Guy de Maupassant, Pierre Loti, Édouard Rod, J. H. Rosny, Paul Hervieu, J. K. Huysmans, and René Bazin. These novelists would generally be accepted outside of France as fairly representative of modern French fiction. It is instructive to have a competent French critic's estimates of his contemporaries so tersely and forcibly presented as they are in this series of essays.

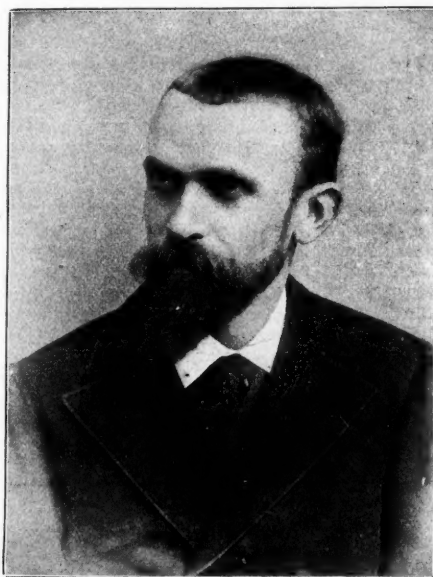
Dr. Edwin H. Lewis has written *An Introduction to the Study of Literature*, for the use of secondary and graded schools. Nothing could serve better to show how wide a departure has been made from the old educational methods than to compare this volume with the familiar school readers of a quarter of a century ago. Dr. Lewis' book is modestly described by the author as "a tentative body of lyrics, ballads, and short stories." The authors represented belong chiefly to the nineteenth century. So far as wise selection can accomplish it, Dr. Lewis' attempt to make good literature interesting to a fourteen-year-old boy or girl ought to meet with success.

PHILOSOPHY, ESSAYS, AND MISCELLANY.

Several of the present season's books appeal to professional men, and especially to the teacher, in a peculiar way. Professor William James of Harvard, of whom it has been said that he is a psychologist who writes like a novelist, while Mr. Henry James is a novelist who writes like a psychologist, has just brought out an interesting volume entitled *Talks to Teachers on Psychology: and to Students on Some of Life's Ideals*. If the epigram just quoted is true, this book ought to interest many readers who are neither teachers nor psychologists. A few of the topics of these "talks" are: "The Child as a Behaving Organism," "The Laws of Habit," "Memory," "The Will," "The Gospel of Relaxation," "On a Certain Blindness in Human Beings" and "What Makes a Life Significant." Professor James says that he has found by experience that what the hearers of his lectures care most for is concrete practical application. The lectures as he has revised them for publication are all practical and popular.

Almost simultaneously with Professor James' new book appears a volume on the same general topic by his colleague, Professor Hugo Münsterberg, who is also desirous of popularizing his studies in this field. Such topics as "The Danger from Experimental Psychology," "Psychology and the Real Life," "Psychology and Art," "Psychology and Mysticism," are treated in Professor Münsterberg's essays. This book appeals with especial force to teachers, clergymen and students of social conditions.

Mr. Samuel T. Dutton, the efficient superintendent of schools at Brookline, Mass., has written *Social Phases of Education in the School and the Home*. The chapters which make up this volume are selected from lectures at universities and papers read before scientific and educational bodies, and deal with educational problems in their more formal and practical phases. They are addressed to parents as well as teachers. The introductory chapter is entitled "The Social Aspects of the Home and the School," and this, in a measure, sounds the keynote of the volume. The last chapter is an admirable exposition of the unique methods and work of the Brookline Education Society.



Courtesy of T. Y. Crowell & Co.

RENÉ DOUMIC.

A second edition of Sir Frederick Pollock's *Spinoza: His Life and Philosophy* has recently appeared. This is the fullest statement in English of Spinoza's system, and was prepared by Sir Frederick Pollock with great care, after minute study and research.

Mr. Norman Bridge has written a series of essays that ought to be read by all school-masters. These are the titles of the papers: "The Penalties of Taste," "Two Kinds of Conscience," "Bashfulness," "The Nerves of the Modern Child," "Some Lessons of Heredity" and "Our Poorly Educated Educators." The last of these essays is an amusing description of the ignorance about practical things often displayed by people who are supposed to know more than ordinary mortals. The teacher is supposed to go out on a vacation tour with a lot of inquisitive young students who continually ask questions which, though simple enough, are sufficient to hopelessly tangle up the pedagogue a dozen times within twenty-four hours. "The boys see the fog appear to approach from the ocean, and they ask what fog is, and does it really come from the ocean? And what is dew, and where does it come from? And why does it rain? The replies of the professor are a fine attempt to talk without committing himself, for he does not answer one of the questions."

Mr. Francis Watt's *The Law's Lumber Room* (second series), while it deals exclusively with matters of English law, will not be without interest to American lawyers, who are, as a matter of course, familiar with the details of English criminal procedure. In this volume Mr. Watt deals with such subjects as "Tyburn Tree," "Pillory and Cart's Tail," "State Trials for Witchcraft," "A Pair of Parricides," "Some Disused Roads to Matrimony," "The Border Law," and "The Sergeant-at-Law." These papers were originally published in the *New Review*, the *Yellow Book* and the *Ludgate*, but additions have been made to them.

The last published volume of Sidney Lanier's essays—*Retrospects and Prospects*—should be read by all admirers of Mr. Lanier's verse; to many such these essays will reveal a new aspect of their favorite poet's character—a certain healthful optimism in the presence of facts and problems that in themselves might well have baffled a less courageous soul. The "Confederate Memorial Address" and "The New South" remind us of the bitter years of "reconstruction" in the South, but there is no trace of bitterness in Lanier's utterances, which are only strong and sensible and just. The men of the South who could write as calmly and wisely of what they believed to be their wrongs as Lanier wrote in the '70s were not many; the men who could write as hopefully of the prospects of their section in those dark days were fewer still.

In the field of political philosophy one of the most noteworthy books of the season is Professor James S. Hyslop's *Democracy: A Study of Government*, "affectionately dedicated to all those who despise politics." This is a racy and spirited discussion of the evils and dangers of our political system; but the author does not stop with mere theorizing, since more than half of his volume is given up to a setting-forth of "Practical Remedies." Many of his readers are likely to take issue with both his statement of the problem and the proposed solution. But his book as a whole is stimulating, and calculated to lead the mind into lines of profitable thinking on the questions discussed.

It is with a feeling akin to relief that we turn from Professor Hyslop's rather somber conclusions to the more calm and optimistic views of political and social conditions expressed by his colleague at Columbia University, Professor George E. Woodberry, in a little book of essays entitled *Heart of Man*. Professor Woodberry, far from despising politics, seeks to illustrate in his essays "how poetry, politics, and religion are the flowering of the same human spirit, and have their feeding roots in a common soil 'deep in the general heart of men.'"

The discussion of the historical aspects of the same problem is contained in Mr. Frederick A. Cleveland's *The Growth of Democracy in the United States*, in which the evolution of popular cooperation in government and its results are described. Mr. Cleveland has brought together a large amount of valuable material on this subject, which he has arranged in a systematic and logical order.

Another recent work which deserves mention in this connection is George W. Walthew's treatise on *The Philosophy of Government*. This work contains a chapter on "The Government of Cities," and, in an appendix, a form of a city charter.

Those of our readers who are familiar with thirteenth century French will enjoy a perusal of *Li Livres du Gouvernement des Rois*, a version of Colonna's treatise on the education of princes, recently published under the auspices of Columbia University.

MUSIC.

Mr. James Hunker, one of the ablest of our writers on musical themes, has only recently been persuaded to arrange his articles in book form. The result is a volume entitled *Mezzotints in Modern Music*, a sort of critical commentary on Brahms, Tschalkowsky, Chopin, Richard Strauss, Liszt and Wagner. Perhaps the book is chiefly notable for its comprehensive study of Brahms and his compositions—something that no previous

writer in English, it is said, had ever attempted. Mr. Hunker writes from a fullness of knowledge, and his book cannot fail to interest and instruct all students of instrumental music.

Another musical critic, Mr. W. J. Henderson, has brought out a small volume on *The Orchestra and Orchestral Music* in the "Music Lover's Library," published by the Scribners. Mr. Henderson does not address himself so particularly to students of music, but rather to music lovers in general. He puts before the reader a description of each instrument, with an illustration which will enable him to identify its tone when next heard in the delivery of the passage quoted. Another feature of Mr. Hunker's book is the history of the development of the orchestral conductor. The volume is illustrated with portraits of eminent composers and conductors.

A book well calculated to make the judicious griever is Mr. George Bernard Shaw's *Perfect Wagnerite: A Commentary on the Ring of the Nibelungs*. This work is unselfishly offered by its author to such imperfect Wagnerites as are not able to follow the ideas of the master, and are therefore in urgent need of instruction. The distinctly novel idea of the book is the association of Wagner with social and political revolution. This, according to Mr. Shaw, was all that was lacking to explain the mysteries of the Wagnerian drama. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Shaw's conclusions, his essays are not lacking in lucidity and pungency.

RELIGION.

Those among our readers who cherish affection for the Church of England, and are weary of the ritualistic controversy of the past few months, will be interested in a volume by the Rev. Arthur Rogers on *Men and Movements in the English Church*, a series of sketches of such eminent churchmen as Newman, Pusey, Keble, Arnold, Robertson, Tait, Stanley, Wilberforce, Maurice, Kingsley, Lightfoot and Church. These sketches purposely avoid controversy and criticism. The author's point of view is apparently that of a broad churchman in the broad sense of the word, seeking to take each man of whom he wrote at his own terms; that is to say, he has tried to see each man as he was at his best, and to judge of his action, so far as possible, by the man's own standard of conduct.

Dr. Henry van Dyke has written *The Gospel for a World of Sin* as a companion-volume to *The Gospel for an Age of Doubt*. In the latter volume an attempt was made to find an answer to the questioning spirit of modern times. The present book deals with the actual human need of a deliverer from sin, not as a theory, but as a fact. As Dr. van Dyke himself expresses it in his preface, the book is not meant to present a theory of the Atonement; on the contrary, it is meant to teach that there is no theory broad or deep enough to embrace or explain that fact.

President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin has published under the title of *The Christian Conquest of Asia* his studies and personal observations of Oriental religions, made during his recent journey to the far East. President Barrows cherishes no expectations of the swift evangelization of the countries now dominated by Mohammedanism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism, but he finds in the giving-way of national isolation more and more hope for the Christianization of those lands. "The echoes of Admiral Dewey's artillery from the harbor of Manila have brought the

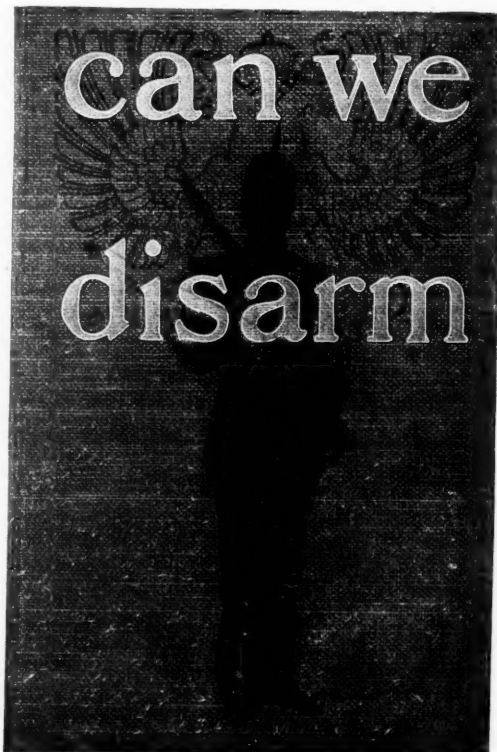
Asiatic peoples eleven thousand miles nearer to many Americans than ever before."

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

Of all the contributions that America can well make to the cause of international peace as discussed in the parliament of nations now in session at The Hague, by far the most substantial is embodied in the six noble volumes entitled *International Arbitrations* that have issued from the Government Printing Office at Washington just in the nick of time for this noteworthy occasion. The American delegates might, indeed, distribute sets of this monumental work among their European colleagues, and, as the lawyers say, "rest their case." For these volumes do not set forth a theoretical plan for the settlement of disputes between nations without resort to brute force, but they give the history of many actual instances wherein the United States has employed the dignified and honorable method of arbitration. The facts are all here, together with the treaties that have related to such arbitrations, and with ample historical and legal notes relating to the whole subject of international arbitration. The first volume is made up of the history of arbitrations between Great Britain and the United States. Such negotiations have been carried on between the two English-speaking countries from time to time for more than a hundred years. Beginning with the settlement of a boundary dispute provided for in the Jay Treaty of 1794, not less than seventeen treaties between Great Britain and the United States,—the earliest in 1794 and the latest in 1896,—have involved arbitration of certain specified questions. These treaties, or as much as relates to arbitration, are all published in an appendix, together with treaties between the United States and other countries of similar purport, to the total number of sixty-five or thereabouts. Seven such treaties have been made between Spain and the United States, the first in 1795 and the last in 1883. Between the United States and France there have been three, all of them in the '80s. Portugal has been concerned with three of these arbitration treaties, and all the others have provided for the settlement of questions between the United States and powers in the Western Hemisphere,—six, for instance, with Mexico, five with Venezuela, several with Colombia, three with Peru, and so on. The second volume is devoted to the history of arbitrations between the United States and countries other than England. The third and fourth volumes are in the nature of a digest, and deal in a systematic way with the questions, principles, and doctrines involved in all the arbitrations to which the United States has been a party, together with the methods of procedure, rules of evidence, etc. Volume V. contains appendices, the first of which gives an account of domestic commissions for the adjustment of international claims, beginning in the early years of the republic and coming down to the Alabama Claims Court. The second appendix is made up of the text of arbitration treaties, while the third contains more than 200 pages of extremely valuable historical notes. The first of these notes relates to arbitration prior to the nineteenth century, the second to arbitrations of the nineteenth century other than those with which our own country has been concerned, the third to mediation, the fourth to plans for permanent arbitration. The sixth volume is made up entirely of maps under Articles VI. and VII. of the Treaty of Ghent, having to do with the settle-

ment of the boundary line between the United States and Canada along the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. Professor Moore, who wrote for this magazine last month concerning "International Law in the War with Spain," is the author of this great history and digest of international arbitration. The work is printed under a joint resolution of Congress of April 2, 1894, and has, therefore, been in preparation for a number of years. Its appearance at the present time is opportune and auspicious. International disputes ought to be settled rationally, and upon their merits in accordance with principles of law and justice. Arbitration, as one such method, is particularly applicable to boundary disputes, and to all differences which can be settled by the payment of monetary damages.

The actual political state of Europe on the eve of the disarmament conference could not fail to be a subject of surpassing interest. Mr. W. T. Stead, who was profoundly desirous that the overtures of the Czar should obtain the serious and general support of the world at large, and particularly of the English-speaking peoples, determined to prepare himself for the advocacy of the peace movement in England by a journey to Russia and, if possible, an interview with the Emperor. His journey was successful in its primary object, for he secured some long and satisfactory private conferences with the Czar. He also visited all the principal capitals of Europe, with certain definite objects of inquiry. The result is a book not only entertaining and brilliant, but exceedingly instructive in the great array



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

of clearly presented information it gives concerning the personages and the questions now uppermost in the chief European countries. Mr. Stead calls his book *The United States of Europe on the Eve of the Parliament of Peace*. Even to suggest the scope of the book would be almost impossible in any brief space. Perhaps no other living man gathers impressions as swiftly as Mr. Stead, and he evidently made this three months' journey with his faculties at their keenest, and all his training as journalist invoked for the collection of data concerning political affairs current in every part of Europe. Portraits and maps are liberally supplied.

The title of Mr. Joseph McCabe's little volume, *Can We Disarm*, seems to have been chosen with more reference to the Czar's conference than to the subject matter of the book, which proves on reading to be a discussion of contemporary politics and international relations in continental Europe,—all with a tone and air of knowing everything, that does not, somehow, carry conviction. The chapters purport to be written in collaboration with Georges Darien, who had given the world some previous information about certain aspects of French militarism, and to whom the valuable part of the present book is evidently due.

As a matter of fact, the growing tendency towards the federation of the world and the abolition of war are due most of all to the practical working out of the problems of federal government by such political organisms as the United States, and of world-wide empire under such auspices as those of Great Britain. There are many complicated problems yet to be solved in the evolution of the British Empire, and every time some gain is made in the methods by which the principles of colonial liberty and imperial unity are kept in harmonious action, the world has gained something towards the ultimate plan under which the nations will be able to work out their individual destinies while living together in peace and harmony. An interesting and very valuable discussion comes to us from the press of the Allahabad Pioneer, India, entitled *The Lines of Imperial Union*, by F. J. Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson advocates a policy which, in one sense, would render Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand more independent than at present, while in another sense tying them more completely to the mother-country.

Mr. Thomas Balch, of Philadelphia, twenty-five years ago published an essay on *International Courts of Arbitration*, a reprint of which is now given to the public. It is a most excellent essay, advocating what has now come to be recognized as highly desirable in the conduct of arbitrations, namely, the appointment of jurists who will deal on legal principles with questions of dispute between nations, rather than the choice as arbitrator of the sovereign of some neutral nation.

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS.

A book containing a remarkable amount of well-digested practical information is entitled *Municipal Monopolies*, and is edited and partly written by Professor Edward W. Bemis, formerly of the University of Chicago and now of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Professor Bemis has for a long time given very special attention to the economics of public lighting, and has also given much consideration to passenger transit in cities. He is the author of chapters in this volume on electric lighting, gas, and street railroads.

Mr. M. N. Baker, of the *Engineering News* of New York, writes about water-works; Professor Frank Parsons, of Boston, about the telephone, besides a chapter on the legal aspects of monopoly; and Professor John R. Commons and Professor F. A. C. Perrine contribute chapters relating to phases of the question of the cost and control of electric lighting in cities. Dr. Max West provides a chapter on municipal franchises in New York, which sums up in a careful and thorough way a great deal of information that it is convenient to have in a compact and trustworthy form. The volume on the whole is rather favorable than otherwise, to the idea of the extension of municipal functions in the direction of the ownership and operation of supply enterprises. The book is not, however, intended to promote a municipal ownership propaganda; and it succeeds remarkably well in its purpose to be accurate in the statement of facts and fair in the presentation of conclusions.

The *Statesman's Year-Book*, as our readers are reminded every year, is indispensable in its own field as a work of reference. It seems to grow a little better, moreover, with each annual issue. The conspicuous improvement in the issue for 1899 is the differentiation of an American edition of the work. This edition is the same as the one which appears in England, except that it omits from their accustomed alphabetical place, as prepared by the English editors, the forty pages or thereabouts usually devoted to the United States, and substitutes, at the very opening of the volume, nearly 300 pages on the United States, especially prepared by Dr. Carroll D. Wright. No one in the country is so well qualified or so well situated as Colonel Wright for the undertaking, and he has supplied the one thing that has long been needed to make the *Statesman's Year-Book* completely satisfactory to American readers. The political and statistical information for the United States now occupies almost as much space as that for the British Empire. It opens with information about the organization and personnel of the United States Government, including the Army and Navy. There follow numerous tables relating to the area, population and production of the country, the movement of trade, and many other subjects of general concern. It gives one a novel sensation to find included under the general head of the United States an elaborate section devoted to the statistics of Hawaii, and others devoted to Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. Guam, of the Ladrões, has also its brief mention as an American possession. State and municipal statistics hold a subordinate place, but are not neglected.

The Committee of Fifty, which has been engaged for some years in a scientific study of the liquor problem in this country, has just published a volume entitled *Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem*, by John Koren. This is the report of the investigation made for the committee under the direction of Prof. H. W. Farnam, the secretary of the economic sub-committee. It will be remembered that the first publication of the Committee of Fifty dealt with the question in its legislative aspects. The present volume treats of the liquor problem in its relation to poverty, pauperism, the destitution and neglect of children, and to crime. Several special collateral subjects are also discussed, such as the relations of American negroes and Indians to the liquor problem, and the social aspects of saloons in large cities. The statistical information presented, while compactly stated, covers a wide range of inquiry.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF TITLES.

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- The Open Question. A Tale of Two Temperaments. By Elizabeth Robins. 12mo, pp. 523. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
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ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS.

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- Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem. By John Koren. 12mo, pp. 327. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.



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Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the May numbers of periodicals.
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Corelli, Marie, Life Story of, YW.
Courts-Martial in England and America, F. H. Jeune, NAR.
Crime, Race and the Etiology of, C. Lombroso, HumN, April.
Cromwell, Oliver, and the National Church, W. T. Stead, RRL.
Cuba:
Existing Conditions and Needs in Cuba, L. Wood, NAR.
Industrial Cuba, R. P. Porter, Home.
Mineral Resources of Cuba and Porto Rico, D. T. Day, Eng.
Republic of Cuba, R. J. Hinton, Arena.
Sanitary Condition of Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, San.
Culture, Higher, and the National Life, N. Butler, SelfC.
Curzon, Lord, Installation of, as Viceroy of India, G. W. Steevens, Scrib.
Cyrano de Bergerac, G. McDermot, Cath.
Czar's Peace Conference:
Armenian Martyrs Before the Peace Conference, M. Tchérax, RRP, May 1.
Czar and the Far East, L. dal Verme, NA, April 16.
Czar's Peace Conference, L. Courtney, Contem; L. Aegidi, Deut; W. T. Stead, RRL.
House in the Wood, Holland, Mrs. Lecky, NineC.
Hypocrisies of the Peace Conference, S. Low, NineC.
United States Delegation to The Hague, AMRR; Out.
Dairy Industry of Canada, J. W. Wheaton, Can.
Danish Schleswig, G. Brandes, RPar, April 1.
Dante and the Art of Poetry, QR, April.
Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society of the, Proceedings of the Eighth Continental Congress, AMonM, April.
Deluge? Has There Been a, A. O'N. Daunt, West.
Democracy, Abstract Scheme of, C. E. Hooper, West.
Democracy and Suffrage, Lipp.
De Rougemont, Louis, Adventures of—IX., WWM.
Dewey, Admiral George, Stories of, O. K. Davis, McCl.
Dewey at Manila, E. W. Harden, FrL.
"Dial" of 1840-45, J. F. A. Pyre, Dial, May 1.
Diamonds, Origin of, Edin, April.
Disinfection of Dwellings, C. Flyegge, San.
Dogs, Society, A. J. Bowden, Cass.
D'Oursay, Alfred, Beau Brummel's Successor, A. L. Cotton, Gent.
Dramatic Convention, H. M. Paull, Fort.
Dreyfus Case, Fresh Evidence on the, F. C. Conybeare, NatR.
Dreyfus, Truth About, W. Littlefield, Mun.
Dunne, F. P., W. I. Way, Bkman.
Ecclesiastical Courts, QR, April.
Eclipse, Solar, at Benares, R. D. Mackenzie, Cent.
Education:
Art and Literature in the Schoolroom, Cham.
Art in the Schoolroom, Edna Harris, BP.
Erookline Education Society, S. T. Dutton, CAGE.
Course in Education, Rebecca H. Davis, NAR.
Directed Sport as a Factor in Education, F. H. Tabor, Forum.
English Grammar in Elementary Schools, Ed.
Gymnasium, The, F. Horn, EdR.
Home and School, M. A. Cassidy, Ed.
Hygiene of School Work, M. V. O'Shea, KindR.
"New Education, The," J. R. Buchanan, CAGE.
New Education—The Christian Education, A. D. Mayo, Ed.
Outdoor Games for Primary Schools, Sarah H. Jacobus, KindR.
Religious Training of Children, A. B. Patten, Bib.
Rise of the Superintendent, A. Gove, Ed.
School System of Ohio, E. E. White, EdR.
Secondary School and Citizenship, F. W. Taussig, EdR.
Secondary School and General Culture, D. W. Abercrombie, EdR.
Secondary School and Vocation, J. P. Munroe, EdR.
Talks to Teachers on Psychology—IV., W. J. James, Atlant.
Training Teachers at Cambridge University, W. Cunningham, EdR.
Training of Teachers, T. J. Kirk, Over.
Teacher Problem, H. Hodge, Fort.
Egypt, Sketches in—III., C. D. Gibson, McCl; PMM.
Electric Central Stations in Great Britain, H. C. Hall, Eng.
Electricity: Selection of Incandescent Lamps, A. D. Adams, CasM.
Elephants, Intelligence of, F. T. Pollok, McCl.
Emerson, Poems of—III., C. Malloy, CAGE.
Emerson's Mystic Verse, Clews to, W. S. Kennedy, PL.
England, Rural, Work and Workers in, C. Johnson, NEng.
Engravers, French Portrait—III., W. L. Andrews, BB.
Environment Versus Heredity, Char.
Equine Pedology, W. P. Pond, Home.
Era, End of an—II., Surrender of Johnston, J. S. Wise, Atlant.
European Culture, Origin of, W. Z. Ripley, APS.
Fairbairn, Dr., on "Catholicism," W. H. Kent, Dub, April.
Falconry, Revival of, C. W. Hall, NatM.
Farmer's Year—IX., H. R. Haggard, Long.
Feet, Care of: Use of Suint, A. Berthier, JMSI.
Finland and the Czar, E. Westermarck, Contem; N. Bain, Fort; J. M. Reuter, NineC.
Finland: Right of the Feeble, L. Bernardini, RPar, April 1.
Fire Escapes, Chapter on, W. G. Bowdoin, Home.
Florence, Recollections of, E. McAuliffe, Cath.
Fogazzaro, Philosophy of, M. Muret, BU.
Fortune, Robert, Plant Collector, W. J. Gordon, Leish.
Fox, George, in Cartmel, M. Wedmore, Temp.
France:
Authors and Editors in France, A. Cim, RRP, April 15.
Catholic Reaction in France, QR, April.
Dilemma of French Foreign Policy, RPar, May 1.
English-Speaking Women and French Commerce, Ada Cone, Contem.
Enemies of Economic Progress, G. Blondel, RefS, April 1.
Enemies of the French People, F. Brunetière, RefS, April 1.
Evangelical Movement Among the French Clergy, A. Bourrier, Contem.
France in the Levant, E. Lamy, RDM, April 15.
France Since 1814, P. de Coubertin, Fort.
French and English Detectives, A. Glardon, BU, April and May.
French Army in 1899 and Its Commanders, A. Veuglaire, BU, April.
French Colonial Army, RDM, May 1.
French Interests in Switzerland, G. Renard, RRP, May 1.
French Navy, RPar, May 1.
Five Weeks Awheel in France, S. Cross, O.
"Intellectuals" and the Dreyfus Affair, G. Cagniard, RSoc, April.
New Franco-Italian Commercial Treaty, BTJ, April.
Reform of the Prefecture in France, A. Bluzet, RPP, April.
Free-Masonry in France, RDM, May 1.
Furniture, Beautiful Examples of Old, Art.
Future Life, Carlyle, Tennyson, and Browning on the, R. S. Ingraham, MRNY.
Ganganelli (Clement XIV.), Letters of, E. L. Taunton, Cath.
Ganivet, Angel, L. Rouanet, RRP, May 1.
Garibaldi Reminiscence, E. Ashley, NatR.
Germany:
Fichte's Speeches to the German Nation, EM, April and May.
German Army and Its Organization—III., L. Mead, SelfC.
German Cities, P. D. Fischer, Deut.
German Social Democracy and the Stuttgart Congress, D. Nieuwenhuis, HumN, April.
Germany as a Naval Power, Sir G. S. Clarke, NineC.
Germany's Influence at Constantinople, Black.
Northwest Germany, DH, Heft 9.
Woman Movement in Germany, Mme. L. Braun-Gezycki, RPP, April.
Glasses, Optical, and Their Uses, J. S. Stewart, Lipp.
Goethe, Loves of, Irene C. Byrne, SelfC.
Goethe: Was He a Pathological Figure? J. Sadger, Deut, April.
Gold, Dredging for, A. W. Robinson, CasM.
Gold Mining, Governmental Supervision of, AngA.
Golfing Around Boston, G. H. Sargent, O.
Grafton, Third Duke of, Autobiography of, Edin, April.
Great Britain:
British Colonial Administration, RRM, March.
British House of Lords, E. Porritt, Chaut.
British Trade in 1898, J. W. Cross, NineC.
Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry, as Liberal Leader, West.
England in Egypt and the Sudan, C. C. Long, NAR.
Landlords to Pay Old-Age Pensions, W. C. Wright, West.
Liberalism and the Empire, A. C. F. Boulton, West.
Protectionist England, V. Bérard, RPar, April 15.
Roman Britain, Edin, April.
Grosart, Alexander Balloch, O. Smeaton, West.

- Gunpowder, Modern Improvements in, H. Maxim, AngA.
Guns, Modern Machine, W. L. Cathcart, CasM.
Hardware Trade in the United States, W. G. Smythe, Chaut.
Hatzfeld, Fhrst, in Paris, January-March, 1913, W. Oncken, Deut, April and May.
Hawaii, Mineral Resources of, D. T. Day, Eng.
Hebrew Prophets and American Problems—Hosea, L. Abbott, Out.
Heine, Heinrich, Ideals of, QR, April.
Herbert, Arthur, Earl of Torrington, P. H. Colomb, USM.
Hereditry, Power of, Isabel Foard, West.
Heroines, Motherless, in English Classics, G. Withington, PL.
"Higher Critics," Expert Linguists and the Theories of, E. H. Dewart, Hom.
History and Science, Constructive Value of, A. C. Armstrong, Jr., MRNY.
History, On the Teaching of, T. G. Tibbey, West.
Hoarseness, Treatment of, E. Pynchon, Mus.
Home, Organization of a, Van B. Denslow, Cos.
Horseless Age, T. Dreiser, Dem.
Houses, Notes on Country and Suburban, H. Townsend, IntS.
Howe, Julia Ward, Reminiscences of—VI., Atlant.
Hydraulic Transmission of Power, E. B. Ellington, Eng.
Imperialism in the United States, G. Smith, Contem.
Indian (East) Countervailing Duties, M. M. Beeton, NatR.
Indians, North American, Cross Among the, P. Carus, OC.
India Under Elgin, QR, April.
India, Up to the Hills in, P. E. Stevenson, O.
Inebriates, Habitual, T. Holmes, Contem.
Influenza Microbe, L. Caze, RRP, April 15.
Insane Characters in Fiction, C. Lombroso, APS.
Insanity, Causes and Prevention of, S. Baker, APS.
Insects, Japanese Singing, L. Hearn, Home.
Insurance of Cattle, BankL.
Irish Catholic University, Contem; F. St. J. Morrow, West.
Irish County Councils and Home Rule, Fort.
Irish Leaven in American Progress, J. J. O'Shea, Forum.
Irrigation in Northern Wyoming, C. T. Johnson, IA.
Israelites: Were They Ever Polytheists? A. E. Whatham, Bib.
Italy:
Conservative-Liberal Programme, P. Giulio, RasN, April 1.
English and the Romans, G. Sergi, NA, April 1.
Italian Revolt, Fidella D. Papa, Arena.
Italy and the Chinese Question, D. Carlo, RasN, April 16.
Italy in China, NA, April 16.
New Franco-Italian Commercial Treaty, BTJ, April.
Jackeroo, The, A. C. Yorke, NineC.
Japanese Goblins, H. Liddell, Home.
Japan, Foreign Trade of, BTJ, April.
Japan, Little Folks of, E. Louise Liddell, Home.
Japan, Picturesque Life in, G. Saint-Aubin, RRP, April 15.
Jefferson a Democrat? Was, A. L. Blair, Arena.
Jena—Mars-la-Tour-Vionville: A Comparative Study, F. L. Huldekoper, JMSI.
Jesus, Social Ethics of, J. du Buy, CAge.
Joint High Commission, Work of, J. Charlton, Can; NAR.
Jones, Samuel M., Mayor, of Toledo, W. Gladden, Out.
"Julius Caesar," Legerdemain With Time In, PL.
Keller, Gottfried, F. Dumur, BU.
Keller, Helen, as She Really Is, J. E. Chamberlin, LHJ.
Kelvin, Lord, J. D. Cormack, CasM.
Kindergarten Training at Columbia University, Maud E. Hayes, Kind.
Kindergarten Work in Washington, Rachel Coffin and Mamie Skillman, Kind.
Kipling, Rudyard, Dem; A. R. Chevrillon, RPar, April 1.
Kitchen, Model, Science in the, Anna Leach, Cos.
Klondike, Pioneering in the, A. Macdonald, Black.
Klondike, Railway Journey to the, W. M. Sheffield, Cos.
Kosciusko and the Polish Legions in France, W. M. Kozlowski, RRP, May 1.
Kropotkin, P., Autobiography of—VII., Atlant.
Kulturkampf, Beginning of the, M. Philippion, Deut.
Labor Problems ("From Serfdom to Freedom"), E. Bicknell, APS.
Lace, British, Old Masters in, Effie B. Clarke, AJ.
Lake Commerce, Deep Waterways for, F. W. Fitzpatrick, SelfC.
Law: Glances at Our Colonial Bar, GBag.
Law, Literature and the, G. R. Hawes, GBag.
Law, Origin and Nature of, G. H. Bennett, MRNY.
Legislative Contempt, Glance at, F. W. Hackett, GBag.
Leper Home, Louisiana, Atlant.
Lee, Fitzhugh, Beau Sabres, W. S. Brackett, FrL.
Lee, Henry, D. G. Mason, NENG.
Lincoln's Search for a Man, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
Liquor Problem, Aspects of the, H. W. Farnam, Atlant.
Literature, W. A. Fraser, Can.
Literature: Art and Personality, Clara E. Laughlin, BB.
Lithography, Modern German—II., H. W. Singer, IntS.
Liverpool, H. Townsend, Chaut.
Locomotives, Shop Testing of, R. A. Smart, CasM.
London, Government of, QR, April.
London, Keeping House in, J. Ralph, Harp.
London: Paternoster Row, W. Besant, LeisH.
London Vestries, Scenes and Scandals on the, NatR.
Longfellow's Academics at Belle Isle, E. H. Barker, LeisH.
Lowell, James Russell, as a Critic, C. I. Collins, SelfC.
Lunatics, Illustrious, W. J. Corbet, Arena.
Lyrista, Jacobean, Temp.
Mable, Hamilton Wright, H. van Dyke, BB.
Machine-Shop Management—V., H. F. L. Orcutt, Eng.
Madagascar a French Colony, Edin, April.
Malden, Massachusetts, Deloraine P. Corey, NENG.
Manhattan Company—1799-1899, J. K. Bangs, Harp.
Manila Under American Rule, W. G. Irwin, Chaut.
Maple Sugar and Syrup Industry of Canada, Cham.
Mar Saba, Convent of—II., H. Macmillan, Sun.
May Day, Emma S. Jones, SelfC.
Medal Renaissance, G. Lecomte, RPar, April 15.
Mends, Admiral Sir William, Black.
Men-of-War, Misnamed, W. G. F. Hunt, USM.
Militia, Infantry, Training of, G. H. Nicholson, USM.
Miller, Hon. Lewis, J. H. Vincent, Chaut.
Millionaires, L. de Norvins, RRP, April 1 and 15.
Missionary Interest and Missionary Income—A Symposium, MisR.
Missions: Anatolia College, Marsovan, J. Smith, MisH.
Missions: Forward Movement, L. D. Wishard, MisH.
Missions, Pastors and, N. S. Burton, Hom.
Missions, Pilkington of Uganda, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
Mission Work Among the Laos of Indo-China, W. A. Briggs, MisR.
Mohammedanism and Christian Missions, W. P. Reeve, OC.
Mohammed: The Building of an Empire, J. B. Walker, Cos.
Monetary Standards, A. Delbeke, RGen, April.
Montmartre and Its Poor, F. X. McGowan, Cath.
Moral Personality, Notion of, L. Michoud, RDP, January.
Morris, William, J. B. Kenyon, MRNY.
Motors, New, L. Caze, RRP, April 1.
Mozart: His Life and His Art, M. Auzoletti, RasN, April 1.
Muir, John, O. Ellison, SelfC.
Municipal Problems, The State and, J. C. Chase, CAge.
"Murder, Constructive," Law as to, G. Pitt-Lewis, NineC.
Museum, London Missionary Society's, Helen C. Gordon, NIM.
Music as Medicine, P. Pastnor, Mus, April.
Music Critics, Some of Our, P. G. Hubert, Jr., BB.
Mythra, Cult and Mysteries of, A. Gasquet, RDM, April 1.
Naples, Hero-King of, Lily Wolffsohn and Bettina Woodward, Gent.
Napoleon III., General-in-Chief, in the Italian Campaign, E. Ollivier, RDM, May 1.
Napoleon III., in Italy, G. Rothan, RDM, April 1.
Nature, Interpretation of, E. Noble, APS.
Nature, Masquerades and Disguises in, G. Allen, Str.
Navies: The Monitor, the Battleship, the Cruiser, and the Destroyer, G. W. Dickie, Eng.
Navy, British, Figure-Heads of the, A. S. Hurd, LeisH.
Negro as an Industrial Factor, C. B. Spahr, Out.
Negro Problem, J. H. Babcock, Chaut.
New England Hill Town—II., R. L. Hartt, Atlant.
Newfoundland Question, RPP, April.
New South Wales Lancers, M. H. Donohoe, RRM, March.
Newspaper, Evolution of the, E. Arden, Chaut.
Nicaragua, Heroes of, O. B. Dunlap, WWM.
Nicaragua Canal, T. B. Reed, NAR.
Norfolk Island, New South Wales, Gent.
Norway, R. Klimsch, DH, Hefts 9 and 10.
Novels, Religion in, H. H. Bowen, West.
Oak, Old, QR, April.
Oratorio in Music, History of, L. Parodi, RasN, April 16.
Organs, American, Clarence Eddy on, Mus, April.
Ostrich, African, in America, E. H. Rydall, SelfC.
Ovum in Ovo, F. H. Herrick, ANat.
Oxford, Rooms at, M. R. Roberts, Cass.
Oxford, University of, J. B. Wilburn, Dub, April.
Pacific Coast, North—II., D. H. Campbell, ANat.
Palmerston's Quarrels with Court and Colleagues, J. Sykes, Mac.
Panama Canal To-day, Gunt.
Papacy, Belligerent, W. J. Stillman, NatR.
Paris, Cheap Lodging-Houses of, F. Lohé, April 15.
Paris Exhibition in 1900, Buildings for the, H. Frantz, MA.
Paris Tribunal of Arbitration, Lessons of the, D. S. Jordan, Forum.
Parliament, Silhouettes in, F. J. Higginbottom, PMM.
Parnell, Charles Stewart, and His Work, Edin, April.
Party Government, Failure of, G. Smith, NineC.
Peace, Universal, Vanishing of, Fort.
Pearls, Production of, A. Dastre, Chaut.
Peel and Pitt, QR, April.
Peel, Sir Robert, A. Birrell, Contem; Edin, April.
Pengelly, William, Sketch of, APS.
Pepps, London of, A. J. C. Hare, PMM.
Philippines:
Are the Philippines Civilized? F. Agoncillo, FrL.
Mineral Resources of the Philippines, D. T. Day, Eng.
Our Philippine Policy, C. K. Davis, NatM.
Picture of the Philippines, B. W. Arnold, Jr., Gunt.

- Question of the Philippines, J. F. Kirk, Lipp.
 To-day in the Philippines, O. K. Davis, Mun.
 Philosophy, German, During the Years 1896-1898, E. Adickes, Phil.
 Philosophy, Study of, G. A. Wilson, MRNY.
 Photography:
 Adulor as a Developer for Negatives, C. H. Bothamley, WPM.
 Carbon Process—X., P. C. Duchochois, PhoT.
 Fish Photography, R. W. Shufeldt, PhoT.
 Is Photography Among the Fine Arts? H. P. Robinson, MA.
 Moonlight Pictures, R. Melville, WPM.
 Night Photography and Sky Scapes, D. I. Burton, PhoT.
 Note Upon Artigue Paper, C. Puyo, PhoT.
 Observations on the Hand Camera, E. Swingler, PhoT.
 Ozotype: A New Form of Pigment Printing, F. C. Lambert, APB.
 Relation of Photography to Art, J. Craig, APB.
 Stereoscopic Pictures, C. F. Jenkins, PhoT.
 Velox for Professional Work, E. W. Foxlee, PhoT; WPM.
 Women in Photography, R. Hines, Jr., PhoT.
 Wonders in Photomicrography, APB.
 Piano-Playing, Modern, W. S. B. Mathews, Mus, April.
 Pigeon Post in the Service of the Army and Navy, B. Denninghoff, Chaut.
 Pigeons, Homing, in War-Time, G. J. Larner, NineC.
 Plants as Food, R. Blathwayt, Cass.
 Playfair, Sir R. Lambert, Reminiscences of—V., Cham.
 Plover and Plover-Shooting, E. W. Sandys, O.
 Poe, Edgar Allan, H. W. Mabie, Out.
 Poet, An Irish, Earl of Lytton, NatR.
 Poetry, The New, W. D. Howells, NAR.
 Police Administration, Problem of, F. Moss, Forum.
 Political Reminiscences, G. F. Hoar, Scrib.
 Porto Rico, W. V. Pettit, Atlant.
 Portraits, Bogus, of Famous Personages, T. Waters, Home.
 Postal Service, United States, C. E. Smith, Cos.
 Pottery, Delft, F. Rhead, Art.
 Prussian Rural Laborer, R. Heath, Contem.
 Prussia's War Against Danish Servant Girls, AngA.
 Psychic Phenomena, Study of—II., W. G. Todd, CAGE.
 Psychology, Experimental, E. M. Weyer, CAGE.
 Psychology for Preachers, J. F. Flint, Bib.
 Psychology, School of, in Chicago, April, 1899, Kind; KindR.
 Psychology, Structural and Functional, E. B. Titchener, Phil.
 "Punch," A Peep Into—IV., J. H. Schooling, Str.
 Puritan Colony, A. Forgotten, Black.
 Quay, Matthew S., and the Republican Machine, Out.
 Quincy, Mayor Josiah, of Boston, G. E. Hooker, AMRR.
 Racine, Bicentenary of the Death of, A. Callet, RRP, April 15.
 Railroads and the People, H. G. Prout, Mun.
 Railway Race, A Great, J. Broome, Str.
 Railway Smash to Order, Str.
 Railways, South African, T. Reunert, CasM.
 Realism, Defense of, I. O. Winslow, Phil.
 Realism in Art and in Science, M. Benedikt, Deut.
 Redwood Forest of the Pacific Coast, H. Gannett, NatGM.
 Reed, Thomas B., Retirement of, from Congress, Gunt.
 Religion in Novels, H. H. Bowen, West.
 Religious Training of Children, A. B. Patten, Bib.
 Rembrandt and His Etchings, F. Wedmore, PMM.
 Rhodes, Cecil, Life Story of, H. Marshall, YM.
 Rocco, Father, Life of—VI., Cardinal Capececiatro, Ros.
 Rod, Edouard—II., F. T. Cooper, Bkman.
 Roman Bishops, Early—II., F. Bacchus, Dub, April.
 Roman Catholic Congregations, Outburst of Activity in the, W. Gibson, NineC.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, Governor, J. L. Steffens, McCl.
 St. Johns, Newfoundland, P. T. McGrath, PMM.
 St. Paul's, London, Choir of, F. Banfield, Cass.
 Salisbury, Lord, H. M. Stephens, Chaut.
 Samoan Crisis and Its Causes, J. G. Leigh, Fort.
 San Francisco Charter, New, A. Shaw, AMRR.
 Sanitary Science, Fruits of, J. B. Johnson, San.
 Sanitation of Dwellings in England, B. F. Fletcher, Arch.
 Santiago Since the Surrender, L. Wood, Scrib.
 Saskatchewan Country, Trip into the, S. Bray, Can.
 Savile, Sir George, Lord Halifax, H. C. Foxcroft, Fort.
 Savonarola, H. H. Peabody, CAGE.
 Scandinavian Contention, J. Moritzen, AMRR.
 Science, Century's Progress in, W. Seton, Cath.
 Scientific Views, Current—III., E. McLennan, AngA.
 Scotsmen in London, W. C. Mackenzie, Cham.
 Scottish Saints, Early, M. Barrett, Dub, April.
 Seal, Greenland, Hunting the, A. P. Silver, Bad.
 Sea, Superstitions of the, Minna Irving, SelfC.
 Servant Problem in the United States, LeisH.
 Seville, Holy Week Procession in, H. Vivian, WWM.
 Sewer Construction, L. M. Hastings, JAES, March.
 Sewers, Separate, at Newton, Mass., S. Childs, JAES, March.
 "Shamrock," Challenge of the, A. J. Kenealy, O.
 Shetland, Cycling in, Barbara F. Wylie, Bad.
 Shipping, American Deep-Water, H. P. Whitmarsh, Atlant.
 Ship, The: Her Story—VII., W. C. Russeff, FMM.
 Shows and Roundabouts, W. B. Robertson, Cass.
 Silk Worm Industry in America, E. A. Samuels, NatM.
 Singing, Hints on, M. Garcia, Wern.
 Slaves of the Adriatic, C. Diehl, Nou, April 15.
 Slum, Battle With the, J. A. Riis, Atlant.
 Social Ideals and the Church, R. E. Bisbee, CAGE.
 Social Evolution, Study in, B. E. Howard, CAGE.
 Socialists, Polish and Russian, E. Esse, HumM, April.
 Spain:
 Colonial Régime of Spain—II., A. Posada, RDP, January.
 Financial Situation in Spain, G. Rontier, RPP, April.
 Mineral Production in Spain, 1898, BTJ, April.
 Spanish Drama To-day, Mme. Pardo Bazan, RRP, April 1.
 What Spain Can Teach America, N. Estévez, NAR.
 Speech, Evolution of, T. Ribot, OC.
 Sport as a Factor in Education, F. H. Tabor, Forum.
 State and Its Sovereignty, C. Turgeon, RDP, January.
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, Letters of—Monterey and San Francisco: 1879-1880, Scrib.
 Stevenson, Robert Louis: Some Notes of His Childhood, Eve B. Simpson, BB.
 Submarine Boat "Argonaut," S. Lake, NIM.
 Submarine Boats, E. Mancini, Chaut; G. E. Armstrong, NIM.
 Sulphur Mining in a Volcano, E. C. Butler, Home.
 Sun and Planets, Origin of the, H. S. Baker, McCl.
 Sunday Travel, J. Pendleton, Sun.
 Switzerland, French Interests in, G. Renard, RRP, May 1.
 Tay, Source of the, H. Macmillan, AJ.
 Telegraph, Electro-Magnetic, S. Vail, SelfC.
 Telegraphy, Wireless, G. Marconi, NAR; A. Dastre, RDM, May 1.
 Telegraphy, Wireless, and "Brain-Waves," J. Knowles, NineC.
 Telegraphy, Wireless, Scientific History and Future Uses of, J. A. Fleming, NAR.
 Telephone, The, Cham.
 Textile Industry Since 1800, H. C. Kittredge, Forum.
 Thackeray as a Graphic Humorist, G. S. Layard, MA.
 Thackeray's Contributions to "Punch," 1842-1844, F. S. Dickson, Crit.
 Thames, Along the, W. Taylor, Mun.
 Theatre, Endowed, Dial, May 1.
 Theistic Thought, Tendencies of Recent, C. M. Mead, Hom.
 Theology, Preacher's Reading of, D. S. Gregory, Hom.
 Thompson, Benjamin, Regent of Bavaria, Temp.
 Thring, Edward, of Uppingham, A. Herbert, Dub, April; R. P. Keep, EdR.
 Tolstoy and the Social Question, O. Lourie, RSec, April.
 Tolstoy: How He Lives and Works, Jeannette L. Gilder, Crit.
 Totemism, Origin of, J. G. Frazer, Fort.
 Townsend, Edward W., A. B. Maurice, Bkman.
 Trade, Advantages of a, Cham.
 Transvaal, Coming Crisis in the, A. White, NatR.
 Trebizond, Princes of, D. Hunter, Cos.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|--|--------|---|
| AHR. | American Historical Review, N. Y. | Dial. | Dial, Chicago. | NatR. | National Review, London. |
| AJS. | American Journal of Sociology, Chicago. | Dub. | Dublin Review, Dublin. | NEng. | New England Magazine, Boston. |
| AJT. | American Journal of Theology, Chicago. | Edin. | Edinburgh Review, London. | NIM. | New Illustrated Magazine, London. |
| ALR. | American Law Review, St. Louis. | Ed. | Education, Boston. | NW. | New World, Boston. |
| AMonM. | American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C. | EdR. | Educational Review, N. Y. | NineC. | Nineteenth Century, London. |
| AMRR. | American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y. | Eng. | Engineering Magazine, N. Y. | NAR. | North American Review, N. Y. |
| ANat. | American Naturalist, Boston. | EM. | España Moderna, Madrid. | Nou. | Nouvelle Revue, Paris. |
| AngA. | Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y. | Fort. | Fortnightly Review, London. | NA. | Nuova Antologia, Rome. |
| Annals. | Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila. | Forum. | Forum, N. Y. | OC. | Open Court, Chicago. |
| APB. | Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y. | FrL. | Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y. | O. | Outing, N. Y. |
| APS. | Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, N. Y. | Gent. | Gentleman's Magazine, London. | Out. | Outlook, N. Y. |
| Arch. | Architectural Record, N. Y. | GBag. | Green Bag, Boston. | Over. | Overland Monthly, San Francisco. |
| Arena. | Arena, Boston. | Gunt. | Gunter's Magazine, N. Y. | PMM. | Pall Mall Magazine, London. |
| AA. | Art Amateur, N. Y. | Harp. | Harper's Magazine, N. Y. | Phil. | Philosophical Review, N. Y. |
| AI. | Art Interchange, N. Y. | Home. | Home Magazine, N. Y. | PhoT. | Photographic Times, N. Y. |
| AJ. | Art Journal, London. | Hom. | Homiletic Review, N. Y. | PL. | Poet-Lore, Boston. |
| Art. | Artist, London. | HumN. | Humanité Nouvelle, Paris. | PSQ. | Political Science Quarterly, Boston. |
| Atlant. | Atlantic Monthly, Boston. | IJE. | International Journal of Ethics, Phila. | PRR. | Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila. |
| Bad. | Badminton, London. | IntS. | International Studio, London. | PQ. | Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C. |
| BankL. | Bankers' Magazine, London. | JAES. | Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies, Phila. | QJCon. | Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston. |
| BankNY. | Bankers' Magazine, N. Y. | JF. | Journal of Finance, London. | QR. | Quarterly Review, London. |
| Bib. | Biblical World, Chicago. | JMSI. | Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. | RasN. | Rassegna Nazionale, Florence. |
| BSac. | Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O. | JPEcon. | Journal of Political Economy, Chicago. | Refs. | Réforme Sociale, Paris. |
| BU. | Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne. | Kind. | Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago. | RRL. | Review of Reviews, London. |
| Black. | Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh. | KindR. | Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass. | RRM. | Review of Reviews, Melbourne. |
| BTJ. | Board of Trade Journal, London. | LHJ. | Ladies' Home Journal, Phila. | RDM. | Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris. |
| BB. | Book Buyer, N. Y. | Leish. | Leisure Hour, London. | RDP. | Revue du Droit Public, Paris. |
| Bkman. | Bookman, N. Y. | Lipp. | Lippincott's Magazine, Phila. | RGen. | Revue Générale, Brussels. |
| BP. | Brush and Pencil, Chicago. | LQ. | London Quarterly Review, London. | RPar. | Revue de Paris, Paris. |
| Can. | Canadian Magazine, Toronto. | Long. | Longman's Magazine, London. | RPP. | Revue Politique et Parliaméntaire, Paris. |
| Cass. | Cassell's Magazine, London. | LuthQ. | Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa. | RRP. | Revue des Revues, Paris. |
| CasM. | Cassier's Magazine, N. Y. | McCl. | McClure's Magazine, N. Y. | RSoc. | Revue Socialiste, Paris. |
| Cath. | Catholic World, N. Y. | MacM. | Macmillan's Magazine, London. | Ros. | Rosary, Somerset, Ohio. |
| Cent. | Century Magazine, N. Y. | MA. | Magazine of Art, London. | San. | Sanitarian, N. Y. |
| Cham. | Chambers' Journal, Edinburgh. | Men. | Menorah Monthly, N. Y. | Schol. | School Review, Chicago. |
| Char. | Charities Review, N. Y. | Met. | Metaphysical Magazine, N. Y. | Scrib. | Scribner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Chaut. | Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa. | MRN. | Methodist Review, Nashville. | SelfC. | Self Culture, Akron, Ohio. |
| CAGE. | Coming Age, Boston. | MRNY. | Methodist Review, N. Y. | SR. | Sewanee Review, Sewanee, Tenn. |
| Contem. | Contemporary Review, London. | Mid. | Midland Monthly, Des Moines, Iowa. | Str. | Strand Magazine, London. |
| Corn. | Cornhill, London. | MisH. | Missionary Herald, Boston. | Sun. | Sunday Magazine, London. |
| Cos. | Cosmopolitan, N. Y. | MisR. | Missionary Review, N. Y. | Temp. | Temple Bar, London. |
| Crit. | Critic, N. Y. | Mon. | Monist, Chicago. | USM. | United Service Magazine, London. |
| Dem. | Demorest's Family Magazine, N. Y. | Month. | Month, London. | West. | Westminster Review, London. |
| DH. | Deutscher Hausschatz, Regensburg. | MunA. | Municipal Affairs, N. Y. | Wern. | Werner's Magazine, N. Y. |
| Deut. | Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart. | Mun. | Munsey's Magazine, N. Y. | WWM. | Wide World Magazine, London. |
| | | Mus. | Music, Chicago. | WPM. | Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y. |
| | | NatGM. | National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C. | Yale. | Yale Review, New Haven. |
| | | NatM. | National Magazine, Boston. | YM. | Young Man, London. |
| | | | | YW. | Young Woman, London. |

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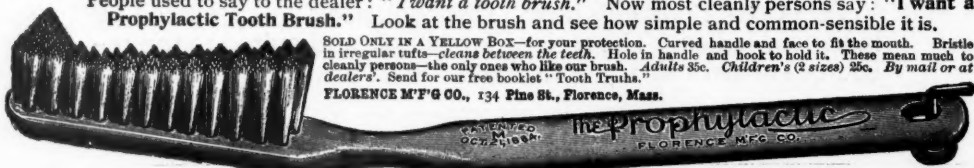
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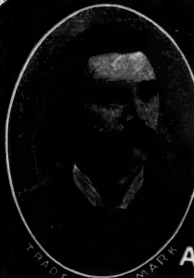
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which is the ONLY SAFE INSTRUMENT.

The Supreme Court, at Washington, D. C., has decided in favor of Dr. H. Sanche against imitators. We are operating under the ONLY PATENTS that have been granted on THIS PROCESS and THESE INSTRUMENTS.

One Oxydonor will keep an entire family in good health and will last a lifetime if taken care of. A 170-page book of directions with each Oxydonor.

Hon. GEORGE F. DREW,

ex-Governor of Florida, writes from Jacksonville, Fla., March 4, 1899:

"The Oxydonor has twice cured me of inflammatory rheumatism and has given me almost instant relief from attacks of la grippe. My health has been better since I have used the Oxydonor than at any time since I arrived at manhood, and I am now seventy-two years old."

Prof. FLETCHER OSGOOD,

of Chelsea, Mass., under date of July 25, 1898, writes:

"Have found Dr. Sanche's Oxydonor a highly useful assistant in warding off attacks of illness. Under conditions of extreme nervous strain it has the happy faculty of producing natural and wholesome sleep."

PRICE NOW \$10

for the original instrument which we sold from 1889 to 1895 for \$30 and \$25.

Further information and book, "Grateful Reports," mailed FREE on request.

Dr. H. SANCHE & COMPANY,

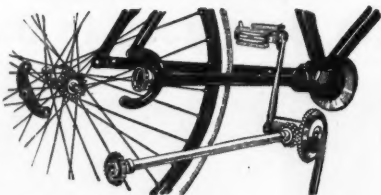
261 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.
61 Fifth Street,
Detroit, Mich.

57 State Street,
Chicago, Ill.
Canadian Office:
2268 St. Catherine Street,
Montreal, P. Q.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

BICYCLES

Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless Bicycle.



Easiest running, cleanest, safest, most durable. Complete protection of running gear from rain, mud, and dust. The best hill climber and a delightful coaster.

Columbia and Hartford Chain Wheels.

The new specially cut sprockets and hardened pin chain show better results under test than any other chain-wheel mechanism.

NEW MODELS.

Chainless, \$75; Chain, \$50, \$35, \$26, \$25.

SEE OUR CATALOGUE.

POPE MFG. CO., - Hartford, Conn.

There are Others—BUT
None Equal

Solar Lamps

Their success has proven them a



PRACTICAL, RELIABLE, SATISFACTORY, SIMPLE AND AUTOMATIC LAMP.

BEWARE OF EXPERIMENTS.

Badger Brass Mfg. Co., Kenosha, Wisconsin.



THE ADLAKE

X-RAYS

Distinctly the Best Cycle and Carriage Lamps in the World.

All other Lights are dimmed by the Adlake Acetylene Lamp. Nothing equals it—Nothing approaches it—The first Lamp made which combines all the correct principles for safely generating and burning Acetylene Gas. It is the only Gas-Burning Lamp with a Gas-Cooling Chamber. The Brightest Light. The Safe Lamp. For sale in every principal city in the United States.

The 1899 X-Rays Lamp is improved in many ways. It is made of Aluminum, handsomely finished. The new high chimney makes perfect combustion and increases volume of light. Fitted with New 1899 Rigid Bracket; it never jars nor goes out. No smoke. Nothing disagreeable about X-RAYS LAMP.

Ask your dealer for the ADLAKE or X-RAYS; if he does not handle them, we will fill your order, delivered free, anywhere in the United States, on receipt of above price. Adlake or X-Rays Booklet sent free for your address on a postal. (Name the one you wish).

The Adams & Westlake Co., 126 Ontario St., Chicago.

Makers of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, New Adlake Camera and Adlake Bicycles.

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BICYCLES

THE BANNER BICYCLE LAMP

THE MOST RELIABLE LAMP
MADE USING KEROSENE OIL.



TESTED and TRUSTED

By thousands of riders
in seasons past.

PRICE

\$1.75

GUARANTEED
WIND PROOF

ALL PARTS REMOVABLE. EASILY CLEANED.

Lens 2½ inches, double convex,
optical ground and polished.

Sold Everywhere. Circulars on application.

PLUME & ATWOOD MFG CO.,
NEW YORK. . . . CHICAGO.

Rambler BICYCLES

"20 year old favorites"

Price \$40

WE FEEL THAT NOTHING MORE NEED BE
SAID OF 1899 RAMBLERS

Agencies Everywhere

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.
Chicago. Boston. Washington. New York.
Brooklyn. Detroit. Cincinnati. Buffalo.
Cleveland. London, Eng.

THE HAND-MADE PROCESS

is the only correct way of making a pneumatic tire. By it the fabric (which furnishes all the strength and resilience of a tire) is preserved in all its original strength and softness, and not stiffened, hardened, and weakened by subjecting it to the action of chemicals under a compressed condition in the heat of a vulcanizer.



This is one of the many good points about the Dunlop, for in its manufacture

~~as~~ these are the only tools we use.

See that it is furnished on your new wheel; too manufacturers supply it on their bicycles.

Booklet of any dealer or of us.

The American Dunlop Tire Co.,
BELLEVILLE, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL.

DON'T TAKE THE
JUST AS GOOD —
INSIST on the



OIL

USE THE 1899 MODELS
20TH CENTURY
BICYCLE & DRIVING
HEADLIGHTS

GAS
CATALOGUE
FREE



20TH
CENTURY MFG CO

17 WARREN ST. NEW YORK

THE BEST KNOWN WHEEL.

CRESCENT
BICYCLES

No matter where you travel, you will find Crescent Bicycles already there and their reputation unshaken. The familiar name-plate can be seen in parks, on country roads or city pavements. Young and old ride them and their popularity increases with the multitude of riders.

Chain Models, \$35.

Bevel Gear Chainless Models, \$60.

Catalogue No. 1, containing "The Care of the Wheel," free.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS, Makers,
CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED

The Sun Never Sets On The
WINCHESTER



NEARLY two million Winchester Rifles and Shotguns are in use throughout the world to-day. If you want a reliable gun, and one that is not in an experimental stage, buy a Winchester.

FREE.—Send name and address on a postal for 156-page illustrated catalogue.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

8000 BICYCLES



Overstock: Must Be Closed Out. **STANDARD '98 MODELS**, guaranteed, \$9.75 to \$16. Shopworn and second-hand wheels, good as new, \$3 to \$10. **Great Factory Clearing Sale.** We ship to any one on approval and trial without a cent in advance. **EARN A BICYCLE** by helping us advertise our superb line of '99 models. We give one Rider Agent in each town. **FREE USE** of sample wheel to introduce them. Write at once for our special offer. **N. L. Mead & Prentiss, Chicago, Ill.**

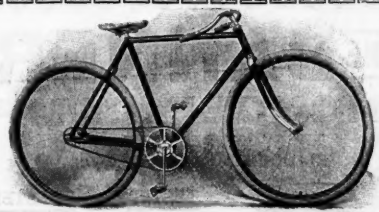
Our Folding Boats are puncture proof. Galvanized steel ribbing. For hunting, fishing, exploring and family pleasure. Walter Wellman took them on his polar trip. Lieut. Schwatka explored the Yukon river with them. Awarded first premium and medal at World's Fair. Send 6 cents for catalogue. 40 engravings. **KING FOLDING CANVAS BOAT CO., Kalamazoo, Michigan, U. S. A.**



Send nickel for catalogue for 1899.
J. H. RUSHON, - - Canton, N. Y.



Planetary Pencil Pointer
Needed in every office, school, home. Saves its cost in length. Mechanical perfection. No toy. Free circulars.
A. B. DICK COMPANY,
152-154 Lake St., CHICAGO.
47 Nassau St., N. Y.




Stafford Bicycles \$24.85.

are good bicycles. They are as well constructed of as good material, as well finished, and as durable as any wheel sold for \$40 or \$50. Our price is **\$24.85.** Shipped anywhere **ON APPROVAL.** We have bicycles at lower prices. We do not sell cheap bicycles, but we sell good bicycles cheap. Write us.

E. H. Stafford & Bros., 18-26 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.


MAGIC LANTERNS WANTED AND FOR SALE
HARBACH & CO., 309 Filbert St., Philada., Pa.

GEO. H. GERE YACHT AND LAUNCH WORKS.
FINE CABIN AND OPEN LAUNCHES
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
GEN'L. U.S. & CANADA SALES AGT. FOR
MONITOR VAPOR ENGINES. CATALOGUE FOR 43 STAMPS.



No fire, smoke, or heat. Absolutely safe. Send five stamps for catalogue.
TRUSCOTT BOAT MFG. CO., ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

SINTZ GAS ENGINE CO.
GASOLINE ENGINES, Kalamazoo, Mich.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
BRANCH OFFICES:
100 COLUMBIA AVE. N.Y. CITY. 123 1/2 SECOND ST. PHILADELPHIA.
128 MORRIS ST. NEW ORLEANS. 83 WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT.

DIXON'S GRAPHITE
IN STICK OR PASTE
lubricates a bicycle chain as no other lubricant can. Sample size of above sent free of charge.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

The Pacific Coast Press Clipping Bureau
Reads newspapers published in the Far West for Professional, Society, and Literary people on reasonable terms. For particulars address as above,
Box 2329, San Francisco, Cal.



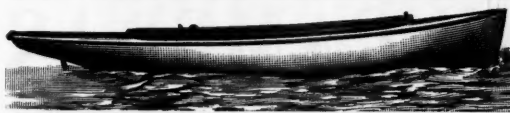
Imperial Wheels

—the go-lightly kind.

The material in Imperial Wheels is of the highest quality, and workmanship of the best. All parts made in our shops are carefully inspected by experts at every stage of construction. By our system of tests no part can pass through to be assembled unless absolutely perfect. Imperials have a reputation which the manufacturers are bound to maintain. Imperial Wheels are fully guaranteed. The manufacturers KNOW the quality of the material that goes into them; know how it is machined and finished; know how the cups and cones are tempered and drawn; know that no point is too small to receive the most careful attention; know that all parts are perfect; know that the finish is the best. This is why Imperial wheels are guaranteed.

Special inducements to riders. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Our net prices will interest and enable any dealer to make money who sells Imperials. Write us.

Ames & Frost Company, Chicago.



Pierce Vapor Launches

Safe, Reliable and Guaranteed. No Fire. No Government Inspection. Send for Catalogue.
PIERCE ENGINE CO., Box 7, Racine Jct., Wis.

Look to the Water You Drink

Distilled Water—100% Pure from the Sanitary Still.

TESTIMONIALS—Physicians' endorsements and full particulars by return mail.

Only Still recognized by the U.S. Government. Six styles, \$10 up.

THE CUPRIGRAPH CO., 129 No. Green St., Chicago.



For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS



Summer Suggests "Adlake" Cameras.

Our New Rapid-Action Magazine Camera

"ADLAKE REPEATER"

Made in Two Sizes.

Express prepaid anywhere in the U. S.

3 1/4 x 4 1/4 - \$5.50
4 x 5 - 8.00

Loads 12 plates. Takes 12 pictures without opening the box. Twelve in ten seconds if you're in a hurry. Is fitted with New Adlake Metal Shutter with four stops; the only shutter ever made for fixed focus camera not affected by warping or shrinking of shutter board. The Exposure Register has self-locking Exposure Lever preventing more than one plate leaving the magazine at a time. The best single achromatic lens—removable lens holder. The Repeater is perfect in plan and action.

ADLAKE REGULAR, 3 1/4 x 4 1/4, \$6.50.
ADLAKE REGULAR, with 12 Single Metal Plate Holders—Light-tight—dust proof, 4 x 5, \$10.
ADLAKE SPECIAL, with 12 Single Aluminum Plate Holders, 4 x 5, \$12.00.

FREE with all Adlakes—New Adlake Metal Shutter; Portrait attachment; Device for making panoramic pictures. New Multiplex attachment for taking 2 to 4 pictures of same object in different positions on one plate, \$1 extra. New 1899 Adlake Booklet Free. Mounted photo 5 cents stamps. New Devices on all 1899 Adlake Cameras.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE CO., 126 Ontario St., Chicago.
Makers of Adlake Bicycles, X-Rays Cycle Oil Lamps, Adlake Acetylene Cycle Lamps.




EARN A BICYCLE

By selling
Baker's Teas, Etc.

150 lbs. for highest grade Bicycle (ladies' or gents'); 125 lbs. for second-grade Bicycle; 100 lbs. for Youths' or Maidens' Bicycle; 75 lbs. for Boys' or Girls' Bicycle; 25 lbs. for Mackintosh or Silver Watch; 80 lbs. for Bookcase or Peek-a-Boo Camera. Express prepaid. Write for particulars.

W. G. Baker (Dept. 95) Springfield, Mass.



WHEEL CHAIRS and other

INVALIDS' GOODS.
RECLINING CHAIRS.
Comfort for All.
Catalogue Free

STEVENS' CHAIR CO.
511 Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.




WE PAY POST-AGE. All you have guessed about life insurance may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth, send for "How and Why," issued by the **PENN MUTUAL LIFE, 921-3-5 Chestnut Street, Phila.** AGENTS WANTED.



RAY CAMERAS

are unequalled for **style, quality, and price.**
Thirty-four styles. Prices \$2.50 to \$125.

Free Trip to Paris Exposition.

One hundred dollars in gold and twelve other prizes open to all amateurs using a **RAY CAMERA.**

Send for free catalogue and contest circular.

RAY CAMERA CO., (Successors to Mutschler, Robertson & Co.,) 211 Center St., Rochester, N. Y.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS

POCO POCO POCO POCO

For
1899



TOURISTS and WHEELMEN

Health and pleasure are the two most important forces of a well-balanced life. No one can truly realize the magnitude of the world and her varied scenery, without the aid of a camera. The

See our 1899
Art Catalogue.
Sent on re-
quest.

CYCLE POCO CAMERA

is *light, compact and simple*—it embodies all that time, expense, experience and true workmanship can produce, making it a **MARVEL OF BEAUTY AND DELIGHT.**

It is especially designed and intended as a wheeling companion, or for tourist's use.

Rochester Camera & Supply Co.
30 Caledonia Ave., Rochester, N. Y.



POCO POCO POCO POCO

Do you know

HOW TO MAKE PHOTOGRAPHS?

Do you wish to know?

Send 50 cents for one year's subscription for the

"AMATEUR POINTER"

For Amateur Photographers.

Issued monthly.

Sample copy 5 cents.

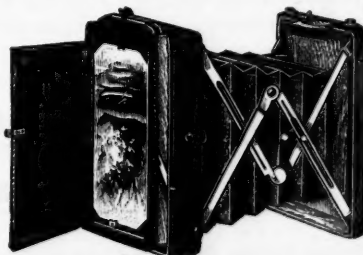
IT TELLS YOU ALL!
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York,
45, 47, 49 E. Randolph Street, Chicago.

Fifty-seven years' experience in this line of business.

Monroe Cameras

are always satisfactory, as only high-grade lenses are used. "The lens takes the picture."



Above cut shows our 1899 model "Tourist" Camera No. 3; takes $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ pictures. Price, complete with one double plate holder, \$8.

The most compact camera in the market, measuring but $1\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches when closed. Has best quality Bausch & Lomb single achromatic lens, two view finders and tripod plates. Is made of aluminum and covered with seal grain leather.

Ask to see it at your dealer's.

Our 1899 catalogue, showing full line of hand and tripod cameras, sent free by mail.

Prices from \$5 to \$50.

MONROE CAMERA CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"There is no Kodak but

Film Facility.

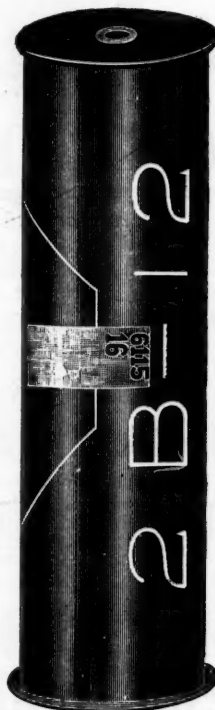
By the Kodak system of film photography the instrument loads and unloads in broad daylight. The film is put up in cartridge form and is perfectly protected from light by a strip of black paper extending the full length of the film and several inches beyond each end.

To load: simply insert this cartridge in the Kodak; thread up the black paper; close the camera and give the key a few turns, thus bringing the film into position.

The picture taking may then begin. The roll of a dozen exposures being completed, the black paper covers all, and the cartridge can be removed as easily as it was inserted.

Film cartridges weigh ounces where plates weigh pounds and are non-breakable. The $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, for instance, of which the accompanying illustration shows the actual size, weighs but 2 ounces, while an equivalent in glass plates and the necessary holders, would weigh 1 lb. 8 ozs.

Film development is simple and easy; easier than glass plate development.



FILM CARTRIDGE.
Actual size for 12 pictures
 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

All Kodaks use Light-Proof Film Cartridges and can be Loaded in Daylight.

Pocket Kodaks for $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ pictures,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 5.00
Folding Pocket Kodaks for $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ pictures,	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
Folding Pocket Kodaks for $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ pictures,	-	-	-	-	-	15.00
Kodaks for $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ pictures,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 5.00 to 18.00
Kodaks for 4×5 pictures,	-	-	-	-	-	12.00 to 25.00
Kodaks for 5×7 pictures,	-	-	-	-	-	35.00
Panoram-Kodaks for $3\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ pictures,	-	-	-	-	-	20.00

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Kodak Catalogues free of all dealers or by mail.

Rochester, N. Y.



the Eastman Kodak."

Film Quality.

In the face of the united opposition of plate manufacturers and plate camera manufacturers the quality of our film has forced its recognition and use among the best photographers the world over. Convenience alone could never tempt the supporters of the photographic Salons to use film. If the results did not at least equal those obtainable on plates, film would at once be discarded, for convenience is a matter of secondary consideration to the art worker except as it helps him to obtain the desired results.

In the rendering of true color values, in giving strong contrasts without harshness, and detail without flatness our films are unexcelled, while on account of the thin support and black paper backing giving no reflection, film negatives show far less halation than glass plates.

BETTER THAN PLATES.

"I made an extensive trip through Mexico, taking my 6½ x 8½ camera and a gross of plates, but for hand work I fortunately chose your Bulls-Eye Special Kodak. I secured an invaluable collection of character studies, landscapes and startling cloud effects with the Bulls-Eye on Eastman films and without a color screen. I have nearly 500 negatives and of these *the films are by far the most satisfactory*. It was a surprise to me to find that your films produce isochromatic effects."

OSCAR MAURER,
San Francisco.

March 20th.

Eastman's Daylight Loading Film Cartridges are Sold the World Over.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,

Kodak Catalogues free of all dealers or by mail.

Rochester, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS

DO YOU TRAVEL?

Do you attend Races, Regattas,
Hunts, or Athletic Games?
Do you sojourn at the Sea Side
or Lake Side?

Nine-tenths of the most interesting happenings are
before your eyes but beyond your seeing powers.

Bausch & Lomb-Zeiss

STEREO Binocular Glasses..

are the most practical aid to vision because they have a
Old Kind. Larger, Clearer, Sharper Field, Greater Stereo-
scopic Effect, are Smaller, Lighter, more Conven-
ient, and Elegance itself in construction.

Any Power from Opera to Marine Glass.

Booklet Free.



Bausch & Lomb-Zeiss
STEREO Binoculars.
4 Power.



6 Power.

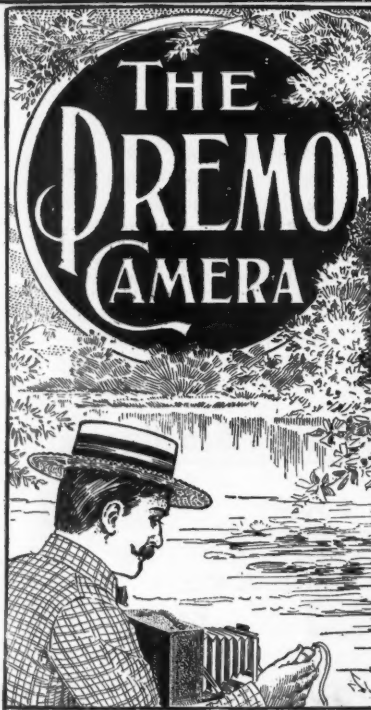


8 Power.



12 Power.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
N. St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.
State and Washington Sts., Chicago.
25th St. and Broadway, New York
325 Washington St., Boston.
Photo Catalog on request.



THE PREMO CAMERA

PREMO CAMERAS ARE SO HANDY

that you can take them everywhere. They
are never in the way, nor out of order.
Simple in mechanism and perfect in con-
struction, they are always ready for use. We
make a large variety of styles costing from
\$5.00 upwards, and fully guarantee each one.

1899 catalogue sent on application.

ROCHESTER OPTICAL CO.

**43 SOUTH STREET
ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

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PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS MONTAUK.

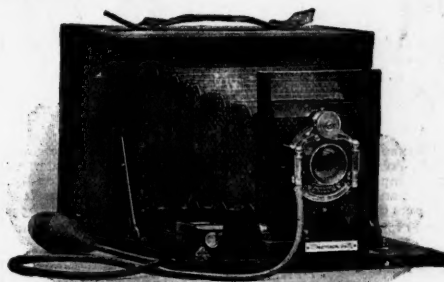


**ALWAYS STRICTLY
HIGH GRADE.**

THE BAROMETER OF MONTAUK SUCCESS IS THE CONTINUAL INCREASE IN THE PERCENTAGE OF MONTAUKS AMONG CAMERAS IN DAILY USE.

MONTAUKS, CYCLE MONTAUKS, LONG FOCUS, TWIN LENS AND STEREO MONTAUKS.

Catalogue for the Asking.



G. GENNERT,

13th Street and Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

LLOYD'S - ROTARY - TRIMMER

Like No Other

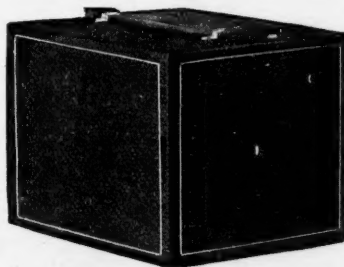
is why Lloyd's Rotary Trimmer is such a success. Cuts for years without sharpening, and can't get out of order.

For Sale by Dealers. Circular Free.

Lloyd's Photographic Encyclopedia
(200 pp.) contains our complete Instruction Book; Lloyd's Record Book, for timing and recording exposures correctly; over 200 valuable tested formulae; and Illustrated Catalogue of everything pertaining to Photography. Our discount sheet accompanies each one, giving lowest possible prices. Sent for 20 cents.
Andrew J. Lloyd & Co., Dept. D, Boston, Mass.

USE - LLOYD'S - IDEAL FILM - HOLDER - 15¢

BEDFORD CAMERAS FOR FILM OR PLATES.



The above cut represents our **Bedford No. 1**, for daylight loading, film cartridges, size of picture, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$. Every point essential to the finest results, is embodied in this Camera. Ask your dealer to show you the

BEDFORD NO. 1, PRICE \$5.00.

Write us for Catalogue.

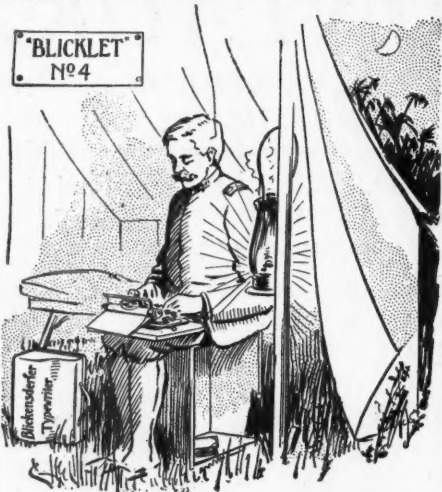
Full information sent **FREE** on application.

KOZY CAMERA CO.,
44 Bedford St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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WRITING MACHINES

"BLICKLET"
No 4



"WELL ADAPTED TO SMALL QUARTERS."

Of the Blickensderfer Typewriter, the Chaplain of the 303d N. Y. Vols. says: "For the military officer the Blickensderfer is incomparable. Small, light, compact, strong, it is easily carried and easily kept and used in the contracted and crowded quarters of a tent." Weight six pounds. Prices: No. 5, \$35; No. 7, \$50.

BLICKENSDERFER MFG. CO.,
STANFORD, CONN.

325 Broadway, New York. 1002 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
148 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 18 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Writing in all Ages

[No. 1.]

Egyptians
3000 B.C.



THE New Century

Don't fail to examine it, if you are thinking about a typewriter. Ask for Catalogue and the address of nearest representative.

American Writing Machine Co., 316 Broadway, New York

BALL-BEARING DENSMORE

MORE WORK
WITH LESS EFFORT
made possible by its
Ball-bearing
Type-bars.



STRENGTH
SPARING
LONG
WEARING.

The lightness of its touch
is proverbial.

DENSMORE TYPEWRITER CO.

316 Broadway, New York



Wellington No. 2

PRICE SIXTY DOLLARS

The Best all-around Typewriter yet produced.

EQUAL TO ANY \$100 MACHINE ON
THE MARKET AND SUPERIOR TO ALL
IN SEVERAL IMPORTANT FEATURES.

A Practical Business-Like Typewriter at a Reasonable Price.
Money returned in any case where after
ten days' trial the Wellington does not
prove satisfactory in every respect.

Our Illustrated Catalogue tells all about it. Send for it.

The Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd., Box 41, Plattsburg, N. Y.

WRITING MACHINES



Within one week in January, 1899, we received an order for 87 JEWETT typewriters for the German Government and for 30 for the U. S. Government. Other makes were submitted in competition.

The booklet illustrates and explains everything. Write for it.

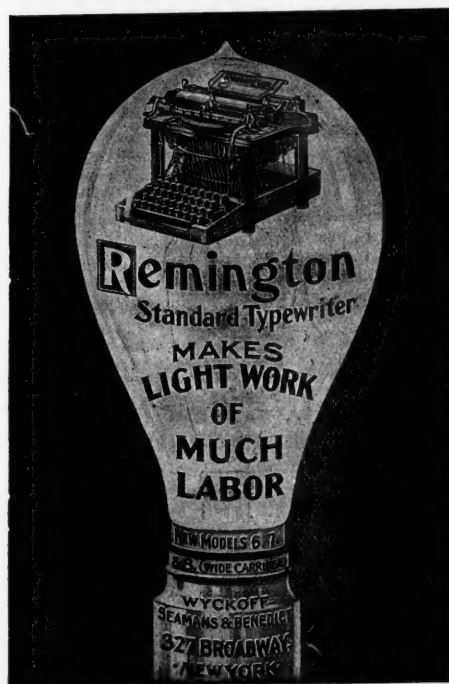
DUPLEX-JEWETT TYPEWRITER CO.
616-617 Locust St. DES MOINES, IOWA

Columbia Bar-Lock TYPEWRITER



"Wise, modest, constant, ever close at hand,
Not weighing but obeying all command,
Such servant by a Monarch's throne may stand."

FOR CATALOGUE & FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS
COLUMBIA TYPEWRITER MFG. CO.
45 WEST 116 TH STREET, NEW YORK.



WHEN YOU BUY A SMITH-PREMIER, THE WRITING MACHINE EMBODYING ALL THE BEST FEATURES IN TYPEWRITER CONSTRUCTION. SEND FOR ART CATALOGUE THE SMITH PREMIER SYRACUSE, N. Y. TYPEWRITER CO. U. S. A.

FOR THE OFFICE



Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

A valuable convenience for all who write.

**It lightens labor,
facilitates business,
and saves both
time and money,**

consequently it is adopted by the wise and progressive people of the day as their writing instrument.

Large assortments to select from to be found in all cities.

Catalogues furnished.

L. E. Waterman Co.,

Largest Fountain Pen Manufacturers in the World,
155-157 Broadway, New York.

(6-99-R, of R.)



\$12.00

(without roll front)

\$15.00

(with roll front and lock)

BUYS THIS EXCELLENT

12-DRAWER

"MACEY"

Filing Cabinet

direct from the factory, freight prepaid, sent "On Approval," to be returned at our expense if not positively the best filing cabinet obtainable at so low a price.

Each drawer is fitted with a good index, label-holder pull, and a strong nickel-plated spring compressor. Front, top, and ends are best quarter-sawn oak with a fine plano-polish finish. At retail this size and quality sells for \$25 to \$30.

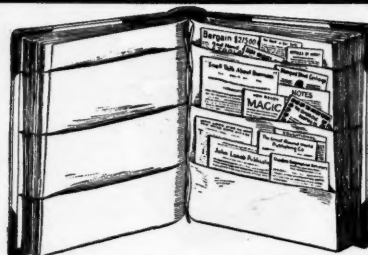
WE PREPAY FREIGHT to all points east of the Mississippi and north of South Carolina. (Points beyond on an equal basis.)

Write for our complete catalogue.

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Makers of Office and Library Furniture.

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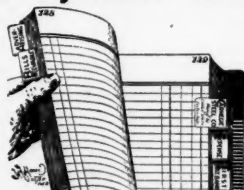
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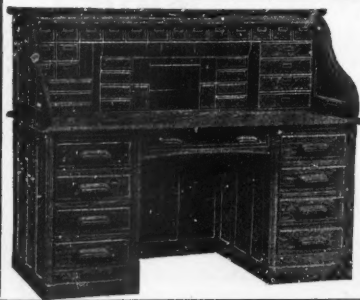
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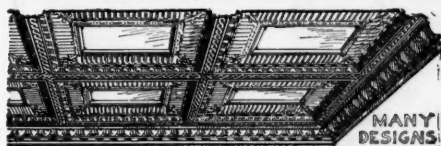
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1 LB. Pkg. 50¢ EACH.
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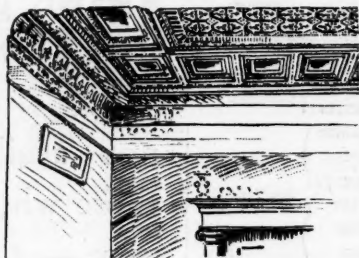
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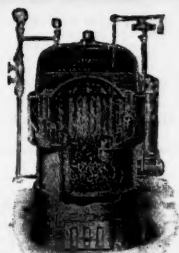
are all alike. Quite the contrary. Some never look well. Some look well at first, but soon give out because not honestly made. Others look well at first and continue to look well because they are honestly made. We guarantee our floors against all defects that may ever arise from faulty material or workmanship, and our guarantee is good. We can satisfy you on this point. We could not afford to do this unless we did our work well. All we ask is that the floors have reasonable care. We furnish wax and brushes for keeping floors in order. We will tell you all about these things if you will write us. Catalogue free.

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In 7 Sizes.—For Hot Water or Steam

They are made from one single cored casting without joints, and are specially suited for dwellings, greenhouses, etc. They have perfect circulation—are positive in action, will hold a larger body of fuel, and retain the heat longer than any other heater made.

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The feature of

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Fireplace Mantels
made of
Ornamental Brick.

Our mantels are the most stylish, most suitable, and most durable. There's no other kind so good. Our customers say so. They are not too expensive and can be easily set up by local brick masons. If you are to build or make alterations, send for our Sketch-Book showing 59 designs of mantels costing from \$12 upward.

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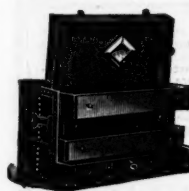
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Cabinale,

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SEND FOR CATALOG C

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Compass of Manuals CC to A, 58 Notes. Compass of Pedals CC to F, 30 Notes.

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Open Diapason, 8 feet 58 notes | 4. Harmonic Flute, 4 feet 58 notes |
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| 6. Stopped Diapason, 8 feet 58 notes | 8. Violin Diapason, 8 feet 58 notes |
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| 10. Double Open Diapason, 16 feet 58 notes | 11. Diapason Dolce |
| MECHANICAL ACCESSORIES | |
| 12. Swell to Great | 15. Great to Pedal |
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- The Combination Pedals are double-acting. The blow-lever may be operated from either end of the organ by hand-power or connected with a motor. Cases in solid quartered oak. Richly finished. Illuminated-pipe front. Dimensions: 7 feet 1 inch front; 10 feet 10 inches high; 41 inches deep.

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IT PLAYS ANY PIANO. ANY ONE CAN PLAY IT.
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2. An orchestral organ playing alone.
3. A piano with violin effect.
4. A piano with flute effect.
5. Piano and full orchestral organ combined all at the same time.

There is no other instrument made that will do this.
Handsome illustrated booklet telling all about it sent free.

WILCOX & WHITE CO.
New York Salesrooms, 146 5th Ave. Main Office and Factory, Meriden, Conn.

FOOD PRODUCTS

Some Splendid Summer Servings

Libby's Fire-saving Luncheons

Troubleless meals—all you have to do is to serve—the very top of quality.

Veal Loaf—a pleasing change for lunch.

Ox Tongue (whole) — Unsurpassed — an ideal lunch.

Compressed Corned Beef—Incomparable—must be eaten to be appreciated.

Peerless Wafer-Sliced Smoked Beef—An appetizer of unequalled merit.

Pork and Beans—cooked with care—couldn't be better—with or without tomato sauce.

Deviled Ham, Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue make excellent sandwiches—everybody likes 'em.

Put up in convenient size key-opening cans.

"How to Make Good Things to Eat," gives complete list of our Luncheon Specialties, and how to prepare them. Yours for a postal.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Joys of Good Living

are experienced by those who eat Granola, the ready-to-serve food. A combination of predigested grains, with a rich nutty flavor, containing three times the nutriment and strength-giving qualities of best beef.

A few teaspoonfuls with the addition of milk makes a delicious meal.

One meal one cent, in one second.

Made by the Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium Health Food Co. Sold by grocers.

Sample free if you mention the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Sample Can Free.

Protose is the latest addition to food science. A vegetable meat containing 25 per cent. more food value and 10 per cent. more fat-making properties than beef or mutton, with a taste that can hardly be distinguished from meat. The result of exhaustive experiments by food experts. A palate-pleasing, nutritious delicacy.

For six cents (to pay postage) and name of dealer who does not sell Sanitas Nut Foods we will send free a sample can and booklet telling how to prepare sixty delicious dainties from Sanitas Nut Foods, the original nut foods prepared in a scientific and digestible form.

SANITAS NUT FOOD CO.,

75 Washington St., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Clean Foods

Swift's Premium Hams
Swift's Premium Bacon

Twins of superb excellence, selected and treated as only long experience in curing millions of hams and millions of pieces of breakfast bacon could accomplish.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard
Swift's Beef Extract
Swift's Jersey Butterine
Swift's Cotosuet

In a class by themselves — unequalled and unapproached by any similar products. The highest grade of all high grades.

Sold all over America
Swift and Company, Chicago

FOOD PRODUCTS

The Minute Men



Van Camp's Concentrated Tomato Soup costs but ten cents for eight servings—an economical table delight. Sample can for six cents.

of New England

ready for every emergency, showed their mettle in 1776.

Van Camp's

Boston Baked

Pork and Beans

with Tomato Sauce

has been demonstrated to be a most delightful and satisfying dish; ready to serve instantly. A convenience to every housewife.

All grocers have it, or can get it. Sample can with Book of Recipes, for 6 cents in stamps.

VAN CAMP PACKING CO., 356 Kentucky Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

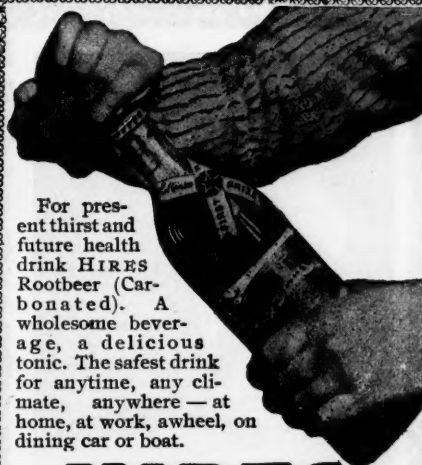
"INSTANTLY AND DELICIOUSLY AT YOUR SERVICE."

"Frozen Dainties" Free

A standard work on making frozen desserts—frozen creams, ices, sherbets, frozen fruits, etc. An illustrated book, bound in cardboard. Written by Mrs. Lincoln, author of the Boston Cook Book. It devotes a few pages to describing the WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZER, so we send it free, postpaid. Ask your dealer to show you the White Mountain Freezer. Send your name for a copy.



White Mountain Freezer Co., Dept. R, Nashua, N. H.



For present thirst and future health drink **HIRES Rootbeer** (Carbonated). A wholesome beverage, a delicious tonic. The safest drink for anytime, any climate, anywhere—at home, at work, a wheel, on dining car or boat.

HIRES Rootbeer

(Carbonated)

Sold everywhere by the bottle and case. Served at hotels, clubs, restaurants.

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOOD PRODUCTS



VEGETABLES MAKE A FINE SALAD—BUT

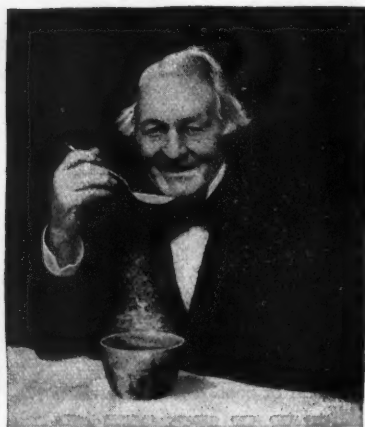
just as some people are "covered but not clothed," so most salads are "messed but not dressed."

Durkee's Salad Dressing and Meat Sauce.

It is a pure, rich, appetizing mayonnaise dressing for all kinds of salads and a delicious sauce for cold meats, poultry, fish, etc. Produced by a house that has for years made salad dressing a study, and which possesses unequalled facilities for procuring the finest condiments in the world.

FREE. Send for FREE booklet on "Salads: How to Make and Dress Them," giving many valuable and novel recipes for salads, sandwiches, sauces, luncheon dishes, etc. Sample ten cents.

E. R. DURKEE & CO., 121 Charlton Street, New York.



COLUMBIA SOUPS

PERFECTION OF CULINARY ART
15 VARIETIES SAVING ALL TASTES

THE MULLEN-BLACKLEDGE CO.

Write for our prize storylets, "INDIANAPOLIS-IND."
"The Conquest of a Dyspeptic."



That Name

on the Box

guarantees
the contents
to be the
most delicious
product of candy
making skill.
Always ask for

Whitman's

Chocolates and Confections

Sold everywhere.

Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate
is perfect in flavor and quality, delicious and healthful.
Made instantly with boiling milk.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

Skin- Keeping Wool Soap

Wool Soap is made for the skin, and even for skin as delicate as baby's skin. Only the best and purest of soap-making elements are used in manufacturing it. Wool Soap is positively safe for the

Toilet and Bath

Swift and Company, Makers, Chicago



Blue Label Soups

"All that's good in
Soups" is there—ready
for use after heating.



"From Tree to Table," a
booklet descriptive of our
products, for use of picnic and
camping parties, mailed free.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N.Y.

WEARING APPAREL



Look for the
**FLAT
Clasp**

BRIGHTON
Silk Garter

The easiest garter a man can wear; the neatest garter he can buy. Handiest garter to put on, to adjust, to take off. Best silk elastic web, in all fashionable colors.



Causes no discomfort to the wearer nor injury to his stockings. Clasp and trimmings are perfectly flat, smooth, simple; won't break, can't wear out.

25c. pair at all furnishers or by mail.

Pioneer Suspender Co., 718 Market St., Philadelphia.

A Graceful Carriage



is impossible with a leather heel that wears off at the edge, making the step insecure and irregular.

Dykes Rubber Heel

obviates jar of leather heel on pavement, gives secure footing and elastic step. Applied to any shoe. With screen (patents pending,) as shown in illustration, the heel cannot work loose from the shoe or the rubber spread. Accept no substitute with washers—washers work loose.

It fits any shoe—men's or women's—any shoemaker can apply it, any wearer will tell you its value, any dealer can get it for you. If he won't, send outline of heel and 50 cents for pair prepaid.

J. L. DYKES CO., RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, DEPT. C, CHICAGO

JUST A QUARTER-BACK

TRADE **WILBUR'S** DOUBLE WEAR MARK



FIVE
FOLD

25
3 1/4 inch
tall

Hesperus

EVERY
QUARTER INCH
LENGTH IN HIGHEST
POSSIBLE GRADE

YOUR DEALER
CANNOT SUPPLY YOU.
WE WILL.

A COMFORTABLE FIT FOR EVERY NECK.

WILBUR, CAMPBELL, STEPHENS CO. TROY, N.Y.

CONVENIENCE
COMFORT AND
EASE COME WITH THE

IMPROVED
Washburne
PATENT
FASTENERS

APPLIED TO

Bachelors' Buttons, Pencil Holders, Eye-Glass Holders, Collar Holders.

Sample of any of the above sent postpaid for 10 cents.

Hose Supporters, Cuff Holders, Drawers Supporters, Skirt Supporters.

Pair of any of these for 20 cents postpaid.

Key Chains.

Sample sent for 25 cents.

Nothing about them to break or get out of order. Hold with bulldog tenacity, but don't tear the fabric.

Free: Handsomely illustrated booklet sent on request.

American Ring Co.

Box F,

Waterbury, Conn.



WEARING APPAREL

When dressing
it is a pleasure to
feel that your
Chester
Suspenders
are not gradually
losing their
stretch
AS
ALL
OTHERS
DO.



This merit is due to the graduated cord in the ends.
The "Endwell" model at 50 cents. The C. S. C. at 25 cents. Sample pairs postpaid on receipt of price. Scarf fastener free to purchasers who also send name of their furnisher who does not keep them.
CHESTER SUSPENDER CO.,
30 Decatur Avenue, Roxbury Crossing, Mass.

The Improved
BOSTON
GARTER
is an Essential of the
Well-Dressed Man.
ALWAYS EASY
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
THE
Velvet Grip
CUSHION
BUTTON
CLASP
Lies flat to the leg—
never slips, tears nor unfastens.
THE NAME "BOSTON GARTER"
is stamped on every loop.
Sold Everywhere
Sample Pair, Silk 25c, Cotton 25c.
Mailed on receipt of price.
GEO. FROST CO. Makers
Boston, Mass.



THE BEST SHOIRT IN THE WORLD



White
Laun-
dered
Shirts.

Long Bosoms,
Short Bosoms,
Open Back,
Open Back and Front,
Coat Shirts,
Fancy Bosoms,
and Cuffs.

Price \$1 each.
IN ALL STYLES.

*Sold by first-class
dealers throughout the
United States. If you
cannot buy these shirts
of your furnisher,
the manufacturers,*

Cutter & Crossette,
CHICAGO,

*Will deliver free of expense to any address in the United
States, Six Shirts on receipt of Six Dollars.*

Reliable Shoes

Refined
Attractive
Luxurious
Serviceable
Tasteful
Ornamental
Noticeable

\$4.

A health-giving, comfortable shoe.
Send postal for catalogue.

Ralston Health Shoe Makers,
Campello, Mass.

Send size neck-band and sleeve. Also style bosom desired.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED

1899. 35th 1899.

Annual Statement

OF THE

TRAVELERS

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered 1863. (Stock.) Life and Accident Insurance.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, Pres't.

Hartford, Conn., January 1, 1899.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, **\$1,000,000.**

ASSETS.

Real Estate, - - - - -	\$2,009,684.43
Cash on hand and in Bank, - - - - -	1,510,060.17
Loans on bond and mortgage, real estate, - - - - -	5,785,923.99
Interest accrued but not due, - - - - -	261,279.62
Loans on collateral security, - - - - -	1,182,327.64
Loans on this Company's Policies, - - - - -	1,175,489.24
Deferred Life Premiums, - - - - -	324,697.95
Premiums due and unreported on Life Policies, - - - - -	251,120.97
United States Bonds, - - - - -	14,000.00
State, county, and municipal bonds, - - - - -	3,614,032.58
Railroad stocks and bonds, - - - - -	6,658,373.37
Bank stocks, - - - - -	1,066,122.50
Other stocks and bonds, - - - - -	1,462,300.00

Total Assets, - - - - - **\$25,315,442.46**

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, 4 per cent., Life Department, - - - - -	\$18,007,596.00
Reserve for Reinsurance, Accident Department, - - - - -	1,399,372.90
Present value Installment Life Policies, - - - - -	507,044.00
Reserve for Claims resisted for Employers, - - - - -	430,101.55
Losses in process of adjustment, - - - - -	220,243.33
Life Premiums paid in advance, - - - - -	35,267.68
Special Reserve for unpaid taxes, rents, etc., - - - - -	110,000.00
Special Reserve, Liability Department, - - - - -	100,000.00
Reserve for anticipated change in rate of interest, - - - - -	400,000.00
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	\$21,209,625.36
Excess Security to Policy-holders, - - - - -	\$4,105,817.10
Surplus to Stockholders, - - - - -	\$3,105,817.10

STATISTICS TO DATE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Life Insurance in force, - - - - -	\$97,352,821.00
New Life Insurance written in 1898, - - - - -	16,087,551.00
<i>Insurance on installment plan at commuted value.</i>	
Returned to Policy-holders in 1898, - - - - -	1,382,008.95
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864, - - - - -	14,532,359.52

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number Accident Claims paid in 1898, - - - - -	16,260
Whole number Accident Claims paid, - - - - -	324,250
Returned to Policy-holders in 1898, - - - - -	\$1,254,500.81
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864, - - - - -	22,464,596.75

TOTALS.

Returned to Policy-holders in 1898, - - - - -	\$2,636,509.76
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864, - - - - -	36,996,956.27

SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM, Vice-Pres't.

JOHN E. MORRIS, Secretary.

H. J. MESSENGER, Actuary.

EDWARD V. PRESTON, Sup't of Agencies.

J. B. LEWIS, M.D., Surgeon and Adjuster.

"LINENE" COLLARS AND CUFFS.



Stylish, convenient, economical, made of fine cloth, and finished alike on both sides in pure starch. The turn-down collars are reversible and give double service.

NO LAUNDRY WORK.

When soiled to be thrown away. Ten Collars or five pairs of Cuffs, 25 cents. By mail 30 cents. Send 6 cents in stamps for sample collar or pair of cuffs. Name size and style.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. R, BOSTON.



Collar Button Insurance

GIVEN WITH EVERY

Krementz

One-Piece Collar Button.

Made of one piece of metal without seam or joint.

You get a new one without charge in case of accident of any kind. Best for LADIES' shirt waists and CHILDREN'S dresses. The Story of a Collar Button gives all particulars. Postal us for it. All jewelers sell Krementz buttons.

KREMENTZ & CO., 62 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J

THE MARVEX GLOVE.

(Registered.)

IN ALL DESIRABLE COLORS.

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

B. Altman & Co.

NEW YORK.

SPAULDING & Co.,

PARIS:
36 Ave de l'Opera.

Goldsmiths, Silversmiths
and Jewelers.

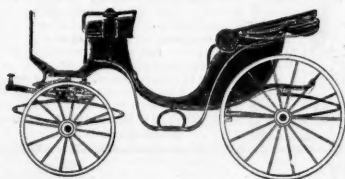
CHICAGO:
Jackson Blvd. cor. State St.

The Wedding Gift

Our offerings for suitable gifts are new and appropriate, with the added merit of highest quality and exclusiveness of pattern, and at prices varying to meet the requirements of all.

Our little book, "Suggestions," free on request, makes selection easy.

Spaulding & Co., Jackson Blvd. cor. State St., Chicago.



1899.

Spring Attractions.

IN designing and producing our 1899 spring and summer attractions we were not careful to follow precedents, but rather to make precedents. This must surely create in all lovers of clever, correct, well-mannered turnouts a desire to inspect our freshest models.

There now await your kind consideration many new, intensely interesting designs, some quiet, some spirited, but all fascinating in that they embody the best carriage thought and construction to date. We can but justly feel gratified at the high encomiums already accorded our more recent productions.

Mail orders, inquiries, and requests command most faithful attention.

The French Carriage Co.,

Ferdinand F. French,

83 and 85 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

B. Altman & Co.

NEW YORK.

Inexpensive Floor Coverings
for Country Houses
and for use during the
Summer Months.

Chinese and Japanese Matting.

East India Durries and
Moodj Mats.

Fiber Rugs and Mats.

Ingrain Art Squares.

Smyrna, Wilton, and Axminster Rugs.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED

If you are suffering from any **SKIN DISEASE**, or **IMPURE BLOOD**,
SULPHUME



"Mother, where are the little red spots you had on your face?"

"Gone, my darling. Sulphume and Sulphume Soap have taken them all away."

will cure you, quickly. Price \$1.00 per bottle, express prepaid.

SULPHUME is dissolved sulphur, and will cure *all* skin diseases. It gives the benefits, at your home, of *Sulphur Springs*. For *Rheumatism* and *Weak Kidneys* it is par excellence.

SULPHUME SOAP is the only soap in the world made with *liquefied* sulphur. That is why it is the only *genuine Sulphur Soap*. It has no equal for the toilet and the bath. Price per box (cakes) 75 cents, express prepaid.

A trial cake mailed upon receipt of 25 cts.

SKIN BOOK FREE

Drop a postal card and we'll mail you our Sulphume Book — in it you will find solid facts about the care of your skin and blood.

Your druggist can procure *Sulphume preparations* from his jobber, without extra charge to you.

Sulphume Company, 125 Marine Building, Chicago.

Amateur Photographers

Amateur Photographers' Exchange, 514 Bourse, Phila., Pa.

We have an interesting proposition. It will pay you to send stamp for particulars.

PROMOTES HEALTH

Jaeger

PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for illustrated Catalogue.

New York: { 18 West 23d Street.
 { 188 Broadway.
 Brooklyn: 504 Fulton Street.
 Boston: 189 Tremont Street.



The Latest Improved
M'CREEERY FOLDING VAPOR BATH CABINET. HAS A DOOR
 and all the latest improvements. A home treatment that will cure la grippe, rheumatism, all blood, skin and kidney troubles; reduces superfluous flesh. Price \$5; Face steamer \$1.50 extra. Folds neatly in small space. Free descriptive book and testimonials. Special inducements to salesmen. **MOLLENKOPF & M'CREEERY, 118 Summit St., Toledo, O.**
 This firm is reliable.—Editor.

STUDY LAW AT HOME

Instruction by mail, adapted to everyone. Original. Approved. Experienced and competent instructors. Takes spare time only. Three courses: Preparatory and College Law Course; also Business Law Course. Improve your condition and prospects. Graduates everywhere. Nine years of success. Full particulars free. Sprague Correspondence School of Law, 28 Tel. Bldg. Detroit, Mich.



10,000 HOMES NOW HAVE OUR GOODFORM CLOSET SETS (shown in cut).

\$3 SETS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
 For Men—6 Trousers Hangers, 12 Garment Yokes, 2 Shelf Bars, 1 Closet Loop.
 For Women—12 Skirt Hangers, 12 Garment Yokes, 2 Shelf Bars, 1 Closet Loop.
 2 sets, one address, \$5, prepaid by express.

Sample Sets proportioned as above, \$1 each. Trousers Hanger, sample by mail, 50 cents, 4 for \$1, 5 and 1 Loop \$1.50 prepaid. Loop attaches to door or wall as shown in engraving. Booklet free.

CHICAGO FORM CO.,

127 La Salle Street, - - - Chicago.
 AGENCIES AS FOLLOWS: Pittsburg, James Phelan; Detroit, Hunter & Hunter; Providence, R. I., Callender, McAnulan & Troup Co.; Hartford, Conn., Brown, Thompson & Co.; San Francisco, Palace Hardware Company.



For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

Ostermoor Warning!

We are the only makers and sellers of Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses and Church Cushions. They are NOT for sale at stores. Unscrupulous dealers are offering so-called *felt* mattresses, "practically the same as," "just as good as," "nearly identical to," &c., &c., *ad nauseum*. We desire to thank many friends who have called our attention to flagrant infringements of our patents and trademark, which will have our immediate attention. Our label with name and guarantee on every mattress.

Comparing the f.l.t.
Binding and
closing the
tick by
hand.



The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, \$15.

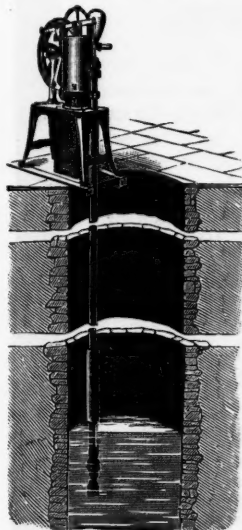
[If made in two parts, 50c. extra. 6 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. Smaller sizes at smaller prices. Express prepaid.]

is not for sale by anybody, anywhere, except by us. We repeat our offer of 30 Nights' Free Trial, under the written guarantee that if it is not the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any \$50 Hair Mattress ever made, you can have your money back. Perhaps you don't need a mattress now. Don't let that keep you from sending for our FREE book, "The Test of Time." Each book costs us 25 cents, but we will get rich if we can interest enough people merely to send for it; write to-day.

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY, 123 Elizabeth Street, New York.

We have cushioned 25,000 churches. Send for our book, "Church Cushions."

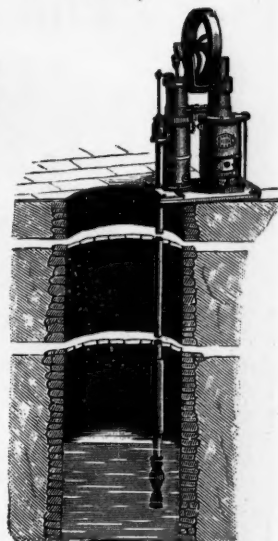
Domestic Water Supply.



AS we are frequently asked whether our Rider and Ericsson Hot Air Pumps are arranged for pumping from deep wells (both open wells and artesian), we show here the engines arranged for doing this kind of work. The Rider and the Ericsson Hot Air Pumps are as well adapted for deep-well work as when used for pumping from cisterns, rivers, or springs.

For further information send for Catalogue "O" to the nearest store. Call and see engines in operation.

**RIDER-ERICSSON
ENGINE CO.,**



22 Cortlandt St., New York.

86 Lake St., Chicago.

239 Franklin St., Boston.

40 North Seventh St., Philadelphia.

692 Craig St., Montreal, P. Q.

22A Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W.

Teniente-Rey 71, Havana, Cuba.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS OUR BATH TUBS



are warranted by us:
and every warranted
tub sent out from
our works bears our
trade-mark "S. M.
Co.," which is our
guarantee that it is
absolutely what it claims to be—the very best.

THE STANDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

(Booklet Free.)

531-3 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
18 So. 7th St., Philadelphia.

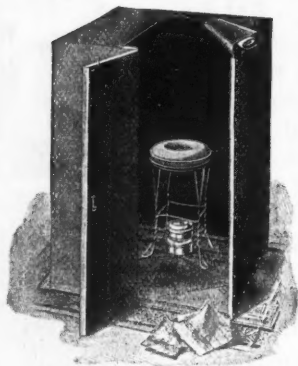
SAMPLES MAY BE SEEN AT

81 Fulton St., New York.
260 Prospect St., Cleveland.
10 St. John St., Montreal.

Box C, Pittsburgh, Pa.

109 So. Jefferson St., Chicago.
Court and Franklin Sts., Buffalo.

Turkish Baths for 3 Cents.



The best of all bath cabinets is now
sold at maker's prices direct to the user.
Sold even lower than the inconvenient
affairs that are advertised for this ser-
vice. A tight, double-walled room, rub-
ber coated inside and outside, and fitted
with a door. Made so that merely tip-
ping folds it into a 6-inch space. Hand-
some, convenient and strong.

With this cabinet, Turkish, vapor and medicated
baths may be taken at home, exactly the same as
in Turkish Bath rooms. The cost is three cents
per bath. Nothing else is so effective in keeping
the blood pure, preventing sickness, stopping
colds and curing most chronic diseases. Nothing
else accomplishes perfect cleanliness, or so clears
the complexion, so quickly quiets the nervous and
rests the tired. The habit of Turkish bathing
keeps the mind and body up to the highest vigor.

The Racine Cabinet is guaranteed to be the best one on the market. We sell on ap-
proval, to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Sold direct to users at from \$5 to
\$12., express or freight prepaid; alcohol stove, vaporizer and face steaming attachment in-
cluded. Send today for our handsome illustrated catalogue, and order from that.

RACINE BATH CABINET CO.,

Box D, RACINE, WIS.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

SINGER National Costume Series

GREAT BRITAIN (Wales.)

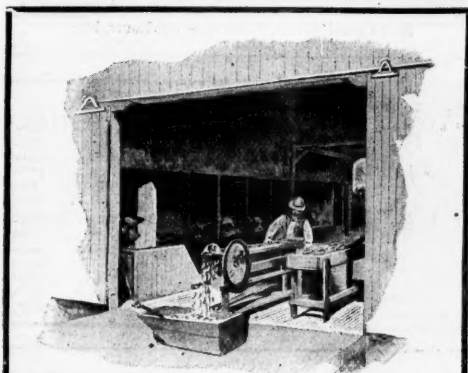
THE Welsh, or, as they call themselves, Cymry, are descended from the ancient Celts, and adhere with tenacity to the customs of their forefathers. They are a hardy race, brave and generous, but impulsive and irascible.

Inhabitants of the rural districts yet speak the Celtic tongue and are superstitious and fanatical. The chief characteristic of their simple costume is the tall black hat, with wide, round brim. These hats are considered valuable heirlooms and are handed down through several generations. The current illustration in the Singer National Costume Series shows a Welsh mother and daughter wearing such hats, the daughter being seated at a Singer Sewing Machine.

Singer machines are used in Wales almost universally. Forty Singer offices are conveniently located throughout the country, so that Singer operators can easily obtain necessary accessories and their machines receive careful attention from Singer employees.



The Singer Manufacturing Company.
Offices in Every City in the World.



Feeding Cattle to Fat is a science. The money is made in feeding without waste or delay. Cattle lose time by overloading stomach. The corn-cob is better split than cut into blocks or ground to meal.

Split Corn

cannot be eaten rapidly as meal, nor does it lose out of the mouth while crushing. It is the only method insuring perfect digestion. Corn is easily split with our new machine. Horsemen use it.

Write for book illustrated and price list, free.

POINDEXTER MFG. CO., Indianapolis, Ind.



Baker's Bedside Table.

Adjustable for serving meals or for reading, writing, etc. Does not touch the bed. IN FOUR STYLES: Black enameled, \$4; white enameled, \$4.50; nickel-plated, \$6.50; antique copper-plated (very handsome), \$7. FREIGHT PREPAID east of Mo. River and north of North Carolina.

W. W. Godding, M.D., Supt. Government Hospital at Washington, D.C., writes: "Please ship us four dozen White Enameled Bedside Tables. They are the best invalid bedside tables we have found, and we have tried several kinds."

Interesting booklet mailed free. Be sure to send for it.

J. R. BAKER & SONS CO.,
32 Wayne St., Kendallville, Ind.

STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED



An illustrated 50-page linen-bound stiff-covered book on the . . .

Dress and Care of the Feet

By Dr. P. KAHLER

A study of foot-comfort—how to secure it, with practical instruction in the care of the feet, the kind of stocking and style of shoe to wear.

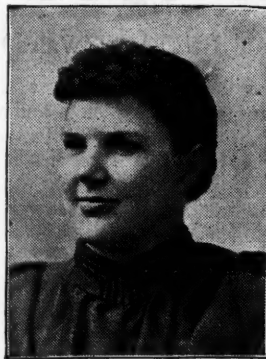
It covers the treatment of ingrowing toe nails, bunions, corns, callosities of the sole, and distortions of the feet.

This book is presented to those who apply—if by mail, send 2c. stamp for postage.

DR. P. KAHLER & SONS
Surgeon Chiropodists Established 1868
928 and 930 Broadway, New York

LOST 40 LBS. OF FAT.

ARE YOU TOO STOUT?



Mrs. HELEN WEBER, of Marietta, Ohio, says: "It reduced my weight 40 pounds without sickness or any inconvenience whatever."

lbs.; Mr. W. A. Pollock, Hartington, Nobles, Racine, Wis., 54 lbs.

We are going to give away barrels and barrels of sample boxes, free, just to prove how effective, pleasant, and safe this remedy is to reduce weight. If you want one send us your name and address and 4 cents to pay for postage, packing, etc. Each box is sent in a plain sealed package with no advertising on it to indicate what it contains. Price, large size box, \$1 postpaid. Correspondence strictly confidential.

If so, why not reduce your weight and be comfortable? Obesity predisposes to heart trouble, paralysis, liver diseases, constipation, rheumatism, apoplexy, etc., and is not only dangerous, but extremely annoying to people of refined taste. We do not care how many REDUCTION remedies you may have taken without success, we have a treatment that will reduce weight as thousands can testify. The following are a few of thousands who have been reduced in weight and greatly improved in health by its use.

Reduced Mrs. M. Cummings, Ottawa, Ill., 78 lbs.; Miss M. Hoisington, Lake View, Mich., 50 lbs.; 50 lbs.; Miss M.



Hall Chemical Co., L. D. Box, St. Louis, Mo.



THE GLEN SANITARIUM.

A delightfully located institution, under control of regularly educated and experienced physicians for the treatment of the

Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat

Equipped with all appliances and therapeutical agents recognized as valuable adjuncts. Absorptions by Cataphoresis, Electrical Osmosis, Systemic and other forms of treatment. Descriptive Pamphlet, together with treatise on diseases of these parts and their treatment, sent free upon request.

Address, Dr. BYRON S. PALMER, Glens Falls, N.Y.

Easy Walking,
Increased Height,
Arched Instep,
Better Fitting Shoes,
Ease and Comfort,



Simply placed in the heel, felt down. Do not require larger shoes. Invisible, durable, healthful, recommended by physicians. Raised or lowered by adding or removing layers of cork. 1/4 in. 25c; 1/2 in. 50c; 1 in. 80c per pair. Ladies' or Men's. READ Send name, size of shoe, height desired, and 2c. stamp for pair on 10 days' trial.

GILBERT MFG. CO., 48 Elm St., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM

Use the Great English Remedy

BLAIR'S PILLS

Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & \$1

DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.



STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED



BLUINE



This Cut is
1-2 Actual
Size of
Watch and
Chain.



Watch and Chain FOR ONE DAY'S WORK.

We send this Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm to Boys and Girls for selling 1½ dozen packages of BLUINE at 10c. each. Send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Blune, postpaid, and a large Premium List.

No money required. We send the Blune at our own risk. You go among your neighbors and sell it. Send us the money that you get for it and we send you the Watch, Chain and Charm, prepaid.

This is an American Watch, Nickel-Plated Case, Open Face, Heavy Bevelled Crystal. It is Guaranteed to keep Accurate Time, and with Proper Care should last ten years.

BLUINE CO., Box 506, CONCORD JUNCTION, MASS.
The Old Reliable firm who sell honest goods and give Valuable Premiums.



BLUINE



There are none so deaf
as those who won't buy

Wilson's Common Ear Drums

The only scientific sound conductors. Invisible, comfortable, efficient. They fit in the ear. Doctors recommend them. Thousands testify to their perfection and to benefit derived.

Information and book of letters from many users, free.
Wilson Ear Drum Co., 383 Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush

CURES

HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA

PREVENTS
DANDRUFF

FALLING HAIR
AND BALDNESS



At dry goods stores and druggists', or sent on approval, postpaid, for \$1.10.

GEORGE A. SCOTT,
Room 20, 846 Broadway, New York.

A valuable book free.

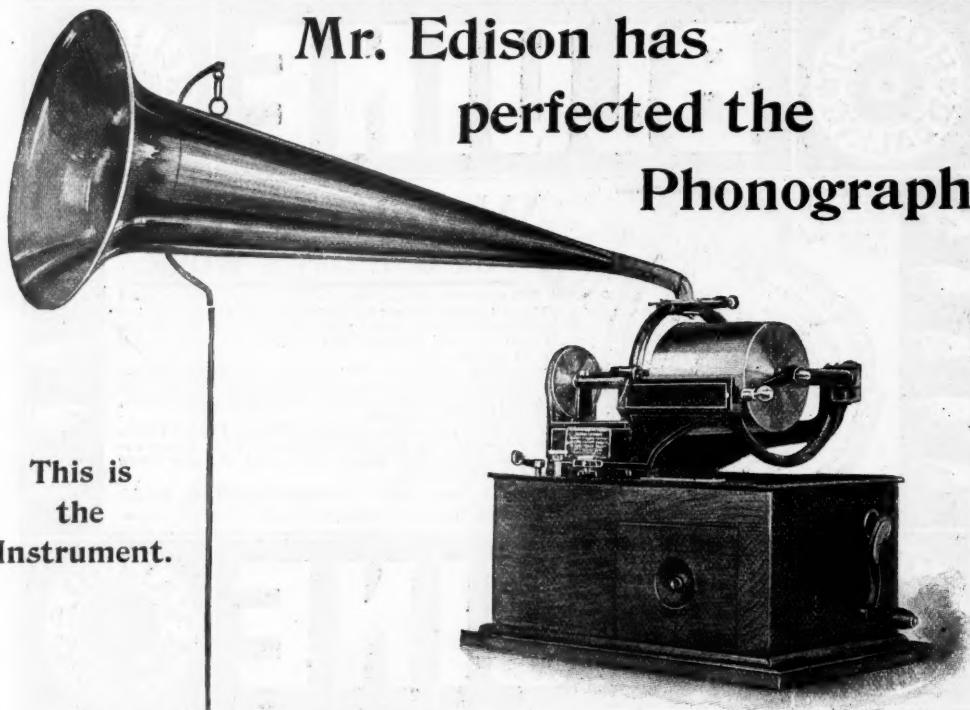
Agents wanted.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. Edison has
perfected the
Phonograph.

This is
the
Instrument.



THE EDISON CONCERT PHONOGRAPH.

It perfectly reproduces the human voice—JUST AS
LOUD—just as clear—just as sweet.

It duplicates instrumental music with pure-toned brilliance and satisfying intensity.

Used with Edison Concert Records (made in Mr. Edison's laboratory under his direct personal supervision) its reproduction is free from all mechanical noises. Only the music or the voice is heard.

It is strong and vibrant enough to fill the largest auditorium. It is smooth and broad enough for the parlor.

The highest type of talking machine ever before produced bears no comparison with the Edison Concert Phonograph. The price is \$125.

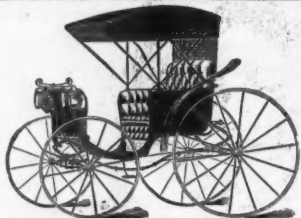
Full particulars can be obtained from all dealers in Phonographs or by addressing the National Phonograph Co., New York, asking for Concert Catalogue No. 13.

Six other styles of Phonographs, including the Edison Gem, price \$7.50.

NONE GENUINE
WITHOUT
THIS

TRADE MARK

Thomas A. Edison



No. 189½—Two-spring Phaeton; leather top, long-distance axles, open rubber head springs, etc. Price complete with side curtains, storm apron, lamps, fenders and shafts, \$90. As good as retails for \$140.

OWN A BUGGY,

Phaeton, Surrey, Carriage, Trap, etc., and enjoy to the fullest the pleasure of ownership. It's easy when you know how and where to buy. It is not as expensive as you may have supposed when you buy direct from our factory.

We have no Agents.....

And are the Largest Manufacturers of Vehicles and Harness in the World Selling to the Consumer Exclusively.

We make 170 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. You may not be accustomed to this method of doing business, but it will save you money. Don't buy anything in this line until you get a copy of our large free illustrated catalog.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Secy., ELKHART, INDIANA.



No. 69—Single Breast Strap Harness with genuine rubber trimmings, \$18.20. Same as sells for \$26.

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STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED

Nicelle Olive Oil

SEVILLE PACKING

COMPANY - NEW YORK



MADE IN
NICE, FRANCE
SOLELY
FROM SELECTED
"SOUND" OLIVES

PURITY-ABSOLUTE
FLAVOR-UNIQUE
NOTHING FINER
POSSIBLE

Lim-Olas
Baby Lim-Olas

"White Label"
Queen Olives



No. 4711. WHITE ROSE GLYCERINE SOAP.

Transparent as crystal. The perfect cleansing properties and absolute purity, as well as the refined and delicate perfume of this toilet soap, have placed it at the apex of all.

SOLD UNIVERSALLY. SAMPLE CASE 15 CENTS.
MÜLHENS & KROPPF, U. S. AGENTS, NEW YORK

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STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED

A Silver Safeguard

The value of your Silver consist not only of its intrinsic worth, but its beauty of finish or brilliancy. That is greater or less according to the material you employ for cleaning; upon that depends half its beauty—brilliancy—

SILVER

ELECTRO-SILICON

POLISH.

At grocers or postpaid, 15 cts. in stamps.

Trial quantity for the asking.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., NEW YORK.

A proper silver cleaner keeps your ware as it came from the silver-smith, then half its charm to you was its brilliancy. A million housewives—by constant use—give silent proof that Electro-Silicon is the only proper silver polish.

THE NATURAL BODY BRACE

CURES AILMENTS PECULIAR TO WOMEN

COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT.



Worn With or Without Corset. Indorsed by every Physician who has used it.

If you want **THE BEST REMEDY** that the combined experience and skill of all ages has **DEVELOPED** for the discomforts and diseases of women—a remedy which rarely fails, which is always helpful, which avoids publicity, pain, and expense—then you want our Brace. It is a boon to any weakly woman, a boon to the family, whose happiness is modified by her health and temper. We take the risk of its pleasing you. Thousands of letters like this prove our assertions:

"I suffered over twenty years with all that 'female weakness' means—falling womb, giving way of limbs, numbness, backache, bearing down, painful menstruation, knife-like internal pains, whites, etc. Physicians and supporters always failed to cure me. I bought a **NATURAL BODY BRACE** a few years ago when I could not stand without fainting. It made a new woman of me, bringing me splendid health and happiness."

"Mrs. IDA M. FULTON, Hebron, Neb., March 15, 1899."

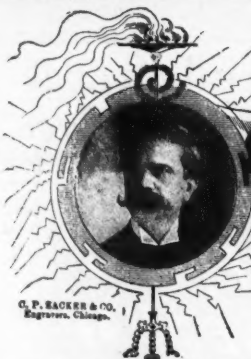
MONEY REFUNDED IF BRACE IS NOT SATISFACTORY.

Write to-day for full information and illustrated book, **MAILED FREE**, in plain sealed envelope. Address

NATURAL BODY BRACE CO., BOX 573, Salina, Kan.

Every woman anticipating motherhood should have this Brace.

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION COMFORTABLE — ADJUSTABLE TO ANY FIGURE.



C. P. BACKER & CO.
Engravers, Chicago.

Success

KNOWLEDGE THAT PAYS

Recommended by brainy, thinking people. Idle moments made profitable. Phenomena of success attained by thousands following my marvelous methods. Fame world-wide and nothing equaling it extant. Write at once; only limited number received at present prices, which are entirely inadequate with value imparted. Thousands of letters like these.

Rev. S. J. Carlock, San Diego, Cal., writes: "Every moment brings its own reward and life grows sweeter and better every day. Nervousness cured, health increasing, mind clear. Others are swayed by the resistless force. I have always believed in a perfect life, but now I realize it."

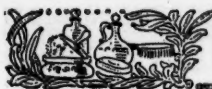
A. Henry, Evanston, Ill., writes: "You have helped me to overcome all obstacles and the returns physically and mentally have surpassed even my hopes."

P. Seefeld, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "If down in the world, with no confidence in self, this study will bring success; if already successful it will bring more. By your teachings I can truthfully say all my ambitions have been realized."

Distance no bar to success; patrons in all parts of the world; business entirely by mail.

"KEY TO POWER" 3cts. or 12cts. and addresses of three ministers, lawyers or doctors. Circulars 6c immediate applicants. Address, **PROF. L. H. ANDERSON, R. R. 69, MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL.**

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.



TOILET ARTICLES



THE most fraudulently and flagrantly counterfeited article on the market to-day is the genuine

Johann Maria Farina Cologne

Old customers are hard to deceive. They may be misled by the bottle and label, but they *know the Cologne*. You cannot be deceived if the label reads: **Johann Maria Farina, GEGENÜBER dem Jülichs Platz**—the word "*gegenüber*" must appear or the bottle is a worthless imitation. *Send for circular.*

Each bottle also bears the label of

Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

My Assertion.

An undesirable growth of hair on the face, neck, or arms can be removed quickly and future growth prevented. I know whereof I speak, being a **regular physician** and having had **years of experience** with women's troubles. **My success** has led me to publish this announcement for the benefit of those living remote from New York who are suffering the untold annoyance of superfluous hair, and many of whom have wasted time and money in useless preparations.

Harmless and Effectual.

If you will sit down to-day, write me. I will reply to you telling you of the best treatment of superfluous hair I have ever used, and, if desired, will not only **promise to keep the undesirable hair from your skin forever**, but will give the same attention to your matter by **correspondence and proper treatment** as if you were to come here to my parlors. Being a woman, I know the delicacy of matters like this, therefore **give you my assurance** that correspondence will be held strictly confidential. **Address**, inclosing two stamps for sealed reply and brochure. Mention this magazine in writing.

Mrs. ANNA CROSS, M.D.,
No. 3 West Twentieth St., New York.

*Tells its
Own Story*

RUBIFOAM
A DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT
LIQUID DENTIFRICE
FOR THE TEETH
KEEPS THE TEETH WHITE, THE BREATH SWEET
AND THE GUMS HEALTHY
CONTAINS NO GRIT NO ACID
NOR ANYTHING INJURIOUS
DIRECTIONS
DIP THE BRUSH IN WATER SPRINKLE ON A FEW
DRUPS OF RUBIFOAM AND APPLY IN THE USUAL MANNER
PRICE 25¢ A BOTTLE
PUT UP BY
E. W. HOYT & CO.
PROPRIETORS OF
HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE
LOWELL, MASS.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

WRITE
FOR
BOOKLET
ON
OSTEO-
PATHY.

Osteopathy is a method of cure founded on the truth, learned by scientific study of the human body, that the human body has in and for itself, when properly treated, the best of all restorative and curative powers.

The Osteopath bases his work on the demonstrable fact that the body contains within itself, when rightly directed, the power, in most cases, to restore itself to health, or, in other words, to cure disease.

Address,

WILLIAM W. BROCK, D.O.
134 State Street,
MONTPELIER, - - VERMONT.

We want to send you, *absolutely free*, a box of

KASKOLA TABLETS, THE ONLY CURE FOR STARCHY INDIGESTION,

on condition that if they benefit you you will send us the regular price (50c.) within 10 days. If they do not benefit you, return what are left and no charge will be made.

Kaskola Tablets are the form in which Taka-Diastase, the only digester of starchy foods, is offered in general sale. *The Medical Times* (N.Y.) calls this remedy "What the medical profession has so long been seeking, * * * a reliable treatment."

THE P. L. ABBEY CO.,
Walbridge Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

We are satisfied to put it like this:
Coke Dandruff Cure cures dandruff; if it doesn't cure yours we give you back your money.

We think that takes it out of the class of so-called "cures" which do not cure.

Coke Dandruff Cure prevents falling of the hair; strengthens and stimulates it; cures dandruff.

One dollar a bottle of druggists; or by express prepaid.

A. R. BREMER COMPANY,
CHICAGO.

Time

is all cancer needs to work its destruction. At the very first indication—stinging irritation about face, breast, or wherever—you should write for our booklet, "Plain Talk." Cancer is not dreadful nor incurable if not grossly neglected. We have cured over 4000; many old people; 64 physicians. **BYE'S SOOTHING, BALMY OILS** give instant relief from pain and cure angry skin diseases. Will give you home treatment if desired. Send address of some friend or relative who may not see this ad.

DR. B. F. BYE, L Box 246, Indianapolis, Ind.


STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED



FOR GOLF RASH

Heat Rash, inflammation, itching, irritation, and chafing, undue or offensive perspiration, and many sanative uses, nothing is so cooling, purifying, and refreshing as a bath with CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin beautifiers and purest of toilet soaps, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skiu cure and purest of emollients.

Sold everywhere. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. French depot: L. MIDY, Paris. Australian depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Trade, Boston, U. S. A.



Not a
Battery
or
Belt

ASTHMA CURED


"I have suffered a great many years from Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis. Tried a great many supposed remedies without success. Being in my 80th year, I had despaired of ever being restored to health. But as good luck would have it, I took the advice of a friend and tried the Electropoise. Now I feel as though I had a new lease on life, am entirely cured of the complaints, and have enjoyed good health for twelve months."

P. C. GAYETTY,
No. 1647 Market St., Oakland, Cal.

The Electropoise, if used in time, will prevent, as well as cure, Asthma, Hay Fever, and Bronchitis, also Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Insomnia. A penny postal will secure our 112-page illustrated booklet.

THE ELECTROPOISE CO., 1122 Broadway, New York

Cures
Without
Medicine



Paralysis Conquered.

Dr. D. D. Richardson of Chicago, Specialist in Paralytic and Pelvic Diseases, discovered the Pneumo-Electro-Chemic System of treatment, which is a revelation in modern medical science.

Paralysis, Nervo-Vital, Pelvic and Reflex Nervous Diseases yield to the positive curative effects of natural forces, as embodied in this original system.

His is the only method which liberates Nerves from obstructive organic animal deposits (toxines, blood poison), re-animates vital power and assists nature in the reconstruction of impaired nerve cells.



D. D. RICHARDSON, M. D.

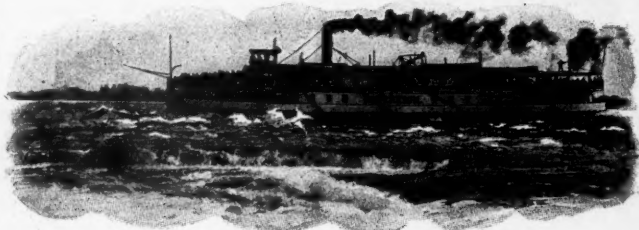
Nervo-Vital and Reflex Nervous Diseases are frequently due to Varicocele, Hæmorrhoids, affections of the Prostate and associate diseases of the Pelvic region.

Varicocele, often the cause of Paralysis, is curable in five days.

The correct diagnosis of Locomotor-Ataxia, Hemiplegia, Paraplegia, etc., in their early stages, from Rheumatism, Neuralgia and other simulating diseases, is fully explained in his book, which is sent sealed free, upon receipt of ten cents to cover postage. Describe your case as you understand it, ask direct questions you wish answered and your letter will receive Dr. Richardson's personal attention. Address: D. D. Richardson, M. D.

THE RICHARDSON SANITARIUM,
1250-1258 Michigan Boulevard, - - CHICAGO, ILLS.

TRAVEL AND RECREATION



Through the Thousand Islands and Down the St. Lawrence. Shooting the Rapids.

You can start at Denver, Col., go to Niagara Falls via rail, down Niagara Gorge on electric cars, past Whirlpool and Rapids at the water's edge, cross Lake Ontario to Toronto, then through the Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence River Rapids to Montreal, and return by rail, for \$81. If you live east of Denver, it will cost you less; if farther west, a little more.

Our booklet, "Lake and Sea," suggests

Summer Tours \$20 to \$100,

illustrates them with beautiful photo-gravures and half-tones, and gives valuable information to the contemplating summer vacationist. It is free.

Give us some idea of how long you can take for your summer outing, how much you want it to cost you, etc. Ask for any information you may desire about any trip you may have in mind. We will cheerfully answer any and all questions, and can make suggestions from the experience of others which will save you money and enhance the pleasure of your summer outing. We may be able to suggest just the trip you have been looking for. It will cost you but two cents postage. Address

Summer Tour Department, Wabash R. R.

1007 Lincoln Trust Building,
ST. LOUIS.

In Nervous Troubles use the Vibratile.



$\frac{1}{2}$ actual size.
The Vibratile, full nickel-plated.

An artistic booklet giving full details of this instrument will be sent free on request; or the instrument itself, complete with electric battery, will be sent by express C. O. D., with privilege of examination. Price \$10.

NIA, etc., know these things to be true. The instrument vibrates five thousand times a minute. Is under perfect control—switch regulates the force.

NERVE STIMULATION begun at any point results in stimulation of entire system. Stimulus becomes greater and greater as it passes through each nerve center—increases in volume, in power. The VIBRATILE, by vibratory spating, sends stimulus to nerve centers—completely changes flow of nervous energy, banishes morbid conditions—sends forth steady nerve impulse that overcomes forces and influences which produce pain; restores harmonious nervous activity. Physicians who have used the treatment in cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM, INSOM-

THE VIBRATILE CO., 607 Isabella Building, CHICAGO.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

TOBACCO

If you smoke it
in your pipe
"It's Good"
Yale
Mixture
A Gentleman's Smoke

is the best known and most popular high-grade smoking tobacco sold in America.

A liberal sample—enough for a proper trial of Yale Mixture—will be mailed prepaid anywhere for 25 cts. Send postage stamps.

Marburg Bros., The American Tobacco Co.,
Successor, Baltimore, Md.

One Reason

that so many men are now smoking

VAN BIBBER Little Cigars

is, that they are the most satisfactory short smoke for all times and all places. For this reason they are economical and appeal to every smoker's common sense—through his pocket!

They are little cigars

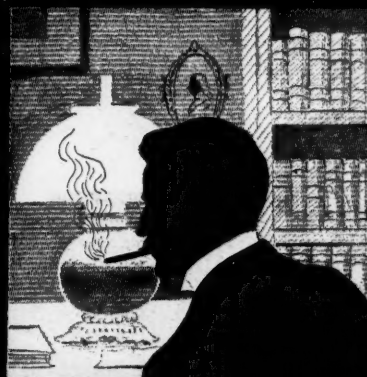
made with all the expert care and of the very highest grade of imported whole leaf tobacco that is used for the most expensive cigars.

Try one bundle of 10

You will find many uses for them when you know them. At all dealers—or trial package of 10 will be sent by return mail in souvenir pocket pouch on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

A Solid Silver curved box worth \$15.00 made to hold 10 Van Bibber Little Cigars given FREE!
Write for fac-simile booklet of all particulars.

H. Ellis & Co., Baltimore, Md.
The American Tobacco Co., Successor.



Jenkinson's Stogies

100 for \$1.50,

EXPRESS PREPAID.

After a cigar is smoked it is gone forever. Did it pay you to pay for its shapeliness and prettiness and smoothness? Did it taste any better because it came in an expensive box with a lithographed label of many colors?

All these things cost money—and you never get the money back.

Our Stogies are made of the same tobacco high-priced cigars are made of. You can't get a better smoke because there is no better tobacco. If our cigar-makers made this tobacco into cigars you would have to pay cigar prices. Time costs money and the making of cigars is slow and particular work.

Stogie making is quick and easy. The result is 100 good smokes at the price of 15.

Send us \$1.50 for a box of 100 of our "Standard Hand-Mades." We will give you \$1.50 for 90 of them if the first 10 fail to please you.

The R. & W. JENKINSON CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED



WERNICKE ELASTIC BOOKCASE

"A SYSTEM OF UNITS."

Always complete but never finished. Small enough for 10, large enough for 10,000 books. Varieties to suit every taste and requirement. Dust proof glass doors, and every feature of a perfect and beautiful bookcase. Sent anywhere on trial and approval.

Wernicke pays the freight.

THE WERNICKE CO.,
154 S. Ionia St.,

Grand Rapids, Mich., U. S. A.

FREE BOOKLET AND LIST OF DEALERS FOR THE ASKING.

For the Home, Library, Sick Room, Studio, Office, School Room.

THE STANDORETTE
An Invalid's Stand, Easel, Reading Stand, Book Rest, Music Stand, Card Stand, Sewing Stand, Drawing Board, all in one handsome piece of furniture. Compactly folded; shipped in box 24x21x29 1/2.

Thousands in use giving the best of satisfaction. Shipped on approval, freight paid. If not as represented, money refunded. Light, durable, ornamental. Made of steel tubing, enameled in black. Trimmings nickel plated. All adjustments are automatic. Our booklet mailed free.

D. H. ALLEN & CO., Miamisburg, O.

PRESS CLIPPINGS.

We can send you the very best things on any conceivable subject from thousands of newspapers and periodicals. Lecturers, teachers, preachers, public men and women, and any one interested in any particular subject will find our services valuable and inexpensive.

Write to-day for booklet explaining the uses of press clippings.

TERMS: \$5 per one hundred items—\$2 per month up.

CONSOLIDATED PRESS CLIPPING CO.,

Operating BUREAU OF PRESS CLIPPINGS
CHICAGO PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU,

56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

This Hartwell Mahogany Bureau, \$26.95

finished, hand carved, built up drawer work, perfect in construction. 32x28, beveled French Plate Mirror, Chiffonier and Dressing Table to match. Other special bed room pieces. Catalogue free.

This Elegant Hartwell Turkish Arm Chair or Rocker as you prefer, \$28.75.

Absolutely the best chair ever offered at the price. It has genuine hair cushions, full tufted back, leather fringe, pleated edges, best quality machine-buffed leather, choice of color. We guarantee these chairs to be absolutely perfect in construction and material. Anything near their equal sells at retail at \$45 and upwards.

ELEGANT LEATHER SPECIAL COUCH at as great a bargain. Description and prices on request. All goods shipped on approval to be returned at our expense if not as represented in every particular.

Estimates and Specifications made for completely furnishing and equipping private residences, public buildings, clubs, etc. Correspondence solicited.

We Prepay Freight to all points east of the Mississippi and north of the Tennessee rivers when cash accompanies order. Points beyond on equal basis, Reaffirmation—Market Nat. Bank or Western Methodist Book Concern Cincinnati, O.

Makers of Special Lines of High Grade Furniture,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shipped direct from factory at factory price. It's equal retails from \$35.00 upwards. Made of carefully selected stock, richly carved, triple-swivel front base.



THE HARTWELL FURNITURE CO., 220-222 W. Fourth St.,

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.



ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

New \$18

***Gram-o-phone* Now Ready**

**Positively a Better Instru-
ment than the \$25 Model
of 1898, hitherto the best
Talking Machine on the
market**

Flat, Indestructible Records Signed by the Artists

SENT ON APPROVAL

Special to Actual Subscribers to the Review of Reviews

We want you to hear the Gram-o-phone. No other talking machine will give you any idea of what these wonderful sound-reproductions are like. If no dealer is convenient, send \$5, as evidence of good faith, and we will ship you our new \$18 machine and six of our standard, signed, indestructible 50-cent records, your own or our selection. If you want to keep it, send us the balance, \$16. If not, return within twenty-four hours and your money will be immediately refunded, or for one dollar extra you can pay in installments.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CO., 874 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SHEKMAN CLAY & CO., San Francisco, Pacific Coast Agents

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TOBACCO



THE BENEDICT CIGAR

100 FOR \$1.00

The Finest Short Smoke Made.

The Benedicts are cigars in everything except size. In that respect they are overgrown cigarettes — three and three-quarters inches long.

Most men smoke something like half a cigar and throw the rest away. There is as much smoke in a Benedict as there is in the part of a cigar the average man smokes.

There is nothing to throw away. The last whiff of a Benedict is as mild and cool and sweet as the first.

There are others short smokes, but the Benedict is entirely different.

It is a strictly clear Havana filler—the first ever sold for a cent.

Hence there's the same difference between Benedicts and other short smokes that there is between Havanas and other cigars.

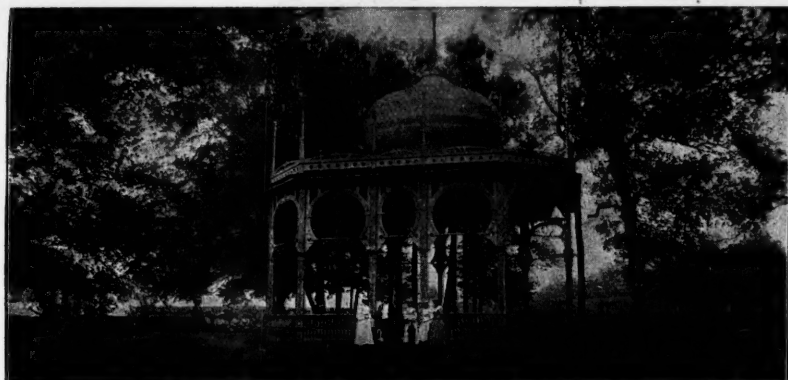
For \$1 we will send you, prepaid, a box of 100. If you don't like them send them back and we'll return your dollar.

BENEDICT & COMPANY,
323 East First Street, Dayton, Ohio.

REFERENCE: The Third, the Fourth, or the City National Bank of Dayton.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES N. Y.

TRAVEL AND RECREATION



THE CARLSBAD OF AMERICA.

WEST BADEN and FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, INDIANA.

These Springs are almost miraculous in their healing powers, and thousands make their pilgrimage thither every year. They cure or benefit almost every known disease. Eight entirely different Springs.

BOOKLET FREE. Through sleeper from Chicago daily via

FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.



City Ticket Office:
232 Clark Street, Chicago.

THE CHICAGO BEACH.

A HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, TOURIST AND TRANSIENT HOTEL
Cost, furnished, \$1,000,000.

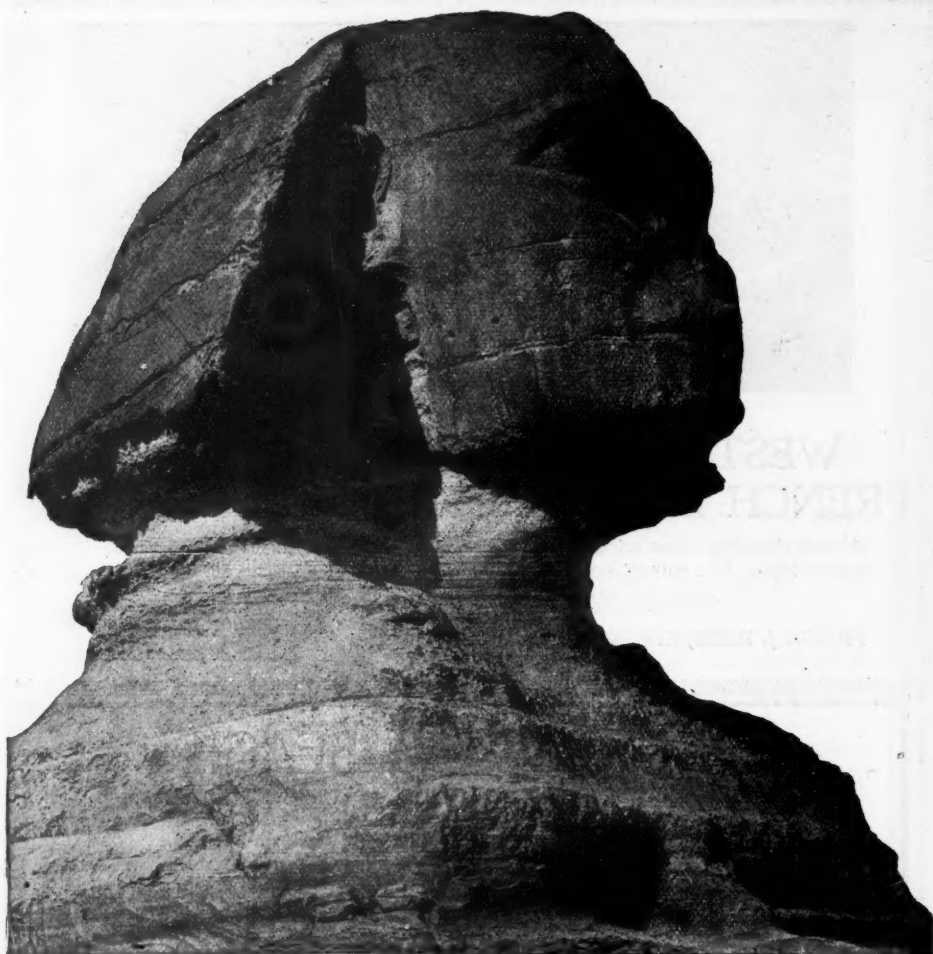


A Seaside Resort with all advantages of a great city. Ten minutes from financial and business center of Chicago. Conducted in a manner to attract the best patronage. Illinois Central, Big Four and Michigan Central—53d St. Station—adjacent to hotel.

1,000 feet broad veranda, swept by cooling breezes.
Write for handsome booklet. Address,

George B. Ross, Manager,
51st Street Boulevard, Chicago.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.



A Bad Example.

5,000 years at the same stand—yet no one knows what for. A sphinx is certainly not a good example for a business man. Wherever there is to be selling, there must be telling. To-day the way is by means of newspaper and magazine advertising. Even here there are many bests—the best experience to be consulted, the best publications to be selected, the best prices to be obtained, the best advertisements to be prepared, the best service to be assured. In our effort to sell good advertising we seek a chance to tell about these bests. We would appreciate an opportunity to tell you.

Write or wire or phone to

**N. W. AYER & SON,
Philadelphia, Pa.**

'Tis a dream realized when
you ride on Rubber Tires.



Kelly-Springfield Tire

The only successful Rubber Tire in the world. The one that has stood the test of time. The genuine has "*Rubber Tire Wheel Co.*" molded in the rubber.

All good carriage manufacturers and dealers handle them.

TOBACCO

The Commercial Triumph of the New American Territory.

The Advanced New Era Standard of Excellence in Cigar-leaf, hand-made, "Lucke" Style. Investigate!

This is worth *knowing* about.

The smoker who remains ignorant of what this product is, cheats himself of both money and satisfaction.

THE LUCKE ROLLED CIGAR

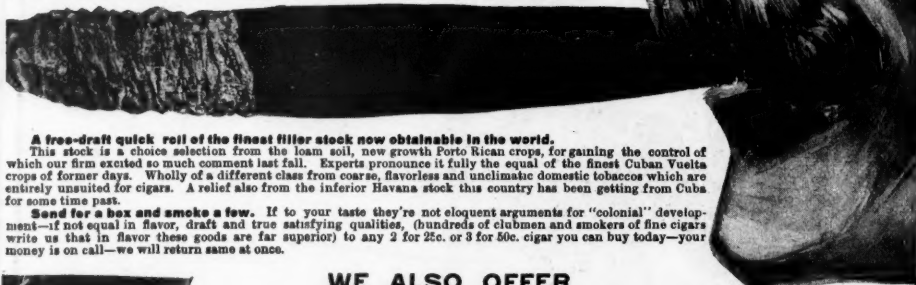
BOX OF 50 Sent to any
Address in
U. S.,
Express
paid by us
for . . . \$1.25

BOX OF 100, . . . \$2.25.

LONG
FILLER

A PERFECT FULL SMOKE

LONG
FILLER



A free-draft quick roll of the finest filler stock now obtainable in the world. This stock is a choice selection from the loam soil, new growth Porto Rican crops, for gaining the control of which our firm excited so much comment last fall. Experts pronounce it fully the equal of the finest Cuban Vuelta crops of former days. Wholly of a different class from coarse, flavorless and unclimatic domestic tobaccos which are entirely unsuited for cigars. A relief also from the inferior Havana stock this country has been getting from Cuba for some time past.

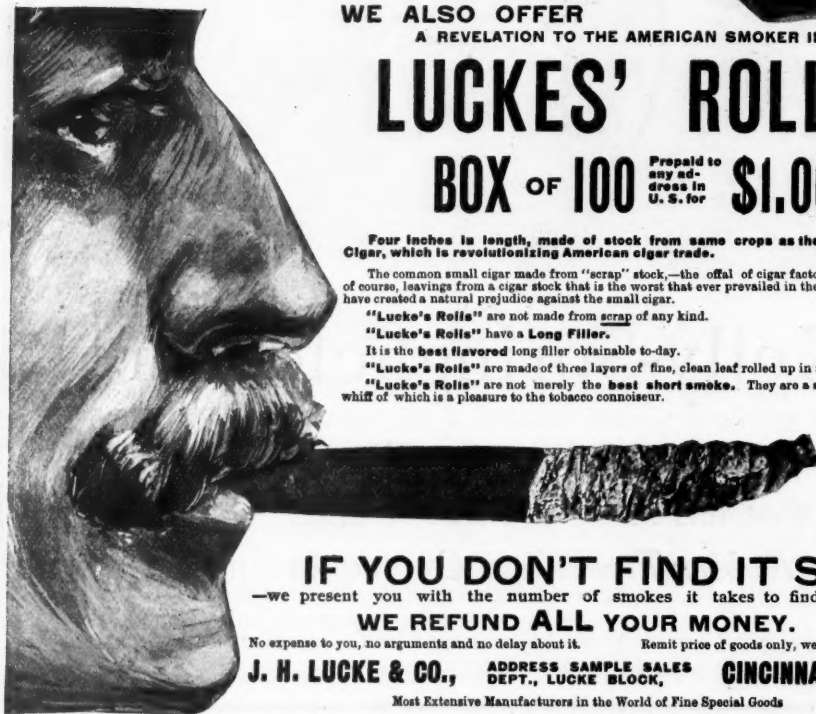
Send for a box and smoke a few. If to your taste they're not eloquent arguments for "colonial" development—if not equal in flavor, draft and true satisfying qualities, (hundreds of clubmen and smokers of fine cigars write us that in flavor these goods are far superior) to any 2 for 25c. or 3 for 50c. cigar you can buy today—your money is on call—we will return same at once.

WE ALSO OFFER

A REVELATION TO THE AMERICAN SMOKER IN

LUCKES' ROLLS

BOX OF 100 Prepaid to
any ad-
dress in
U. S. for \$1.00



Four inches in length, made of stock from same crops as the Lucke Rolled Cigar, which is revolutionizing American cigar trade.

The common small cigar made from "scrap" stock—the offal of cigar factories and, latterly of course, leavings from a cigar stock that is the worst that ever prevailed in the United States,—have created a natural prejudice against the small cigar.

"Lucke's Rolls" are not made from scrap of any kind.

"Lucke's Rolls" have a Long Filler.

It is the best flavored long filler obtainable to-day.

"Lucke's Rolls" are made of three layers of fine, clean leaf rolled up in a wrapper.

"Lucke's Rolls" are not merely the best short smoke. They are a small cigar, every whiff of which is a pleasure to the tobacco connoisseur.

IF YOU DON'T FIND IT SO

—we present you with the number of smokes it takes to find it out, and

WE REFUND ALL YOUR MONEY.

No expense to you, no arguments and no delay about it.

Remit price of goods only, we prepay delivery.

**J. H. LUCKE & CO., ADDRESS SAMPLE SALES
DEPT., LUCKE BLOCK, CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

Most Extensive Manufacturers in the World of Fine Special Goods

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.



PRESBRY.

Opportunities for
making money are
published daily in the

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

IT HAS been the first to show great values in low-priced securities in the past and it will continue to do so. It has made money for its readers and it will make money for you. It is the original source of all genuine financial news, and it is always absolutely reliable and correct. It serves no interests but its readers'.

Two Weeks' Trial Subscription,
24 cents ⁱⁿ stamps.

Three cents daily, on all news
stands. Eight dollars a year.

DOW, JONES & CO.,
42-44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

TOBACCO



THE smoker who has reason to fear that he is smoking too much, or that his cigars are too heavy for him, should by all means try the

General Arthur Cigar.

It will satisfy you just as well as a heavy, imported cigar, and you can smoke it freely with no fear of injurious consequences.

It is mild, sweet, and aromatic, perfect in shape and flavor—by far the superior of any domestic cigar made.

Probably your dealer sells it. If he doesn't, we will help you to get acquainted with it by sending you, express prepaid, a dozen **GENERAL ARTHURS**, packed in a tin box, for only \$1.

KERBS, WERTHEIM & SCHIFFER, New York.

Send a 2-cent stamp for a novel and striking folder.

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES N. Y.

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WEARING APPAREL



The Stetson Shoe

It Isn't the Good Leather

we put into it which makes the Stetson Shoe cost five dollars.

Even a cheaper shoe can contain good leather. The Stetson Shoe is the very best leather plus a finish and style which cannot possibly be put into a shoe that sells for less money.

This style and finish most men are willing to pay for when it comes for so little as five dollars.

This is the price of most of the Stetson Shoes, but there are some kinds that cost six. They are a whole dollar's worth better than the five-dollar kind.

No. 106.—This is a stylish, serviceable, easy-wearing, fashionable full-dress shoe. The patent leather is the very best French patent. The uppers are of dull finished leather. The lining fits perfectly to the shoe without a wrinkle or a bunch. The sole is a graceful and



comfortable shape, and at the same time one of the most stylish that are now worn. An ornamental piece of patent leather covers the back seam. The strap is stayed strongly in place and is of black linen with white lettering. This shoe costs six dollars, sent to any address.

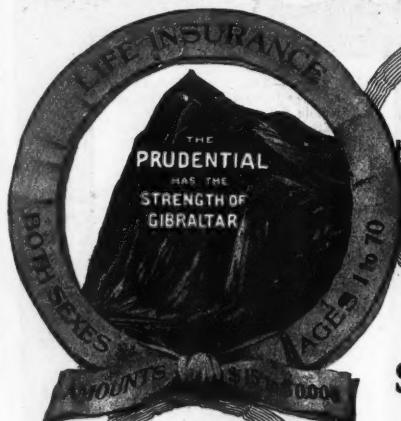
E.H. STETSON & CO

304 MAIN ST SOUTH WEYMOUTH MASS

CHARLES AUSTIN BATES N.Y.

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THE PRUDENTIAL



TOTAL
PAID
POLICY
HOLDERS END OF
1898 OVER
\$36,000,000.00

INSURANCE
IN FORCE
OVER
\$414,000,000.00

ASSETS
\$28,887,196.42
LIABILITIES
\$22,998,301.66

SURPLUS
\$5,888,894.76

WROTE
INSURANCE
DURING 1898
OVER
\$164,000,000.00

SAFEGUARDS

the interests of its Policy-holders from the beginning to the end of their contracts,

During the time premiums are paid,

When death occurs, or

When the policy matures by other conditions, or

In event of inability to continue payment of Premiums.

Policies may be secured at moderate cost, providing for Liberal Cash Loans and a share in profits apportioned thereto.

We shall be glad to answer any inquiries as to rates, forms of Policies, etc., adapted to your means.

The Prudential Insurance Co.
of America

JOHN F. DRYDEN,
President.

Home Office:
NEWARK, N. J.

MUSIC

WHEREVER
THERE IS A
PIANO THERE
SHOULD BE A
PIANOLA



THE PIANOLA
PLAYS ANY
PIANO. ANY
ONE CAN
PLAY IT

THE PIANOLA

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY'S NEW PIANO-PLAYER,
ENABLES ANY ONE, WITH OR WITHOUT TECHNICAL
KNOWLEDGE, TO PLAY THE PIANO AT ANY TIME

IT STANDS as the last and most perfect result of years of experimentation looking to the construction of a satisfactory substitute for the human performer.

As an article in the *Musical Courier* says: "The Pianola must inevitably revolutionize the whole pianistic situation."

There probably is more mechanism in the piano than in any other musical instrument, yet it is the perfecting of it which has evolved the present piano from the old-fashioned spinet.

One does not question the control of expression the virtuoso has as he translates the grand conceptions of the master composers, nor does the thought of mechanism hinder the enjoyment. *It is the result which is considered.*

Progress has taken us a step farther. It has supplied technic, the obstacle which has heretofore limited to the few a close association with the works of the great composers. The Pianola places within the reach of every member of the family the piano literature of the world. Pieces which would take many years to master can be played at sight and played artistically.

The expression, tempo, and tone-coloring are governed by the player and vary with his musicianship and taste. He has therefore the double delight of hearing an artistic rendition and actually producing it. A perpetual fund of refined pleasure is thus provided.

The Pianola has "possibilities" which have gained for it recognition from musical critics. It is the only piano-player which has been endorsed by musicians.

Pianolas always on view, and gladly shown to the merely curious as well as to intending purchasers. Send for pamphlet M.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

EIGHTEEN WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Boston, Mass.—The M. Steinert & Sons Co., 161 Boylston St.
Philadelphia, Pa.—C. J. Hepp & Son, 1117 Chestnut St.
Chicago, Ill.—Lyon & Healy, Wabash Avenue and Adams St.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. Knabe & Co., 22-24 E. Baltimore St.

Washington, D. C.—Wm. Knabe & Co., 1421 Penna. Ave.
Cleveland, O.—E. Dreher & Sons Co.
Detroit, Mich.—F. J. Schwankovsky, 238 Woodward Ave.
Portland, Ore.—M. B. Wells Co., Aeolian Music Co.

Montreal, Can.—The L. E. N. Pratt Co.

FLUWING & CARPENTER PHOT. NEW YORK

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FOOD PRODUCTS



"The stock is strained through serge bags."

Drawn from life for our illustrated booklet, entitled "FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS: HOW THEY ARE MADE." A copy of this artistic publication will be mailed free of charge upon request.



The Franco-American Soups are packed in quart, pint, and half-pint cans. All leading grocers sell them. Watch for our Trade Mark on each package, so as to avoid imitations or substitutions.

The Franco-American Food Co.

Jersey City Heights, N. J.

The Story of Vanilla.

CHAPTER VII.

BY ROBERT MANTON.

THE vanilla plant is an orchid, and it is the only one of which the fruit has a commercial value. Until recent years it was cultivated only by the Mexican Indians in the valleys of Mazantla and Papantla. Their method of cultivation was to cut up an old plant and tie the pieces in a simple manner to the branches of small trees, where they live and thrive on air alone for two full years without connection with the soil. At the beginning of the third year these cuttings throw out tendrils or shoots not much larger than a horse hair, which take root in the ground. The next spring the cuttings sprout and blossom. These blossoms, at night, give out a most fragrant and exquisite perfume, dropping a honey-like moisture which is found on the leaves in the morning. To an American the bloom looks like a cluster of small white flowers. From each of these blossoms spring small pods, sometimes twenty or thirty in number. The pods grow rapidly, and as they become larger many drop off, so that when the plant is full grown there may be perhaps only from one to five pods left. These appear in the picture like the flower stem. They grow to be long beans containing the seeds, and are about the size of the long yellow banana seen in our home markets.



The vanilla is strictly a pollen blossom, and the male and female flowers grow on different plants. In former years the Indians did their cultivating in a hap-hazard manner, depending upon the winds of heaven to interchange the pollen and fertilize the female blossoms. In recent years, however, the Italians and French have largely displaced the Indians and are growing vanilla in a more scientific manner. They set the plants nearer together, and this allows the pollen to be interchanged more readily by natural causes such as insects and the wind, and they also change the pollen themselves by artificial means.

(COPYRIGHT PROTECTED BY LYMAN D. MORSE.)

Until a few years ago the lands where the vanilla plants thrive were controlled by tribes of Indians. Although they had no regular titles the Mexican Government recognized their claims. The land thus held by the various tribes, was allotted to individual members, each of whom knew exactly what belonged to him and cultivated his own plants without interfering with his neighbor. Among themselves all was harmony, and their chief troubles were caused by the poorer classes of Mexicans who sometimes descended into the valleys and robbed the Indians of their long tended crops. In 1896-7 the Mexican Government drove these

Indians off the lands which they had held for hundreds of years, and moved them to other localities and sold (?) the tracts thus made valuable by these frugal and hard working natives to foreigners, who now practically control the production of vanilla in Mexico.

The reader will plainly see that the final production of pure vanilla extract is a deep, and intricate subject. It is a life's work to acquire the knowledge and skill necessary to produce a perfect extract. The firm so widely known as the JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS., began the manufacture of vanilla extract fifty-two years ago, and its product is to-day universally recognized as the standard of extracts throughout both hemispheres. BURNETT'S EXTRACT is made exclusively of the finest Mexican (Papantla) vanilla beans. No adulteration or foreign substance of any nature whatever is used. The mode of manufacture is distinctly different from any other. It is the method as well as the material that makes BURNETT'S EXTRACTS the first choice of housewives everywhere.

Next month a chapter will be devoted to the curing and marketing of vanilla beans.

(To be continued.)

Walter Baker & Co's BREAKFAST COCOA.

COSTS LESS
THAN
ONE CENT
A CUP.



Trade-Mark.

BE SURE THAT
THE PACKAGE
BEARS OUR
TRADE-MARK.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited
Established 1730.
DORCHESTER, MASS.



HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian **Hair Renewer**

Brings the old color back; no more faded or gray hair. Makes growth more rapid; short hair becomes long hair. Holds the hair firmly in place; the hair stops falling out. Completely removes dandruff; baldness is prevented. Feeds the hair bulbs; new hair grows on bald heads.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send one dollar to
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

Warner's Rust-proof.

Warner's Rust-proof.

Warner's Rust-proof.

Warner's Rust-proof

No other corsets similarly boned. From clasp to backbone. Warner's Corsets—20th Century Models—are proof against rust. Test them.

No. 68.

13-inch clasp.
Five hooks.
Two side steels.
Sizes 18 to 30 inches.
Made of white fancy ventilating material; rust-proof boning, which absolutely prevents rusting of bones and steels; trimmed at upper and lower edges with lace woven, with ribbon; continuous stripping through waist.

\$1.00



If you cannot get Warner's 68 or any of Warner's Corsets from your dry goods dealer, send to

THE WARNER BROS. CO.

NEW YORK.

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Warner's Rust-proof.

Warner's Rust-proof.

Warner's Rust-proof.

Warner's Rust-proof Summer Corsets.

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have been established 48 years. Are unsurpassed in Tone, Beauty, and Durability. By our system of payments every family in moderate circumstances can own a fine Piano. We take old instruments in exchange and deliver the piano in your house free of expense. Catalogue and explanations free. VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., 174 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

